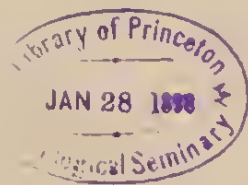




*Handwritten scribble*



*Mr Walter Hughham Barrett*  
WEST GRINSTEAD PARK



Division SGF  
Section 1742

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ANTIQUITATES  
*ASIATICÆ*  
Christianam Æram

ANTECEDENTES;

Ex Primariis MONUMENTIS GRÆCIS

Descriptæ, Latinè versæ,

NOTISQUE & COMMENTARIIS  
ILLUSTRATÆ.

---

ACCEDIT

MONUMENTUM LATINUM ANCYRANUM.

---

Per EDMUNDUM CHISHULL, S. T. B.

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L O N D I N I,

Typis GUIL. BOWYER, MDCCXXVIII.



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Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac D<sup>no</sup> D<sup>no</sup>

GUILIELMO,

Divinâ Providentiâ

ARCHIEPISCOPO

*CANTUARIENSI,*

TOTIUS ANGLIÆ

Primate ac Metropolitano.

**O**PTANT hæc, PATER REVERENDISIME,  
exolescentia alterius orbis Monumen-  
ta in sacratissimum tuum sinum tempe-  
stivè omnia confugere; ut illic ab injuriis tem-  
porum, quibus annos fere bis mille conflictata  
sunt, quietam sibi spondeant, nec obnoxiam  
invidiæ, æternitatem. Olim principibus viris  
optimè

## D E D I C A T I O.

Optimè de patriâ meritis, Servatoribus & Benefactoribus urbium dedicata, nunc unum haberi ambiunt pietatis, prudentiæ, æquitatis, quâ Tu Ecclesiam regis, obsequii, amoris, reverentiæ, quâ Te Ecclesia prosequitur, monumentum. Adit Te nunc humillimè quæ semper Tibi candida inserviit; quæ successū nuper optimo prolata est, Te uno duce & auctore, ad ostendenda jura Ecclesiastica, pura puta ANTIQUITAS. Errorum, quotquot orti fuerint, periculosiorum præsentissimum semper habitum est remedium, ---- *antiquam exquirere matrem*. Hanc ergo, AMPLISSIME ARCHIPRÆSUL, proprio suo habitu decoram, sine fuce, sine velo, è sæculorum tenebris eduxisti. Conditâque utilissimâ illâ Historiâ, doctâ, Deus bone! & laboriosâ, luce jam clariorem aperuisti & Matris ECCLESIAE ET CLERI ANGLICANI STATUM. Ita, omnium instar orationum, fulgentia illic vetera monumenta nubes atque inania dispellunt; fittuntque ante oculos præsentem, quæ obruta pæne jacuit, veritatem. Quare pacatâ per Te nuper, quam olim etiam strenuè defendisti, & quiescente nunc florentissimâ, sub Te tanto Præfulle,

## D E D I C A T I O.

le, Ecclesiâ, non dedignaris aliquando & illa quoque vetera recolere, quibus Historia sæpe dubia confirmatur, sæpe fucatè tradita corrigitur, sæpe etiam sepulta atque perdita restituitur: Numismata dico, & Inscriptiones. Subiit igitur cogitatio, an hæ meæ humiles vigiliæ, Musis, fateor, humanioribus dicatæ, à sacris tamen haudquaquam alienæ, aliquà Tibi, PATER ERUDITISSIME, gratæ, atque acceptæ esse poterint. At spem illam nimio plus ambitiosam contraria mox modestia repressit. Ut enim rei temerè oblatae veniam non omnino desperassem; de præstitâ tamen, judicium in Te acerrimum reformidavi. Revocarunt interim aufugientem, quæ in omni vitâ Tuâ eminus conjuncta eluxerunt, summâ cum doctrinâ candor, cum summâ prudentiâ moderatio. His unicè confisus REVERENDISSIMÆ TUÆ PATERNITATI religiosè dedico, consecroque, *Antiquitatum Asiaticarum* feriem, si non peritè quidem, at industriè certè adornatam. Tu modo tenue munusculum propitiâ, quâ excellis, benignitate bonus favensque accipe. Hoc ego optatissimo honore ægritudinem & infirmitatem meam; hoc meam inertiam

## DEDICATIO.

consolabor. Deumque Opt. Max. non obtestari  
desinam, ut diutissimè Te Regi Optimo, & Reg-  
no Britannæ, consiliarium, Ecclesiæque, quam  
beâsti, Anglicanæ Patronum, atque Præsidem,  
conservet. Offerebam humillimè mense Febr.  
A. D. MDCCXXVIII.

*Reverendissimæ Tuæ Paternitatis*

*Filius, Servusque Obsequentiissimus,*

*Edmundus Cbisbull.*

PRÆFATIO.

# PRÆFATIO.

**A**NNUS nunc agitur decimus fere septimus, ex quo constitueram in lucem edere Græcarum Inscriptionum syllogen: jamque impetratâ Almie Matris celeberrimæ Universitatis veniâ, novam eas ad marmora Oxoniensia appendicem destinaveram. Harum aliquam ipse partem ex Oriente mecum attuleram; partem aliam mecum communicaverat amicus & eruditus vir, fato postea functus in Britannia, Antonius Piccini, M. D. Coirensis. Is enim, A. D. 1705. Smyrnæ cum forte esset, illustrissimo Guil. Sherard L. L. D. Anglorum in eâ urbe negotiantium Consuli, circumituro septem Asiæ Ecclesias, comitem se adjunxerat. Opportunè autem; tum cum hæc prelo parabantur, moram mihi justissimam injecere ab ipso Consule eruditissimo missæ perhumanæ literæ. His ille “amicè gratulatus est, pervenisse quæ eo itinere repererat  
“in meas quas optaret manus; valde interea cupere, ut auctiora  
“longe & ditiora in reipublicæ literariæ usum proferrentur; ergo  
“ultrò ad me nunc mittere alia multa excellentioris notæ, quæ,  
“Anno 1709, propè Teum & Stratoniceam descripserat; non des-  
“perare se quin eadem loca, capto tempore, reviseret, & excepta  
“festinantius Apographa ad ipsos iterum lapides exigeret; porro id  
“impensè agere ut conquirantur sibi undique Inscriptiones; acce-  
“pisse nuper unam a Sigeo, rarissimam certè & antiquissimam,  
“Βασεοφηδὸν exaratam; eamque, cum cæteris quas haberet omnibus,  
“quum primum in patriam reverteretur, curæ se meæ atque fidei  
“commisurum.” Reversus ille est bono favente numine, & plaudentibus literatis omnibus, Anno 1718, neque diu postea liberrimè mihi in manus tradidit messem sanè amplam & fecundam; non jam appendicis alicujus, at justî operis materiem. Clara erant apographa, accurata ipsius manu fideliter excepta, neque pauca eorum (Anno 1716, comite tunc viro eruditissimo, nunc Archidiacono Cantuariensi, Rev. Sam. Lisle S. T. P.) ad suos quæque lapides examinata. Cumque uno omnia volumine, in Bibliothecæ Harleianæ ornamentum, pulchrè transcripta essent; hoc etiam mihi indulsit, liberè vertendum & consulendum, HONORATISSIMUS COMES OXONIENSIS, pro summo, quo bonas literas prosequitur, amore & favore.

Ita

## PRÆFATIO.

Ita parata aliquandiu jacuit incondita literata moles. Restabat, ut hæc grammaticè criticèque legerem, distinguerem; explicarem, faciemque eis magis familiarem, præ hodierno Græcarum literarum habitu induerem. Quid facerem? Hercules incumbens morbus, podagra, chiragra, panagra, ut expertus loquitur Erasmus, à labore me ecclesiastico prope jam depulerat. Et propendebat erga has difficiles amœnitates dudum eis exercitatus & oblectatus animus. Opus itaque aggredior, ruri domique clausus, non nisi modicâ librariâ suppellectile instructus, sæpe in anno morbo enecatus, sæpe tamen, Dei Opt. Max. misericordiâ, ex tot repetitis mortibus, acrior eo ipso, atque alacrior resurgens. Defecissem tamen, spemque omnem inglorius abjecissem, nisi manu me verè medicâ levâisset, diu jam ore & opinione omnium, nunc regio titulo, Archiater, doctissimus D. RICHARDUS MEAD. Tum verò sacrum illud proverbium longè verissimum sum expertus, ferrum exacuitur ferro, & homo amicus exacuit faciem amici sui. Ita ille me hortatu, ille consilio, ille favore semper præsentissimo recreatum, pergere & lætum suscepti operis finem sperare iussit. Quippe parum est huic tanto Æsculapio, quanquam id quidem sit in se quam maximum, corporis malis occurrisse, & quicquid in homine est mortale procul, quantum pote est, à morte semovisse. Adest ille ubique per orbem eruditum opifer; animi & ingenii bona unus hodie Mæcenas fovet, tuetur, sospitat; præbetque amicâ facilitate, & se, & mensam, & museum suum; geniale illud ῥυχῆς, & liberale, siquod alias, Ἰατρῆσιον.

Jamque obestandus es, amice Lector, ut primum hoc volumen non ex brevitate molis, sed ex monumentorum in eo comprehensorum dignitate & Majestate æstimes. Inscriptione Bostrophâ Sigeâ quid brevius, quid simplicius? Et tamen uno vetustatis nomine tot & tam egregiis usibus abundat, ut omnem pænè retegat literaturæ tum nascentis, tum adolescentis historiam: mutatam à Simonide, & Palamede, advectam à Cadmo Grammaticam; elementorum, quibus vox humana pingi denum, figi, & traduci coepit, in Græcia novitatem; eorundem in Hierosolymâ sanctâ, ejusque viciniâ, antiquitatem. Quæ quidem omnia non obscurè patere credimus, ex perpenso bene brevi digrammate, quo Naturæ atque Orbis alphabetum novâ methodo concinnavimus. Tabulâ istâ, quâ Teiorum servantur Dix, nihil vetustius novit orbis eruditus, ex Simonideo  
 alphabeto

## PRÆFATIO.

alphabeto ductum. Elegans Jovis Urii Bosporani epigramma æquat antiquitate Alexandri M. tempora, & à Cicerone feliciter illustratum, Ciceronem non infeliciter collustrat. Jam verò cetera hujus voluminis ita tribus illis ætate appropinquant, ut quod sit eorum recentissimum superet tamen æram Christianam. Eadem materiâ ita splendidâ excellunt, ut jure intra manus eruditorum, & in Bibliothecis instructioribus, locum sibi aliquem ambiverint. Non enim in his agitur de ignotis urbium magistratibus, de Athletis toties victoribus, de loco & jure sepulchralium; quæ quidem longè est copiosior lapidum inscriptorum seges. Legis hic autographa Regum, populorum, communitatum acta; Macedonum in Syria, in Ægypto, in Pergamenâ dominantium monumenta; succedentium his tum triumvirorum, tum senatus Romani decreta; religiosissima duarum urbium, Sigei & Stratoniceæ Psephismata; Didymeï oraculi splendorem; legationes Teiorum, responsa Romanorum, Ætolorum, Cretensium; atque obiter etiam horum inter se, sub eadem lege & societate, coeuntium Fœdera. Quamvis enim ex præscriptâ mihi regulâ Antiquitates tractem Asiaticas, multa tamen, ab his nomine aliena, re cognata, nostrorum illustrandorum gratiâ, tum edita, tum inedita huc arcesso: hæc, ut maturè jam tandem in usum eruditorum prodeant: illa, ut lucem priore justiore revisa & recognita accipiant. Hæc inter, duo cæteris præeminent monumenta, Adulitanum à loco dictum, & Ancyrantum. Quæ quidem reipsa diversissima non possum tamen non inter se committere, fortuito nescio quo colore alterum invicem alterum referentia. Sunt enim maximorum duorum Principum, Ptolemæi tertii & Augusti Cæsaris, rerum suarum gestarum scripti à seipsis indices, uterque ab utroque in extremâ vitæ clausulâ. Ambo etiam in dissitissimis terrarum partibus diu jam olim latitantes lucem demum, post multa elapsa sæcula, simili planè sorte recuperârunt.

Hæc omnino singularia, & primæ certè notæ monumenta tam multiplex ubique ornat, & tam spectabilis rerum copia, ut acceptâ luce ab Historiis, lucem eis vicissim non contemnendam præbeant. Vocabula non raro exhibent, quæ frustra in operibus onomasticis, & lexicographorum classibus requiras. Immo linguarum nobis quarundum specimina conservant, quas apprimè erat è re literariâ & scrivisse, & diligentius observavisse. Harum duæ sunt Cretico-Dorica & Ætolica; in quibus nativas non paucas linguae

## PRÆFATIO.

*Latinae causas & origines Grammaticorum filii recognoscent. Præter has verò Macedonica, haud unquam libris commissa, at post Alexandri M. victorias, usu vulgari didita, aliquas in his lapidibus & voces, & phrasas retexit; quæ antea in LXX-virali tantùm versione, aut Sacro Novo Fœdere, repertæ pro singularibus & novi commatis locutionibus perperam sunt habitæ ab eruditis.*

*Hæc & bis similia necessario erant Notis subindicanda, nonnunquam etiam & commentariis illustranda. In quo tamen ab ambitiosis omnibus & topicis literaturæ ornamentis temperavimus; nihil nisi necessarium, & ex re natum, novum plerumque aut novè productum, aut de communi proprium quodammodo & peculiare reditum, nostris hinc chartis illinentes. Sic sedulò quidem, sed & cautè justèque admodum curavimus, ut ANTEIQUA hæc reposta, emortua, sepolta, ad humaniorum literarum, & ipsius etiam studii Theologici incrementa detorquerentur. Multa autem è notatu necessariis consulto nunc distulimus, ut observata ejusdem generis, iterum atque sæpius recurrentia, commodè sub eodem capite, in Lexico, quod daturi sumus, alphabetico tradantur. Faveas interim bis imperfectè præstitis, desque veniam sæpe ægrotanti, sæpe timenti ægrotare, antiquariæ hujus eruditionis studiosè Lector. Hoc enim si benignè feceris, pergam bono cum Deo; neque cessabo à promisso opere; sed decurram in Musarum stadiis, uno quo potuero modo,—animus sine corpore velox.*

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ERRATA habes in calce operis correctæ; quibus adde Pag. 137. in Allariotarum Epistolâ l. 2. pro πάλαι, legendum βυλῆ. pag. 145. βωμόν. in appendice pag. 2, 3. ΚΗΡΙΑ. Cætera his similia bone condonabis Lector. In ipsis autem Monumentis si qua fecius aut insculpta aut descripta videri possint, alteri ea volumini reservantur. Ex gr. p. 110. l. ult. casu secundo posita ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΑΙ ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑΙ. Dubiumque pag. 90. Sitne ΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΤΟΥ τῆ μὲν ἀ Μηνωδῶρα, ἢ ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ τῆ Μηλαμηνωδῶρα.



ORNATISSIMO DOCTISSIMOQUE VIRO  
GUILIELMO SHERARD LEGUM DOCTORI  
SOCIETATIS REGIÆ SODALI  
ANGLORUM SMYRNÆ NEGOTIANTIIUM  
CONSULI NUPER CELEBERRIMO  
LUSTRATORI ORBIS ERUDITI  
FACILE BOTANICORUM PRINCIPI  
HERBARUM LAPIDUM NUMISMATUM  
FELICISSIMO IN ORIENTE REPËRTORI  
INSCRIPTIONEM HANC SIGEAM  
IPSO POTISSIMUM CURANTE  
ERUTAM E DIUTURNIS TENEBRIS  
ET LUCE BRITANNICA DONATAM  
SUMMA QUA PAR EST OBSERVANTIA  
D. D. D. Q. E. C.



## Eorum quæ observata & notata sunt ad *Inscriptionem Sigeam* SYLLABUS.

**I**N Troade, tribus à Sigeo promontorio miliaribus, quo loco olim stetit urbs Sigeum, jacet hodie prægrande novempedale marinor, vetus proculdubio tetragona capite avulso stant, inscriptionem habens eodem quo Solonis leges versu Bostropho exaratum, lingua mixtâ Lesbîâ Atticâque, literis vero quot & quales ante Simonidem fuerunt, formam illam Archaicam præ se ferentibus, quæ primò Etruscis & Latinis cum Æolibus & Ionibus communis fuit. pag. 1. 6, 24.

Occurrit illic Η Ionica, ut in Hebræâ Lintâque serie litera numero octavum, §. II. & Latinarum instar, vocales E & O, sub una & eadem illâ figurâ, quantitatem disparem celantes. §. III. OY syllaba abhinc ubique exulans per literam O antiquâ simplicitate pingitur. §. IV. Atque hæc quidem omnia ipso illo vetusto scriptiois genere, cujus exemplum prænobilis olim criticus Herodes Atticus in villâ suâ Triopiâ revocatum extare voluit. §. V, VI.

Versus ille Bostrophus Periandro & Soloni, duobus Græciæ sapientibus, quorum ille Sigeum adjudicavit Atheniensibus, hic vero eandem Archaon occupavit, familiaris fuit. Unde non valde mirum, si occasione tali circa eadem tempora nonnunquam in eâ urbe reperiretur. §. VII, XVI. Accedunt his alia etiam indicia vetustatis; interpuncta nempe voces determinantia, §. VIII. & in voce ΜΕΛΕΔΑ-ΙΝΕΝ vetus ille Æolum hiatus; in quo eorum digamma nunc intelligi solebat, ut in ΑΡΓΕΙ-ΟΣ, nunc etiam pingi, ut in ΔΑΦΙΟΣ. cujus etiam posterioris notabile exemplum, vox ΑΕΥΤΟ hoc est αὐτῶ, in Deliacâ Tournesortianâ inscriptione extans, inanimadversum nuper Montfauconio, nunc primum ostenditur eruditus, §. IX. necnon vicarium ejusdem Æolici Ϝ, Græcum Υ, Latinum V, notatur, §. X.

Hæc omnia capere exolevere quadringentis ante

Christum annis, ex lege novæ illius post Euclidem Archontem Grammaticæ. Ejusque rei recens hic exemplum indigitatum est, retentatis in superiore parte lapidis versibus ejus sex primoribus. §. XI.

Percurritur hæc occasione priscum ex quo ductum est Inscriptio Alphabetum Græcum: XII. Genioque ejus penitus perspecto, dignoscuntur in eo primariæ quædam distinctæ à secundariis literæ: quarum in lingua Hebræâ, Græcâ, Latinâ, Etruscâ idem est respectivè & locus & potestas & figura; ut in concinnato ad id diagrammate monstrantur. Cùm verò quinque numero secundariæ recentia sint neque necessaria posteriorum magistrorum reperta; septendecim aliæ primariæ, solæ illæ voci humanæ articulationi necessariae, à Cadmo à Phœnicis sunt traductæ; ita novæ quidem in Græciâ ut nulla ei vox tunc esset quæ non scribere nec legere exprimeretur; at in Terrâ Sanctâ ita primitus antiquæ, ut Dei ipsius donum singulare, immo inventum esse videatur. §. XIII, XIV, XV. Subjiciuntur his varii illi apud varios scribendi modi, interque eos Bostrophus pro raro & incommodo habendus, §. XVI.

Inscriptio denum metricè proposita §. XVII. expendenda venit ejus distinctio & materia: viz. statua sub Phœodici, cui dicata est, personâ spectatores alloquens, §. XVIII. mox ipse Phœodicus dicata à se donaria recensens: 1. Crateram, vas vinarium. 2. Epistaton, cui imponenda erat cratera. 3. Ἡβύδι, sive ad vinum repurganda colun. cujus usus in N. Test. Matt. xxiii. 24. signatus in nostrâ tamen vernaculâ versione penitus intercidisse visus. §. XIX. Sequitur de cura & tutelâ operis, §. XX. & de Æsopo artifice, qui nomen ei adscripsit, conjectura. §. XXI. In Appendiculâ autem quædam iterum plenius retrahantur.

INSCRIPT-



# INSCRIPTIO

## S I G E A.



AS sit, juvante Deo, spectatissimum totius Asiae monumentum orbi literato tradere. Jacet illud in Troade visendum, inter Sigeum promontorium & amnis Scamandri campum, ipso illo in loco, ubi, <sup>(1)</sup> lapidibus ab eversâ Trojâ' comportatis, Mitylenæi è Lesbos insulâ profecti, Sigeum urbem condidere. Horum mox æmuli Athenienses novâ urbe conditores pepulere:

(1) Οὐδὲν δ' ἴχνος σώζει τῆς ἀρχαίας πόλεως. εἰκότως. ἅτε γὰρ ἐκπεπορημένων τῆς κλιῶ πόλεων, ἔτελέως ἡ κατεσπασμένων, ταύτης δ' ἐκ βάρβρων ἀνατετραμμύνης, οἱ λίθοι πάντες εἰς τῆς ἐκείνων ἀνάληψιν μεθιένεχθησαν. Ἀρχαιολογία γὰρ φασὶ τῆς Μιτυληναίων ἐκ τῆς ἐκείθεν λίθων τὸ Σίγειον ὀρθοῦσαι. i. e. Trojæ antiquæ ne quidem vestigium etiamnum su-

pereat. neque mirum. spoliatis enim, at non penitus deletis circumvicinis urbibus, ipsâ verò funditus eversâ, omnes ejus lapides ad illas instaurandas sunt averti. Archaeana-tem sanè Mitylenæum è Trojanis lapidibus Sigeum aïunt extruxisse. Strab. Geogr. lib. 13:

## 2 INSCRIPTIO SIGEA.

moto circa eam <sup>(1)</sup> bello, quod Periander Corinthius, Cypseli filius, electus arbiter diremit. Ab eo igitur Atheniensibus adjudicatum est Sigeum sexcentesimo quarto, ut schola Chronologorum statuit, ut verò colligit <sup>(2)</sup> Ufferius, quingentesimo octogesimo nono ante Christum anno; Archonte tum Athenis Solone, qui quas suæ Republicæ condidisset <sup>(3)</sup> Leges novo tabularum generi βεσροφηδὸν inscribi voluit. Sub eâdem postea ditione videtur hæc urbs mansisse, ad Alexandrum usque Magnum, ejusque in imperio successores. His vero novum Ilium magno studio efferentibus, Sigeum prorsus <sup>(4)</sup> dirutum est ab Iliensibus; & Strabonis jam temporibus desertum jacuit. Revixit tamen seculis Christianis, & sub metropoli Cyzicenâ Episcopatus honore floruit. Nunc villa tantùm paupercula, quam Turcis primùm *Jeni-bissari*, mox *Gaurkioi* nominâsse placuit, religionem adhuc Christianam, & loci memoriam servat.

Has inter rerum vicissitudines, ingenti cuidam saxo sua ipsius moles atque pondus saluti fuit. Loco illud olim intra Trojæ mœnia nobilitatum, deinde illinc avectum à Mitylenais, & Sigei

(1) Ἐπολέμεον ᾧ ἐκ τε Ἀχιλλεύου πόλιος ὀρμειώμενοι καὶ Σιγείας, χρόνον ἔτι Κυχόν, Μιτυληναῖοί τε καὶ Ἀθιναῖοι — i. e. Diutini enim pugnatum est Mitylenæos inter & Athenienses, ex Achilleo impetum facientes & Sigæo. Μιτυληναῖος ἧ καὶ Ἀθιναῖος κατήλλαξε Περίανδρος ὁ Κυψέλου· τῆτιν δὲ διατηρήσει ἐπιεσθῆποντο. Κατήλλαξε ἧ ᾧδε· νέμεσθαι ἀμφοτέρωσιν ἢ ἔχουσι — Σίγειον μὲν νῦν ἔτι καὶ ἰσχυρὸν ἔστι Ἀθηναῖοισι· i. e. Mitylenæos verò & Athenienses Periander Cypseli filius deletus arbiter conciliavit; hæc quidem ratione, ut utrisque quod possiderent tribueretur. Atque hoc modo Sigeum in potestatem devenit Atheniensium. Herod. lib. 5. cap. 94, 95.

(2) Vid. Ufferii Annales ad Annum ante Æram Christianam 590, 589.

(3) Didymus Grammaticus tractatum de tabulis Solonis, περὶ τῶν ἀξόνων τῶν Σόλωνος, teste Plutarcho edidit. Atque ejusdem auctoris, ex eo forsitan tractatu, non ignobile fragmentum extat, unde tabulas istas βεσροφηδὸν inscriptas fuisse dicimus. Ὅτι βεσροφηδὸν ἦσαν οἱ ἀξόνες ἐοικότες γερσμοῦσι δεδήλωκεν Ἐυφορίων ἐν Ἀποδοσίῳ. i. e. Verbis quodammodo arato-

riis scriptos fuisse axes & cyrbes, Euphorion in Apollodoro prodidit. Vid. Suidam & Harpocracionem in ὁ κάτωθεν νόμος.

(4) Sigei urbis, ejusque jam extantis, situm sic innuit Herodotus, libro nempe quarto, Σίγειον πρὸ Τρωικῶν, iterumque quinto, Σίγειον πρὸ τοῦ Σκαμάνδρου nominans. De eâdem verò tanquam suo jam tempore eversâ Strabo, Mela, Plinius sunt loquuti. Strabo scilicet lib. 13. oram ab Abydo Troadem versùs relegens, μὲν ἧ πρὸ τοῦ τοῦ Σίγειον κατὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ πρὸ ναύσταθμον, ἐὶ δὲ Ἀχαιῶν λιμῆνι. Post Rhæteum verò est Sigeum urbs diruta, naviumque statio, & Achæorum portus. Iterumque κατὰ σκαπταῖς ἧ πρὸ Σίγειον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰλίων ἀπεθνήσκων. i. e. à novis Iliensibus parum ei fidentibus dirutum est Sigeum. Parrili modo & Pomponius, lib. 1. cap. 18. Hæc Sigeum fuit oppidum, hæc Achæorum fuit bellantium statio; hæc ab Idæo monte dimissus Scamander exit. Plinius itidem in descriptione Troadis; Scamander annis navigabilis, & in promontorio quondam Sigeum oppidum, dein portus Achæorum.

## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 3

in Prytaneo collocatum, Græculis nunc Christianis, ante fores templi orientibus, sedile præstat. At nullum non honorem meruit, quòd, bis mille & trecentos annos, concreditam ejus lateri Inscriptionem custodierit; quâ nulla in toto orbe spectabilior, neque genuinæ unquam antiquitatis certioribus indiciis claruit. Primus hanc Britannia ostendebat Botanicorum Princeps, cæterâque rarâ eruditione celeberrimus, Guilielmus Sherard, juris utriusque Doctor. Jussu enim ipsius, consulatum Smyrnæ tum gerente, Homerus, Dragomannus Græcus, bonâ eam fide atque diligentia exscripserat. Postea eandem vidit, exscripsit & depinxit reverendus & eruditus vir, Samuel Lisle, S. T. P. qui, mihi in illâ curâ jucundissimâ successor, Anglis Smyrnæ negotiantibus à factis fuit. Et hujus verò & illius apographa, omni ferè apice inter se invicem congruentia, duas in eodem marmore inscriptiones Græcas, utramque, dextrorsum sinistrorsum, undecim versiculis exaratam, multarum insuper literarum inusitatos ductus, vocesque à se invicem punctis determinatas, exhibent. Porrò mihi hunc eundem lapidem secundâ curâ iterum versanti, ab altero erudito successore, reverendo Bernardo Mould, supervenere amicæ literæ, unâ cum schedis propriâ ipsius manu pulchrè & ad amissim pictis. Inde minuta quædam certiùs edoctus, & de quibusdam dubitare jussus, quæ suo quæque loco indicantur, jam tandem integrum, qua pote est, monumentum, & plenior in lucem defero. Interea tam insolitæ literaturæ exemplari non incommode præfigendum duxi priscum illud Græcum, quale in usu esse cœpit, statim post Trojana tempora, alphabetum.

### *Priscum Alphabetum Græcum.*

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Ψ	Ω
Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Ψ	Ω

#### 4 INSCRIPTIO SIGEA.

More igitur, modoque, in sequenti tabulâ expresso, Hermæa ista statua Phanodici spectatores videtur alloqui, Sigei in Prytaneo eo tempore locata, quo priscum alphabetum Græcum literis solummodo constitit Cadmeis, & Palamedeis; locum jam tum servantibus & Æolico digamma, & Ionicâ veteri aspiratâ; sed non adhuc in-  
 vectis à Simonide vocalium longarum formis η & ω; ut neque  
 (6) veris ejus duplicibus consonantibus ξ & ψ. At non paucis post hæc inscripta annis, nempe post admittas Simonideas literas, credibile est aut Prytanum aliquem, aut alium, cui lege id liceret, reflexisse partem Inscriptionis; & sex priores versus in, quot ante inscriptos viderat, undecim numero dilatasse. Exarantur illi certè in eâ, quæ opportunè vacua fuit, parte lapidis superiore: sed nova post Simonidem Grammatica posterius adjectos arguit. Immò ob mutatam, post erectum monumentum, Sigei urbis ditionem, è Lesbiâ in magis Atticam conversa est Inscriptio; & ad vetustiora illa explananda, vox una atque altera palàm novata cernitur. Utriusque autem In-  
 scriptionis hæc erit ratio, si ad sequioris literaturæ normam tum in scribendi genere, tum dicendi redigantur: Id quod Homero, Hesiodo, Alcæo, cunctisque ante Simonidem scriptoribus, mutatâ jam Grammaticâ, evenit.

Φανοδικε. ειμι. τε  
 ἐξμοκρατες. τε προκο  
 νησιε. καγω. κρηθηρα.  
 καπιστalon. και. ἦθμ  
 ον. ες πρυτανειον. ε  
 δωκα' μνημα. σιγει  
 ευσι. εαν. δε. τι. πασχ  
 ω. μελεδαινειν. \* εω.  
 σιγειεις. και. μ' επο  
 ησεν. ο' αισωπος. και  
 εἰ αδελφοι.

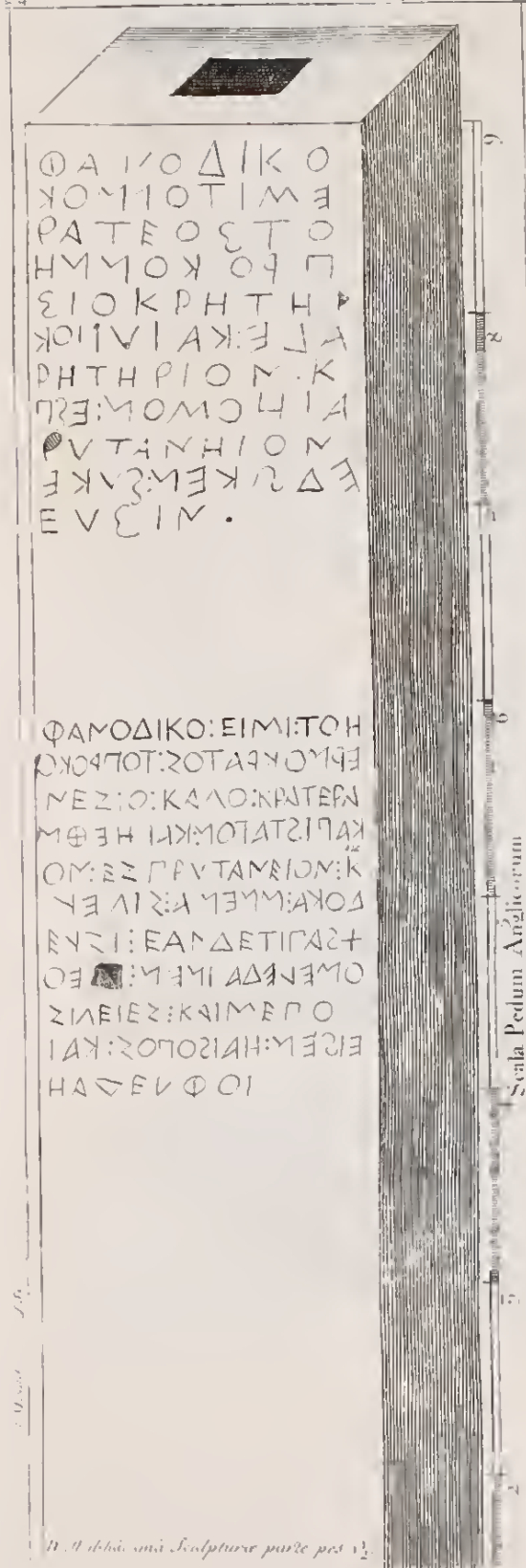
Φανοδικε.  
 ειμι. τεμοκ  
 ρατες. τε.  
 προκονη  
 σια. κρηθηρ  
 α. δε. και. ὑποκ  
 ρηθησιον. κ  
 αι. ηθμον. ες. π  
 ρυτανηιον.  
 εδωκεν. σιγει  
 ευσιν.

(6) Vide quod inferius ad Sect. XII. no-  
 tandum veniet, de Z literâ, pro Simoni-  
 deâ falsò à multis habitâ.

\* εω. sic nempe, si stet — εω, ut vocis  
 ἐξέω pars. Aliter, δε. ω, i. e. δεῶ ὦ legen-

dum; aut simpliciter εῶ. de quo vide  
 Sect. XX. & tria in sequente Tabulâ Apo-  
 grapha: Nec-non aliud Dom. *Vandervecht*  
 ΜΕΛΕΔΑΙΝΕΝ - ΕΩ.

LAPIS SIGEUS, VERA, QUIA HODIE JACET, FORMA ET MAGNITUDINE.



Scripturae Etruscae specimen  
Baroli monumentis veterum  
Fig. XCIII.

H V + E F E S I . F E N C H C E

Tabula Eugubina Specimen  
Grutero Pag. cxlii. l. m. xxx

L V S E R E S : S E T R U S : S E T R U S I V

Juxta apographum J. Romeri, Graeci.

Ο Μ Ε Ρ Ε Δ Ι Ε Μ Ε Π Ε Ο

Juxta apographum J. Lisle, R. P.

Ο Μ Ε Ρ Ε Δ Ι Ε Μ Ε Π Ε Ο

Juxta apographum B. Mould, A. M.

Ο Μ Ε Ρ Ε Δ Ι Ε Μ Ε Π Ε Ο

Litterarum in Lapide Aegeo  
vera forma et magnitudo.



Vetus e-Interpretatio Hermiae Natus



In Tarantinorum nummo G. H. G. G.

Obiit ultimo Decembris, Viro RICHARDO MEAD, M.D.  
Reg. Med. Lond. Colleg. et Societas REG. Sodali Meritissimo  
hanc Tabulam summe observantiae ergo, et gratitudinis.  
D. D. D. Q. E. C.

It. A. d. h. a. una Sculpturae parte per v.





# INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 5

*Phanodici sum, filii  
Hermocratis Procone-  
sii. Et ego Craterem  
& Crateris Basin &  
Colum ad Prytaneum  
dedi memoriæ ergo Si-  
geis. Si quid verò patriar  
curare \* me jubebo  
Sigeos. Et fecit  
me Æsopus atque Fratres.*

*Phanodici  
sum, filii Her-  
mocratis Pro-  
connesii. Cra-  
terem vero &  
Hypocraterium  
& Colum ad  
Prytaneum  
dedit is  
Sigeis.*

En, Lector, Inscriptionem, nec ductu longam, nec insigni aliquâ materiâ præ cæteris notabilem; at criteriis certè grammaticis, antiquissima illa tempora testantibus, omnes quascunque alias post se facillè relinquentem. Quæ autem & qualia ista fuerint suo nunc ordine notabitur: Observatisque primùm quæ ad elementa Inscriptionis attinent, postea dictionem ejus & materiam breviter excutiemus.

## I.

PRIMO igitur necesse est ut in legentis oculos incurrant antiquissimâ illâ formâ signatæ literæ, A, Γ, Δ, Θ, Λ, M, N, Σ, X, Υ: è quibus duæ Palamedææ dictæ, Θ nempe & X, primâ illâ & verustâ quæ inventori placuit, figurâ sunt conspicuæ. At cæteræ multò vetustiores Cadmeas se facillè fatentur; & formam à Phœniscâ vix leviter mutatam gerunt. Quod ad Γ attinet, & Λ, & Σ; comparent hæc quidem more Attico exaratæ, in duobus illis monumentis, huic nostro, & pretio & raritate, proximis, <sup>(7)</sup> quorum specimen eruditissimus D. de Montfaucon, e Museo Baudelotiano, tantâ cum laude protulit. Eadem verò hîc Sigei nunc ad dextram nunc ad sinistram

\* Aliter, *curare me oportet*, O Sigei: ex Græco μελετάειν δ᾽, ὡ Σίγεις.

(7) Vid. Montfauconii Palæographiam Græcam lib. 2. cap. 4. Nihil (inquit ille) vetustius adhuc in marmoribus repertum est binis Inscriptionibus Atheniensibus, Ionico veteri charactere conscriptis, quæ ab illustrissimo D. Marcione de Nointel, Regio in aulâ Constantinopolitanâ Oratore, Athenis, operâ

D. Galland erutæ sunt. — Hæc autem inscriptiones temporis notam præferunt; ambæque eretæ sunt tempore Peloponnesiaci Belli. Prima verò statim post Cimonis egregii Atheniensium Ducis mortem, annis circiter 450 ante Christum natum, posita est. Vulgaribus illa typis ita legitur: Ἐρεχθεῖδ Θ. οἶδε ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἀπέθανον ἐν Κύπρῳ, ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, ἐν Φοινίκῃ, ἐν Ἀλιεῦσιν, ἐν Ἀργίνῃ, p. 134.

## 6 INSCRIPTIO SIGEA.

verſæ, Æolicum magis uſum & characterem ſapiunt. Tales ſunt certè, quales <sup>(1)</sup> Etruſca ſervant monumenta, quæ ignotâ linguâ Æolicâ, & Græcis inverſis literis, ſiniſtrorſum ſcripta, Eugubii olim & Peruſiæ in Italiâ eruta fuere. Illa etenim cum his noſtris ſi quis diligentius conferat, videbit ſtatim, in linguis tam diſparibus, miram quandam elementorum cognationem. Ipſiſſimæ enim inuſitata literæ, cum geminatâ illâ vòcum interpunctiòne, in utriſque ſimiles occurrunt. Utraque ſcilicet teſtantur Æolicarum olim genium in diverſa migrationem: Hinc in Italiam; ubi <sup>(2)</sup> lingua Æolica, inter Opicam, Etruſcam, Umbram, penitus ſepulta, poſtea emerſit in Romanam: illinc in Leſbon & vicina Aſiæ; ubi à doctiſſimis Poetis lingua eadem exulta & ornata floruit. Æoles verò recentiores è Mitylenâ urbe Leſbiâ profecti novam iterum coloniam in Troadem deportârunt. Unde toti ferè <sup>(10)</sup> regioni dialectum ſuam, adeoque Sigeo ab ipſis condito, ſine omni dubio, intulere.

### II.

PROXIMAM Inſcriptioni laudem Ionica vetus aſpirata, in eâdem toties repetita, non immeritò ſubminiſtrat. H inquam aſpirata; vocalis iſtius longæ vicem non adhuc gerens, ſed octavum in alphabeto locum, ut η Hebræorum, utque H Latinorum occupans; ejuſque adhuc retinens teſtimonium, quod ab eo uſque tempore inter numeralia octo denotaverit. Eandem itaque aſpirationem tum olim lectiòni præſtitit, quam Grammatici recentiores per uncinulum maluerunt exprimi. Antiquorum hoc cenſebat proprium ſub Marco Imperatore <sup>(11)</sup> Convivator ille Athenæi: Et cla-

(1) Vid. Gruteri Corpus paginis CXLII. & CXLV. & conferantur notanda illic monumenta cum Etruſcorum veterum ſepulchris, editis à Petro Sanctio Bartolio, Fig. XCI, XCII, XCIII, XCIV, XCV, XCVI. in Theſauro Græcarum Antiquitatum Gronoviano, Vol. XII. pag. 74, &c.

(2) Vid. Dionyſii Halicarnaffenſis Antiq. Rom. lib. 1. cap. 90. Ῥωμαῖοι ἢ Φωνίῳ μὴ ἔδ' ἀκροῦν βάρβαρον, ἔδ' ἀπειρησμενίως Ἑλλάδα φησίγον, μιλίῳ δὲ τινα ἐξ ἀμφοῖν, ἧς ἐστὶν ἡ πλείων Αἰολίς. i. e. Sermone Romani loquuntur, non ad extremum barbaro, neque perfeclè Græco, ſed diverſo, ex utriſque mixto, majorem partem Æolico. Adde ex

Athenæo lib. 10. cap. 6. ubi Ῥωμαῖοι, inquit ille, πάντα ἑστὸν Ἀιολεῖς μιμνήσκον, ὡς ἢ κτ' ἑστὸν ἴονος τ' φωνῆς. i. e. Romani omnino Æolum imitatores, ut etiam Ἐ accentu vocis.

(10) Strabo lib. 13. oram Troadis maritimam deſcribens τὸ παραλιὸν (inquit) ἑστὸν τοῖς Αἰολεῶσιν ἢ τὰ πλείονα. ὡς Ἐφφοροῦ ἐστὶ ὁνομασία ἢ τὸ πρὸ Ἀβύδος μέχρι Κύμης καλεῖν Αἰολίδα. i. e. Olim ſub Æolenſibus iſta ferè omnia fuere; adeo ut Ephorus totam illam ab Abydo, Cumam uſque, oram non vereatur Æolida vocare.

(11) Vid. Athenæi Deipnoſophiſt. lib. 9. cap. 12. Οἶμαι ἢ ἢ Ἄξ' ἔ' Η σοιχέας τυπώσα-

## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 7

ra rei exempla (ultra lapides Baudelotianos, & HEKATON vulgo observatum) ΗΥΑΣ, ΗΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ, ΗΙΣΜΕΝ, proferuntur, ex antiquis nummis, <sup>(12)</sup> a præstantissimo Spanhemio. Quâ ille fretus autoritate, contra omnia librorum omnium exemplaria, Ἰσμήνην & Ἰσμηνας aspirari debuisse docuit. Ideoque & nobis nunc idem de voce Ἠθμόν, teste tanto lapide, affirmabitur. Hoc ipsum certè, unus è grammaticorum scholâ, Græcus ille Apollonii scholiastes disertè monuit: Quippe cui lapideam hanc grammaticam propriis fortasse oculis usurpâsse contigit. Quid verò? Apud Henricum Stephanum, judicem cætera acutissimum, abreptum tunc numero contradicentium, fidem non invenit. At postliac certè in classe Lexicographâ Ἠθμός jure optimo aspiratam geret. Sed de vocibus ΗΑΙΣΟΠΟΣ & ΗΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ non est cur idem sentiamus: Quia hæ ex articulis ὀ & ὀι mediante synalæphâ sunt enata. Quæ interim felicitas, Cadmeum illud elementum quater in hoc uno marmore repertum iri, cùm tota hæctenus penus antiquaria tam pauca ejus exempla suppeditaverit!

### III.

EST & suum adhuc pretium monumento, quod E & O vocales unâ semper figurâ, &, seu breves seu longæ fuerint, sine ulla variatione monstret: id quod ad minimum ætatem Inscriptioni asserit <sup>(13)</sup> Euclide Archonte Atheniensium, si non & <sup>(14)</sup> Simonide poëta melico, priorem. Grammaticam enim jam mutaverat Simonides, aut quicumque is alter fuerat qui E longum per Η, O longum per Ω, primus signare docuit. Et novitatem illam miro passim consensu Iones adoptabant, post quingentesimum & tri-

*Θαι ἔπ' παλαιὸς δασεῖαν' διόπερ ἢ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸ πάντων ἤ δασυνομήων ὀνομάτων τὸ Η πρὸ γράφουσι. i. e. in eâ sum sententiâ veteres per elementum Η densum spiritum signâsse; ideoque Ἐ Romani in singulis vocabulis densiore spiritu prolatis anteponunt Η.*

<sup>(12)</sup> Vid. Spanhemium de præstantiâ & usu numism. Antiq. Dissert. 2. p. 95. *Alia veterum illorum nummorum quæ — extra Atticam cusi, ratio habenda est: in quibus illud Η non literam ἦτα, sed aspirationis notam, sicut in Cadmeo Græcarum Literarum Alphabeto, ubi Ἠπσίμας vicem demum præstitit, continuo arguit. Tales utique antiqui Ηιμε-*

*ρα in Sicilia nummi, qui non ΗΙΜΕΡΑ vel ΗΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ sed ΗΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ & ΗΙΜΕΡΑ, cujusmodi apud Parutam videas sunt inscripti; quingentis proinde ac supra forsè ante Christum annis. Adde in Selinuntiorum in eadem Sicilia nummis ΗΥΑΣ pro ΥΥΑΣ — & extra Siciliam in Bæoticiæ oppidi Ijmenes nummo ΗΙΣΜΕΝ apud Goltzium; Tab. XVII.*

<sup>(13, 14, 15, 16)</sup> Ad illustranda singula loca quæ hisce cifris insigniuntur, adducenda est Alphabeti Græci Historia ex Glossographis & Scholiastis decerpta. Horum is maximè audiendus qui Euripidem enarrans in Phœnissis ψ. 688. Σοι νιν

cesimum

## 8 INSCRIPTIO SIGEA.

cesimum ante Christum annum. Unæ solummodo Athenæ legis prætextu restitere: unde factum ut Cadmæ literæ non rarò apud historicos sub Atticarum nomine celebrentur. Sed tandem <sup>(11)</sup> exemplo Samiorum, Archonte tum Euclide, receptum & Athenis fuit, autoritate publicâ, Ionicum illud recens Alphabetum. <sup>(12)</sup> Sami illud adornaverat Callistratus, & post reperta Cadmi, Palamedis, & Simonidis, in eam quæ nunc obtinet, normam atque numerum redegerat. Exolevit ex eo tempore per universam Græciam grammatica simplex, & Cadmæ proxima, succedente illâ alterâ quæ <sup>(13)</sup> post Euclidem & rata & nominata fuit. Et rata,

Σοί νιν ἐκλονοί κλισαν, voces Σοί ἐκλονοί non in recto plurali, sed ex more veteris scripturæ, in dativo singulari legit. Γράφῃ (inquit) σῶ νιν ἐκλονοί κλισαν.] Ἰν ἧ, τῷ ἐκλονοί σῶ τῷ Κάδμῳ . . . . κατέκλισαν τ . . . . γέρονε ἢ πῶλ ἢ δῶχλῶ ἀμάξιμα. ἐπ' Ἀρχοντῶν δὲ Ἀθηνησιν Εὐκλείδου, μήπω τ μακρῶν ὀρεθημάτων, ποῖς βραχέσιν ἀντι μακρῶν ἐχρῶντο, τῶ ἐ ἀντι ἧ ἢ τῷ ὁ ἀντι ἧ ὡ. ἐγχαφον ἔν τῷ δήμῳ μὲ ἧ ἰ δήμοι. μὴ νοήσαντες ἢ ὅτι κῆ ἢ δῶχλῶαν γαφῶν κῆ δεῖ μετατεθῆναι πὸ ὁ εἰς πὸ ὡ μέγα, ἐτάραξαν πὸ νοητόν, i. e. Scribatur Σῶ νιν ἐκλονοί κλισαν, non jam Σοί ἐκλονοί ut sit sensus, Cadmo illam progenito tuo (non, Tui illam progeniti) dividere . . . . Error verd à principio est obortus. Euclide enim Athenis Archonte, cum nondum inventæ longæ literæ fuerunt, brevibus longarum loco utebantur, i. nempe loco ἰ, ἔσ ὁ loco ὡ. Δήμῳ igitur adjecto ἰ δήμοι tunc scripsere: Ἰi verd quibus non in mentem venerit vetustum illud ὁ in ὡ μέγα convertere, intellectum versis perturbârunt. In hoc uno tamen erravit scholiastes quod vocales istas longas sub Euclide inventas crederet. Priùs enim inventæ à Simonide, sparsim deinde ab Ionibus usu celebratæ, postea à Callistrato Samio in classem atque ordinem redactæ, tandem sub Euclidis magistratu in publica Atheniensium monumenta sunt admittæ. Clarè hæc & distinctè, quamvis sub diversis titulis à Suidâ tradita accepimus: In Σιμωνίδης nempe, προσεξείδου ἢ ἢ τὰ μακροῦ τ σοιχείων ἢ τὰ διπλά. i. e. adinvenit Simonides literas longas duplicesque; in Ἀττικισμός, — Ἀττικοῖς γράμμασιν Δημοσθίνης . . . ὅντι ἧ παλαιῖς. Τῶ

δὲ τ κδ σοιχείων γράμμασιν ὅφῃ ποτε πῶλ ποῖ Ἰῶσιν ὀρεθῶσαι. i. e. Demosthenes Literas Atticas quasi Antiquas dicit: illam enim ad viginti quatuor literas spectantem Grammaticam ab Ionibus seriùs inventam: In Σαμίῳ ὁ Δῆμῳ, — πῶλ Σαμίῳις ὀρεθῶσαι πρῶτος τὰ κδ γράμματα ὑπὸ Καλλιστράτου, ὡς Ἀνδρῶν ἐν τριπόδι. Ἐν δ' Ἀθῶναις ἐπέσει χῆδης τ Ἰῶσιν γράμμασιν Ἀρχόντος ὁ Ἀθῶναις ἔπι ἀρχοντῶν Εὐκλείδου. i. e. apud primos omnium Samios viginti quatuor literæ à Callistrato sunt inventæ, ut Andron in tripode testatur. Atheniensibus verd, sub Archonte Euclide, autor fuit Archinous Athenæi filius ut Ionum Literis uterentur. Nomen hinc exortum τ μετ' Εὐκλείδου γράμμασιν, i. e. post Euclidem Grammaticæ: unâque emicuit nota temporis in inscriptionibus certissima; quâ usus olim Plutarchus monumentum quoddam vulgò Aristidis creditum, tale non esse demonstravit. χρόνῳ ποσῶ νεώτερον (inquit ille in Aristidis vitâ) i. e. longo tempore juniorem: ὡς ἐλέγχε γράμματα τ μετ' Εὐκλείδου ὄντα γράμμασιν. i. e. ut probant literæ quæ Grammaticæ sunt post Euclidem usurpari coepit. Ab hâc tamen regulâ excipiendæ ΘΕ & ΑΘΕ, aut ΑΘΕ, in Thebanorum & Atheniensium nummis percussæ literæ, diu post Euclidis tempora, ob amorem & honorem vetustatis, à nobilissimis civitatibus retentæ. Quibus adde verba bene ominata ΑΓΑΘΕΙ ΤΥΧΕΙ, & ΤΕΙ ΒΟΥΛΕΙ, cum similibus. Vide Atheniensium in Delo Psephisma in Montfauconi Diario Italico. p. 43.

inquam,



## 10 INSCRIPTIO SIGEA.

(<sup>20</sup>) ΘΕΟ ΑΠΑΤΟΡΟ. quæ Cadmeis plane literis depicta, subiecta est Θεῶ Ἀπατέρῃ, i. e. *Deæ Veneris Apaturæ* imagini, inter reliquias urbis Phanagoriæ, non procul à Mæotide Palude. Sed & rem ipsam, & rationem rei, & alia multa huc spectantia (<sup>21</sup>), Quintilianus appositè notavit. *Orthographia* (inquit ille) *consuetudini servit, ideoque sæpe mutata est. Nam illa vetustissima transeo tempora, quibus Ἔ pauciores literæ, nec similes his nostris earum formæ fuerunt, Ἔ vis quoque diversa: sicut apud Græcos ο Literæ; quæ interim longa Ἔ brevis ut apud nos; interim pro syllabâ, quam nomine suo exprimit, posita est.* Similis inter (<sup>22</sup>) ε & ει intercessit ratio. Cùm enim quinta illa alphabeti litera nomine suo proprio non aliud quam ει exprimeret, hinc factum ut ε & ει pro se invicem & promiscuè scriberentur. Scribere scilicet ut loquebantur diu fuit usitatum: ideoque cùm rectiùs inscribi debuisset, Σιγείεις, μελεδαινεῖν, εποεσεν, pro receptâ tamen loquelâ Σιγείεις, μελεδαινεῖν, εποεσεν, hic noster lapis Sigeus exhibet.

### V.

POST singula hæc criteria, suis quæque ab autoribus firmata, uno omnia intuitu contemplari libet (<sup>23</sup>) connexa ab Herode Attico. Vir ille consulari dignitate, nec minùs omnigenâ eruditione fulgens, Criticen (<sup>24</sup>), teste Philostrato, omni studio exercuit, & veteribus se totum dedit. Cùm igitur desideret in suburbano

(<sup>20</sup>) Vide Anglicanum Alberici de la Motray Itinerarium, Vol. 2. pag. 49, 50, 51. unâ cum tabulâ huc pertinente notatâ xxvii. 11. cui lux accensa à Strabone lib. xi. ἔσ. δ' ἐν τῇ Φαναγορίᾳ τῆ Ἀφροδίτης ἱερὸν Ἰπτήριον τῆ Ἀπατέρῃ, i. e. *Est verò in Phanagoriâ Veneris, Apaturæ dictæ, insigne templum.* Hunc locum nunc Turcæ Tartarique incolæ *Eski-sheir*, i. e. *urbem veterem* appellant.

(<sup>21</sup>) Vid. Quintilianum de Instit. Orat. lib. 1. cap. 7. de Orthographiâ.

(<sup>22</sup>) Vid. Excerpta Athenæi à Casaubono in annotationibus adducta, ubi regula illa Grammaticalis sic concepta traditur: πάντες οἱ Ἀρχαῖοι τῶ ἑ ἀντὶ τῆ ὀ σιγείης προσεχέωντο, πρὸς πηλείως ἢ τῶ εἰ ἀντὶ τῆ εἰ. Quorum is est sensus genuinus, antiqui omnes ε & ει, quin Ἔ simili modo εἰ Ἔ εἰ promiscuè usurpabant, Casaub. ad Athen. lib. 11. cap. 5.

(<sup>23</sup>) Eo planè fine concepta est Inscriptio Herodiana, literis scilicet obsoletis, ex antiquitate ultimâ petitis, quamvis contrarium senserit magnus Jos. Scaliger, formæque istas inusitatas ad M. Antonini usque tempora continuatas crediderit.

(<sup>24</sup>) Ita Philostratus in Herodis Vitâ, πῶς ἡ κελτικὸς τῶ λόγων Θεαργίᾳ τε τῶ Κνιδίῳ ἢ Μενατίῳ τῶ ἐν Τεργητίῳ (Cunægrâ). i. e. *cum viris rei criticæ peritis Theagene Cnidio Ἔ Munatio Trallensi est versatus.* & paulò postea, προσέκειτο μὲν πᾶσι πῶς παλαιοῖς, i. e. *prisicis omnibus incubuit.* Quin & has ipsas columnas respexisse videtur Hadrianus Sophista, qui, referente eodem Philostrato, Herodis Attici memoriæ laudans & exultans acclamavit πάλιν ἐν Φοινίκῃς γεράματα. i. e. *En iterum è Phœnicæ literæ!*

suo,

## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. II

fuò, & novas, quas sacrauerat columnas, curiosiùs inscriptas vellet; spretâ ævi sui, hoc est Antoniniani, scriptione, epigraphen puram putam *Archaicam* confinxit, singulis syllabis atque literis ad exemplar antiquitatis factam. Hanc publico literarum bono servare horti Farnesiani; à Salmasio olim singulari quodam tractatu explicatam, & à Grutero immortalì corpori, paginâ vicesimâ septimâ, insertam. Erit igitur nec inutile, nec injucundum, si postulante sic operis ratione, è penu huc illam Gruterianâ depromamus. Sic veteris scripturæ genium facillimo hoc compendio indagabimus; & unus instar omnium Herodes Ἀρχαῖα nos Γεγραμμένα docebit.

ΟΔΕΝΙ ΘΕΜΙΤΟΝ ΜΕΤΑΚΙΝΗΣΑΙ ΕΚ ΤΟ ΤΡΙΑΡΙΟ ΗΟ ΕΣΤΙΝ  
 ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ ΕΝ ΤΕΙ ΗΟΔΟΙ ΤΕΙ ΑΡΡΙΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΟΙ ΗΕ  
 ΡΟΔΟ ΑΓΡΟΙ ΟΥΑΡ ΛΟΙΟΝ ΤΟΙ ΚΙΝΗΣΑΝΤΙ ΜΑΡΤΥΣ ΔΑΙΜΟΝ  
 ΕΥΗΟΔΙΑ .*sic habet prima columna facies: in alterâ*  
*verò sic scriptum legitur,* ΚΑΙ ΗΟΙ ΚΙΟΝΕΣ ΔΕΜΕΤΡΟΣ  
 ΚΑΙ ΚΟΡΕΣ ΑΝΑΘΕΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΘΘΝΙΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ .

Hoc est, scriptura recentiore, ὄδενι θεμιτὸν μετακινήσαι ἐκ τῆς τριαρίας ὅ ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῆς τρίτης, ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ Ἀρρίᾳ ἐν τῷ Ἡρώδου ἀγρῷ. ἢ γὰρ λῶϊον τῷ κινήσαντι. Μάρτυς Δαίμων Ἐνοδία . . . . . καὶ οὐκίονες Δήμητρος καὶ Κόρης Ἀνάθημα, καὶ χθονίων θεῶν, i. e. *Nemini fas dimovere è Triopio, quod est ad tertium, in viâ Appiâ, in Herodis agro. Optabit enim non dimotum qui dimoverit. Testis Dea Trivia . . . . . columnæque Cereris & Proserpinæ donarium, & inferorum Deorum.* Positâ jam ante oculos & nostrâ & Herodianâ Tabulâ, ac lineamentis tam similibus in utrâque se prodentibus, magisne tanti viri ingenium laudabimus, an fortunam nostram? Veram utique Herodes picturam antiquitatis dedit: Nos ipsam damus antiquitatem.

### VI.

TRIA interim ad has columnas obiter notanda subeunt. Horum primum; D, L, & R Literas in Græcarum classe compa-  
ruisse:

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ruisse: unde & Herodis calculo sententia Plinii confirmatur <sup>(21)</sup>, qui ex Delphicâ priùs tabulâ indicaverat, veteres Græcas literas easdem fuisse pene ac Latinas. Neque dissentit ab his Tacitus, quo autore *forma literis Latinis, quæ veterrimis Græcorum.*

Secundum est Triopium, Cnidii illud & Templi & Promontorii nomen, ad villam in Viâ Appiâ transpositum; id, quod autorem indicat, quo potissimum, in hâc tam criticâ Inscriptiione adornandâ, usus est Herodes. Theageni enim Cnidio in criticis eum operam dedisse, Philostratus memoria prodidit.

Tertium notatu necessarium est χ litera Palamedea, in voce χθούων, rectangulam crucem præferens, adeoque ad summæ antiquitatis normam à Theagene & Herode picta. Marmor enim Baudelotianum, quadringentesimi & quinquagesimi ante Christum anni, eandem, ut in recentiori alphabeto, obliquè decussatam exhibet. At nostrum altiùs assurgens planè in voce πασχω primævam retinet figuram, & inventori Palamedi, & restitutori Herodi consonam. Hoc igitur si citius comparuisset, non ita ad Herodianos lapides impegissent Critici. Nunc verò, ipse ille in his studiis nobilissimus Coryphæus, Dominus B. de Montfaucon καλαχθούων pro χθούων incautè legens, hæc à scopo aberrantia commentatur. *Quod singularius est* (Palæograph. Gr. lib. 2. cap. 4.) *καλα* compositum cruce designatur hac ratione, †θούων pro καλαχθούων inferorum; ubi etiam vides literam χ omitti. Sed purè illic legitur χθούων θεών, i. e. *inferorum Deorum*; ut χθόνιος Ζεύς pro "Αδης apud Hesychium: χθόνιζι item Θεσι pro Cerere & Proserpinâ apud Aristophanem: & ipsa illa χ falsò omitti credita, sic olim †, ad instar crucis, inter veteres Ionicas signabatur.

(21) Plinii Nat. Hist. lib. 7. cap. 57, 58. *Gentium consensus tacitus primus omnium conspavit, ut Ionum literis uterentur. Veteres Græcas fuisse easdem pene quæ nunc sunt Latinæ, indicio erit Delphica tabula antiqui æris, quæ est hodie in palatio, dono Principum Minervæ dicata, in Bibliothecâ cum inscriptiione tali, NAVSIKRATESTISAMENO ATHENAIOS KORAI KAI ATHENAI ANETHEKE.* Tali planè formâ redonanda est antiqua Delphica inscriptio: parilemque in æneâ illâ

columnâ Romæ in Aventino positâ imaginari licet, de quâ sic in Antiq. Rom. lib. 4. cap. 26. Dionysius Halicarn. αὐτὴ δὲ μὲν ἢ σὴλη μέχρι τῆ ἡμῶν ἡλικίας ἐν τῷ τῷ Ἀλέξανδρῳ ἱερῷ κειμένη, γεγραμμάτων ἕνεκα χαρῶν ἕνεκα Ἑλληνικῶν οὐκ ἔπαυσα ἢ ἔπαυσε. i. e. *mansit hæc columna, ad meam usque adolescentiam, Dianæ in Templo posita, eos Græcarum literarum characteras habens, quibus antiquitus Græcia utebatur.* Addendus his Tacitus in Annal. lib. 11. cap. 14.



# INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 13

## VII.

SED loco nunc ultimo notabitur, quod primo forsitan lectorem in admirationem rapit, rarum istud *Βασροφηδὸν* scribendi schema, ab inflectione versuum, boum arationem imitantium, sic Græcè dictum. Ejus unicum hoc exemplum inter omnes ubique reliquias antiquitatis extat; nec nisi unum olim innotuit Pausania, dignorum visu monumentorum diligentissimo exploratori. Id <sup>(26)</sup> ille in arcâ Cypselicâ vocatâ reperit, Olympiæ tum sacratâ in Junonis templo: Quæ tamen aliquando Periandri Cypselidæ fuerat, unius è septem sapientibus; ejusdem qui, belli arbiter electus, Sigeum Atheniensibus adjudicavit. Sed & alterum rei exemplum & ipse quoque alter sapientum Solon Atheniensis præbuit. Nam eo Solon tempore, Periandri æqualis & amicus, leges suas *βασροφηδὸν* inscripsit: Leges æquitate summâ & prudentiâ admirandas; sed nec minus scripturæ schemate hinc illinc longè famigeratas. Hoc igitur tum Athenis occurrente, cum Sigeum in potestatem Atheniensium Periandro judice devenerat, & cognatis jam virorum tam illustrium monumentis passim per ora hominum volitantibus, quid mirum si Sigeorum aliquis & victori populo, & Soloni legislatori, & arbitro litis Periandro, eodem scribendi schemate placere studuit? Maximè, si in memoriam revocemus, orientalem illam ad lævum à dextris scriptionem Sigeo Æolicæ civitati familiarem certè, si non propriam, eo tempore fuisse. Quamvis enim Iones, receptis ex Phœniciâ literis, statim eas dextrorsum versas deformaverint; at Æolas hoc seriùs admisisse, tum Etrusca, quæ adduximus, monumenta, tum nummi passim Æolici, <sup>(27)</sup> . . . ΛΓ, . . . ΛΥΑΧ, . . . ΟΥΧ, aliique multi inversè scripti fidem faciunt

ocu-

<sup>(26)</sup> Pausanias lib. 5. cap. 17. cedrinæ istius arcæ fusâ narratione meminit, quâ mater ejus Cypselum celavit, Corinthiorum postea Tyrannum & Periandri Patrem, ad necem à Bacchiadis quæsitum. Eâ in arcâ multis antiquis literis incisæ inscriptiones fuerant. *καὶ τὰ μὲν* (inquit autor) *ἐς ἄθρ' αὐτῶν ἔχει. χήματα ἢ ἄλλα τ' γρομμᾶτων βασροφηδὸν καλεῖσιν "Ἑλλῶες" πῶδε ἐστὶ ποῖόνδε. Ἀπὸ δ' ἐπέροισι τ' ἔπος ἐπιστρέφει τ' ἐπιῶν πὸ δὴτερον, ὡσπερ ἐν διαύλις δρομίῳ.* i. e. *Atque earum quidem literarum aliæ in rectum jacent; aliæ eo se ordine ostentant quem βυ-*

*σροφηδὸν appellant Græci: is verò est hujusmodi. Unius à fine versûs is qui sequitur inflexus est, ut in cursu fit diaulico. Quam rem metricè, nec infelicitè, expressam video, apud Matthiam Belium, in libello de Literaturâ Hunnoscythicâ.*

*Non attollebant dextram; sed meta prioris Principium versûs posterioris erat.*

<sup>(27)</sup> Vid. apud Goltzium in Tab. magnæ Græciæ 37. FAEIION nummum cum Æolico digamma: Tab. 29 & 30. KAT-  
E  
ΛONIATAN:

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oculatam. Tandem autem, testante Plinio, *genium consensus tacitus conspiravit, ut Ionum literis uterentur*. Rarus proinde hic scribendi sinistrorsum, at rarissimus is *βερεοφηδόν* exarandi modus. Uterque verò Cadmeis sic literis ornatus interiorem aperit antiquitatem. Hinc igitur Inscriptioni nostræ sua ætas asserenda. Potest esse paulò antiquior Solone; potest esse, quod magis sentio, Soloni æqualis & Periandro: at Euclide certè Archonte recentior esse non potest. Judicent igitur eruditi, & quam velint ætatem monumento tribuant: sit modò post Sigeum à Mitylenæis conditum, sed & ante illic admittas Simonideas literas.

### VIII.

HIS tam inusitatis literis, & obtinenti antiquitùs scriptioni, cognata sunt illa vocum interpuncta, quæ non in nostro solùm, sed & <sup>(1\*)</sup> in multis per Etruriam monumentis, in utroque Attico Baudelotiano, & in Teio sequente Sherardiano, numero interdum tria, interdum duo appinguntur. Eo scilicet commento studiosè cavêre Veteres, ne vox una in alteram incurrens lectionem aut turbaret aut corrumpere. Idemque mos, cum ipso unà alphabeto, ab Æolibus deductus ad Latinos, saltem puncti unius usû, ad sera usque tempora pervenit. Verùm, apud ipsos autores Græcos, res prisca & non inutilis instituti statim abiit in desuetudinem, negligentibus eam Grammaticis sequioris ævi. Notatu interim non indignum, & articulos, & præpositiones, & conjunctiones, nullo unquam puncto disjunctas à nominibus, sed, ex genio linguæ Phœnicæ & Hebrææ, pro præfixis habitas fuisse. Una etiam integra periocha, ΕΑΝ ΔΕ ΤΙ ΠΑΣΧΩ, solitâ vocum interpunctiōne non distinguitur. Sed casu an consilio id factum fuerit; an puncta

ΛΟΝΙΑΤΑΝ: tab. 31. ΚΡΟΤΟΝΙΑΤΑΝ: quin & eorundem numisma apud Spanhemium Dissert. 2. literis Phœnicis exornatum. His adde nomen ΑΓΑΜΕΜΝΟΝΟΣ apud Pausaniam lib. 5. cap. 25. *γλεγμαμόν ὀπί τὰ λαία ἐκ δεξιῶν*. i. e. ad lævum è dexterâ parte scriptum. Neque omittenda hoc in loco vetus Etrusca scriptio ab Æolicâ deducta, eâque ratione more retrogrado exarata: quam tamen ob antiquum digamma, literasque alias puras putas Æolicas, præ cæteris unicè demiror in asse-

librali ΟΔΙΦΕΑΑ inscripto, quem ex museo Pembrochiano præstantissimus protulit Spanhemius, & integriorem paulo ex museo Huberti Benevolentii eruditus Autor Justus Fontaninius. Hunc verò consule fusiùs de his agentem in antiquitatibus Hortæ Colonix Etruscorum lib. 1. cap. 7.

(1\*) Vid. Gruterum pag. CXLII, & sepulchra Petri Sanctii Bartollii, Fig. 91, 92, &c.

primitus

## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 15

primitus impacta injuriâ temporis exciderint, non est unde certò colligatur.

### IX

At curiosius nunc venit expendendus Æolicus iste, in voce μελε-  
δα *μειν*, inter vocales α & ι, hiatus. Interpunctum in eo nuper de-  
pinxeram, secundum optimum, quo usi fuimus, Doctoris *Lisle* a-  
pographum. Sed contrarium monente Domino *B. Mould*, ex suis  
& aliorum schedis, idem nunc duximus omittendum. Ipse interim  
hiatus, Æolum omnino proprius; qui vocalium aut conjunctionem  
aut collisionem omni studio vitabant. Eo fine hiatus aliquando  
vacuum relinquebant: aliquando eum digamma isto suo interposito  
adimplebant. Prioris exemplum dat Eustathius, doctus ille Ho-  
meri enarrator, *Iliad* pag. 22. l. 1. οἱ Ἄιολεῖς πολλακίς ἐν τοῖς διφ-  
θόγγοις . . . ἀρχῆλοι μόνη διασάσει, ut Ἀρεΐδης, Ἀργεῖος. i. e. *Æoles ple-*  
*rumque in diphongis solo hiatu sunt contenti, ut Arreïdes, Argæus.*  
Posterioris exemplum à Prisciano est: *Hiatus quoque causâ sole-*  
*bant illi interponere digamma: quod ostendunt etiam Poëtæ Æolicè*  
*usi, Alcman, καὶ χεῖμα πῦρ τε δαειον. & Epigrammata quæ ego (in-*  
*quit lib. 1.) legi in Xerolopho Byzantii sic scripta: Δημοφορον, Δα-*  
*φορορον.* Par exemplum vocis αφετο (αὐτῆ nunc rectè scriptæ) in  
lapide illo quadrato, qui Colossus olim Apollineum in Delo in-  
sulâ sustentaverat. Par exemplum inquam, si sua Inscriptioni lectio  
fana & incorrupta steterit. Accuratissimè eam excrispsit notâ Vir  
eruditione Tournefortius, mihi hoc in loco non sine honore nomi-  
nandus, ob <sup>(19)</sup> communicatas quàm humanissimè Inscriptiones,  
cùm in peregrinatione Orientali iter per Smyrnam faceret. Sed  
pace nunc dixerim Reverendi Domini Montfauconii, à quo hanc  
demum Deliacam & editam & explicatam <sup>(20)</sup> video, pars longè  
potior

(19) Vid. Tournefortium in Itinerario orientali Epistolâ 22. hoc ipsum memo-  
rantem. Ipse vero, in Epistolâ ejusdem  
Itinerarii septimâ, Deliacam Inscriptio-  
nem publici jam juris fecerat, non sine  
hâc insulsâ laude, ob erroneam explicatio-  
nem, omine non lausto datâ. Deux des  
plus grands hommes de ce siècle, sans être a-  
vertis d'où j'avois tiré cette Inscription, sans  
se voir, sans conferrer ensemble, l'ont ex-  
pliquée sur le champ, & se sont si bien ren-  
contrez, que je ne puis assez admirer leur

sagacité. Le P. Hardouin croit que les qua-  
tre premières lettres désignent quelques noms  
propres: & le P. Dom. Bernard ne doute  
pas que l'inscription ne soit en caractères an-  
ciens & Ioniens qui répondent aux suivans;  
το λιθο εστιν ανδρασ και το σφιδας: huic lapidi  
inest statua & scabellum suivant le P. Har-  
douin: in lapide sum (vel est) statua &  
basis suivant le P. Dom. Bernard.

(20) Palæographiæ Græcæ lib. 2. cap. 1.  
pag. 121. Hanc Deliacam inscriptionem . . .  
à V. Clar. de Tournefort accepimus, qui re-

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potior Inscriptionis, unà cum vero sensûs acumine, ipsum aliud advertentem fugiebat. Cùm enim sic habeat monumentum,

ΟΝΡΥΤΟΜΘ ΟΡΜΙΑΝ ΔΡΙΑΣΚΗΙΤΟΣΦΕΛΑΣ

id tamen vulgari scribendi more sic ille mutatum & mutilatum extulit. . ἐν τῷ λίθῳ εἰμι ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφέλας' i. e. *in lapide sum statua, & basis*: sensu planè aut nullo aut inepto. At servato Æolico digamma inter vocales α & υ, in voce ἀύλο, & ο, ex more Veterum, pro cognomine sibi syllabâ admissio; sic rectiùs longè & integriùs legendum veniet, ἔ ἀυτῶ λίθε εἰμὲ ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφέλας' i. e. *non sum ejusdem lapidis & statua & (statuæ) basis*. Verum hoc fuisse disjuncti jamdudum lapides & dejecti docent. At nihil à vero alienius, quàm quod temerè nimis visum Montfauconio, *post duas priores literas O A, satis conspicuè legi EN*. Quod enim E fuisse credidit infimâ lineâ mutilum, id clarè inspicientibus verum est & perfectum Æolicum digamma F: & quod eidem N esse videbatur mancum aut vitiatum, id ipsum est priscum Υ, Sigeo nostro in voce Σιγευευσι non absimile, cornu uno recto, altero proclivi figuratum: de quo sic præclarè Vossius, lib. 1. de Arte Grammaticâ, cap. 30. *Nec Υ eam olim habuit figuram, quam hodie: quando nunc cornua ejus utraque recta, vel utraque æqualiter inflexa pinguntur: olim verò unum erat rectum, alterum proclive, ac tamen præceps*. Verissimè interea vir ille summus pronunciavit literarum in hâc Inscriptione formam priscam esse & singularem, &, quoad A saltem, alibi tum non visam. Jure igitur huc vocari & penitiùs inspicere volebat. Nam præter Æolicum digamma F, quod vindicandum & restituendum fuerat; ipsum illud ignotum A, quin & E, Θ, Ν, Σ, Υ, inusitatum omnia ductum ostendantia, Sigeo nunc demum in lapide comparuerunt.

gio jussu ac peculio Orientales regiones peragravit, multaque eruditè observata retulit. Is in Delo Insulâ ad basim statuæ humi dejectæ, ipsam literarum formam imitatus, hæc exscripsit, ab initio, ut videtur, manca: in reliquis quidpiam inest vitii. Post duas priores literas O A, sat conspicuè ita legitur

π Θ c. Forma literarum prisca & Ionica, admodumque singularis. A sic scriptum . . . nusquam aliàs vidi. In primâ syllabâ EN, E, quæ litera ter occurrit, infimâ lineâ mutila est. N sequens videtur mancum aut vitiatum, &c.

X. SED

# INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 17

## X.

SED & alteram quoque animadversionem, huic priori non dissimilem, scriptio illa singularis in voce ΣΙΓΓΕΥΕΥΣΙ suggerit. Cùm enim *ει* in *ε* ob nomen literæ transferit, ideóque rectè satis juxta superius observata ΣΙΓΓΕΥΣΙ pro ΣΙΓΓΕΙΕΥΣΙ inscribendum fuerit; in dubium tamen non immeritò vocatur, quo jure inter *ε* & *ευ* inexpectatum se *Υ* intruserit. Sed ex sententiâ magni Scaligeri, inter animadversa ad Eusebii Chronicon, hìc facilè reponendum, *Υ* literam eandem ibi vim & usum cum *F* Æolico habere. Nam (ut inquit ille) *indifferenter* Æoles *αως* & *αεως* dicebant pro *ηως αιωρα*. Sic apud Priscianum *καὶ χειμα πῦρ τε δάριον*, quod aliter *δάριον* pro *δήριον* hostile. Hinc <sup>(11)</sup> Græci *Υέλιαν* pro *Φέλιαν*, & Romani pro utraque *Veliā* dixerunt, quòd *F*, & *Υ*, & *V* eādē vi polleant. Et paritèr ratione *Sigeuum* & *Sigeuos*, ut *Ἀργεῖος* *Argivus*, efferendum esset, si *Σίγειον* & *Σιγείεις*, more Æolico concepta, reddi Latine oporteret. Interim non est meum refragari, si diversâ aliquis sententiâ contenderit, *υ* illud in voce ΣΙΓΓΕΥΕΥΣΙ (errore ex loquelâ orto) pro *ι* literâ subditum fuisse. Subditum sic certè fuit in primâ syllabâ vocis ΣΥΚΚΕΥΣΙ, quam Inscriptio additicia pro ΣΙΓΓΕΙΕΥΣΙ corruptè præfert.

## XI.

HÆC igitur primariæ Inscriptio propria.—At illa tandem additicia aliud videtur non fuisse, quàm primariæ tentata innovatio; idque ad ostentandas Simonideas literas; aut tum fortè cùm inventæ, aut tum potiùs cùm legitimè acceptæ fuerant. Legitima ea-

(11) Quanta sit inter digamma *F* & *ου* syllabam, nec non *Υ* Græcam literam, & *V* Latinam cognatio, in nullo magis conspicitur quàm in diversâ urbis *Veliæ* Inscriptio; ab origine scilicet *Φέλια* scribebatur, Dionysio Halicarnass. lib. 1. cap. 20. luculenter id testante: *ὡς τὰ πολλὰ ἐλάθη ἂν ἴδῃ τὸ δῆριον τὸ Ἀλέκλις τῆσπον Οὐέλια ὀνομάζει*. συνήθες δὲ ἡ *ου* πρὸς ἀρχαίαις Ἑλλησιν, ὡς τὰ πολλὰ, προσθέσθαι τὸ ὀνομάτων, ὅπως αἱ ἀρχαὶ ἐπὶ Φωνήτων ἐχθόνιο, τὸ *υ* συλλαβῶν, ἐν σοικαίω γερραφομήτω. τῶτο δὲ ἡ ὡσπερ γάμμα διτλάς εἰς μίαν ὀρθλῶ ἐπιζωδινύμερον ταῖς πλαγίαις, ὡς *Φελίη* καὶ *Φάνηξ* καὶ *Φαῖκ* καὶ *Φανήξ*, καὶ πολλὰ ποιάται. i. e. multa eo in loco *ra-lystria* fuere, quæ nunc ex vetusto *Dialecti*

modo *Velia* nominantur. Græcis enim prisctis usitatum fuit *ου* syllabam caractere uno pictam vocabulis anteponeere quæ à vocali inciperent. Hic autem erat ut duplex *Gamma*, constans duabus lineis ad unam *reclā* obliquè applicitis. Postea verò non οὐέλια solum, sed & *Τελία* ex *Φελία* factum est, ut constat ex *Τελήτων* nummis quos Goltzius aliique protulere. Latine verò *oppidum Heliā*, inquit Plinius, quæ nunc *Velia*, lib. 3. cap. 5. *η* enim aspirata Ionica *F* Æolicæ æquipollebat. Nota quoque *Λεῶ*, *Δαυῖδ*, &c. sic Græcè ex Hebræo versa, ut prodant *Υ* Græci ad Hebræum *vau*, adeoque ad digamma *F*, relationem.

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rum acceptio non nisi sub Archonte Euclide fuit, quadringentis ante Christum annis: Archinoo, Athenæi filio, Atheniensibus id suadente, ne à cæteris ubique Ionibus in monumentis publicis abirent. At plusquam uno priùs seculo inventæ & ostensæ fuerant sub Hipparcho Pisistratide, Tyranno Atheniensi; & sub<sup>(12)</sup> Hegesistrato Hipparchi fratre, Sigei tunc temporis dominante. Nec sub his inventas tantùm, sed ab iisdem in pretio & honore habitas, ex Platone facilè colligimus. Eo enim autore, Hipparchus<sup>(13)</sup> Tyrannus, Poeseos Homericæ restitutor, & doctis undequaque viris impensè fautor, Simonidem ad se acciverat Athenas, atque illic inter charos habuit, donis multis magnisque cumulatum. Sic igitur se habentibus Simonideis literis, aut prima illa inventio aut serior earum legitima acceptio, redintegrandæ Inscriptioni nostræ occasionem præbere poterat. Tum enim, in Atheniensis ditioris urbe, non erat incongruum tentari novæ scriptionis specimen: seu fortè sic voluerint Phanodicæ familiæ posterii, seu Sigeis potiùs magistratibus sic visum fuerit, ex more & consuetudine magistræ urbis. Quicquid sit, primævam illam aspiratam hinc eliminatam cernimus; Vocalem utramque longam ex mente Simonidis depictam; Æolicam Mitylenæorum dialectum in magis Atticam conversam; Συκεευσσι pro Σιγγειευσσι erroneè & corruptè positum; posteriorem Inscriptionis partem à novatore penitè recisam; literas enormi spatio alteram ab alterâ divulsas; & alia non pauca

(12) Hegesistratum Pisistrati Atheniensis filium, Hipparchi fratrem, Sigei Tyrannidem exercuisse autor est Herodotus; quamvis Anachronismo (ut Usserius monuit) deceptus, Sigeum non nisi sub Pisistrato redactum statuit; quod Soloni potiùs Archonti tribuendum. Ἰππίας δ' ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς Σίγειον, πρὸ ἧλε Πεισιστράτου αἰχμῇ παρὰ Μιτυληναίων. Κερίησας ἡ αὐτῆ κατέστησε Τύρραννον εἶναι παῖδα τὸ ἐαυτῶ νόθον Ἡγησίεστρου. i. e. Hippias verò ad Sigeum iterum concessit, quod Pisistratus à Mitylenæis vi ceperat. Ejus verò potitus Tyrannum illic constituit notum ipsius filium Hegesistratum. Herod. lib. 5. cap. XCIV.

(13) Hipparchus, ex omnibus Pisistrati filiis & ætate & sapientiâ primus, ἀλλὰ τε πολλὰ ἔβρα σοφίας ἀπεδείξατο (inquit So-

crates apud Platonem in Hipparcho) ἢ τὰ Ὅμηρον πρῶτον ἐκόμισεν εἰς τὴ γλῶσσά τούτων καὶ ἐνάγκασε σὺν ῥαψωδῶσι Παναθηναίοις ἐξ ἀπολήψεως ἐφεξῆς αὐτὰ διύειναι, ὡς περὶ νότον ἔτι οἶδε ποιῆσαι. καὶ ἐπ' Ἀνακρέοντα τὸ Τήιον πνευματικόν, Σέβλας ἐκόμισεν εἰς τὸ πόλιν. Σιμωνίδην ἡ τὸ Κεῖαν παρὰ αὐτὸν αἰεὶ ἔχε μεγάλοις μισθοῖς καὶ δώροις πείθων. i. e. Multa ille Sapientia præclara exempla edidit; & Homeri etiam carmina primus in hanc urbem intulit, & recitatores compulit alternis illa vicibus in Panathenæorum festa percurrere; quod & iidem nunc quoque faciunt. Quinetiam Anacreonta Tesium, missâ ad eum quinquaginta remorsum navi, accivis huc in urbem. Simonidem verò Ceum circa se semper habuit, magnis ejus præmiis & muneribus inducens.

## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 19

aut omiffa aut immutata, quæ, conlatis inter fe invicem Inſcriptionibus, additiçæ præ primariâ novitatem certo certiùs loquuntur.

### XII.

SED hic nos locus admonet ſiſtendi iterum ante oculos priſci alphabeti Græci: ut perpenſis ejus ſingulis elementis, certius de his omnibus judicium & ſincerius haberi poſſit. *Vid. pag. 3.*

A igitur inæqualitate laterum notandum venit, lineam habens obliquam, à medio longiore latere ad pedem brevioris ductam. Par prope & veteribus Latinis forma, ut ex lamellâ illâ cupreâ Tiburtinâ inter Inſcriptiones Fabretti conſtat. *pagg. 27, 28.*

B illud antiquum, cum duabus ejus anſis acutiùs quàm nunc formatis, in noſtro quidem lapide ob vocum penuriam non occurrit.

Γ, ad inſtar *Lambda* recentioris, acutum in apice angulum effecit: neque deſunt nummi Siculi in quibus, ad inſtar C Latini, rotundatum pingitur. Ubique interim C Latinum, nec minùs *Kappa* Græcum poteſtate retulit: unde, errore ex loquelâ orto, ΣΥΛΛΕΥΣΙ in additiçâ Inſcriptione pro ΣΥΛΛΕΥΣΙ legitur.

Δ ab initio triangulum, non tamen ut nunc iſoſceles, ſed claudum ſeu ſcalenum fuit: rotundatis igitur duabus lineis brevioribus, converſum eſt in D Latinum.

E litera, ut apud Latinos, nunc brevis nunc longa audiebatur. Unica ei forma, eadem quæ & <sup>(41)</sup> tridenti obliquato fuit: & quoniam ei ſyllabam ſuo nomine expreſſit, cum eâdem non rarò permutabatur.

Ϝ digamma Æolicum & nomine & figurâ *Gamma* geminum expreſſit, poteſtatem verò accepit à *Gamma* longè alienam. Planè enim, ut *Vau* Hebræum, nunc V Latinam (eamque aut conſonantem aut vocalem) ſonat; nunc vero ut idem *Vau* quietſcit, & hiatum inter duas vocales ſine ſono implet. Nota ejus primaria Ϝ, ſecundaria Υ: æquo etenim jure & hæc & illa nota, in initio & in medio vocum, ab Æolibus ſignari ſuetæ. *Vid. not. 31. & pag. ſeq.*

Z, litera Simonidea <sup>(42)</sup> falſò à multis credita, tamen non comparet in Sigeo lapide, priſco tamen Græco alphabeto adſcribi poſtu-

(41) Sic ſcilicet apud Athenæum lib. 10. cap. 20. E literam in ΘΗΣΕΥΣ nomine Agathon Tragicus deſcripſit, Ἐπειὰ τελευθῆος πλάγιον ἢ προκείμενον. i. e. Deinde Tridens erat obliquè jacens. Similiſque eodem

in loco tum Euripidis tum Theodectis deſcriptio adhibetur.

(42) Latè ſe ſparſit vulgaris error, ab ipſo etiam Montfauconio in Palæographie ſuæ propylæo adoptatus, de inventione literæ

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postulat. Apertè id testatur Aristoteles, ipso citante Plinio, lib. vii. cap. 56. Nec obstat in eodem capite corruptissima Pliniana lectio, ex multis secum invicem pugnantibus elicita ab Hermolao Barbaro, quâ Z Simonidi Melico, & Palamedi Ξ, asseritur. Hoc enim non ex alio quàm inscitâ librariorum Latinorum profectum, qui Ξ loco Z, & Z contra loco Ξ, nullâ neque arte neque iudicio supposuere. Sonum edidit hæc litera nobis hodie incognitum; medium inter Zain Phœnicium, à quo ortum duxit, & G Latinum, cui ortum, sed ferò, dedit. Vetus ejus figura ⚡, paulatim in Z deflexa est.

H in Sigeo lapide, eandem quam apud Phœnices & figuram & potestatem servans, quatuor illis vocabulis, *Hermocrates*, *Hethmon*, *Haisopos*, *Hadelphoi*, literam initialem præstat. Fuit hæc propria Ionum, qui illam in medio, æquè ac initio vocum, non aliter atque Æoles digamma suum, adhibuère. Exemplo sint prioris ΗΟΔΟΣ, ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ, ΤΑΗΩΣ: posterioris ΦΟΙΝΟΣ, ΟΦΙΣ, ΔΑΦΙΟΝ, seu ΔΑΥΙΟΝ. Primitùs quoque aut H, aut F, omnem P̄w initialem comitata est; ita ut F eam anteiret, at H eandem semper sequeretur. Id testatur asper ille uncinulus hodie supra P̄w initialem pictus; per quem aliquando subintelligitur F, ut β̄ιγος, *frigus*, β̄άγω *frango*, β̄άγος (i. e. ἐλεύθερος) *Francus*; sæpius H, ut ρ̄όμβος *rhombus* &c.

Θ Palamedea dicta, & prisca certè, quamvis diu post Cadmeas induc̄ta litera, non ut nunc punctum aut lineolam, sed crucem in

literæ Z; quæ cùm veriùs Palamedis fuerit, à quamplurimis tamen Simonidi tribuitur. Errori occasionem dedit depravata à Librariis Latinis tum in Hygino, tum in Plinio seniore, figura literarum. His verò, in Græcorum characterum ductu, quàm parum fidendum fuerit, indicio erit editio Pliniana, quæ prima omnium, Venetiis, operâ Joannis Spiræ, in folio peramplo prodit A. D. MCCCCLXVIII. ubi, pro inscriptione Græcâ Ναυσικράτης Τισαμίδης' Ἀβλω-  
αῖθ· Κόρη δὲ Ἀβλωῖ ἀνέθηκεν, monstrosa ista Latinis concepta literis inferciuntur; *xaxi-  
lipcui canee comai coekpturæ trata una cie-  
zica*, l. 7. c. 58. Servat exemplar hoc Spi-  
ranum, Harduino, ut videtur, inauditum, Magnus Britannicæ nostræ Æsculapius, Ricardus Mead M. D. inter alia non pauca instructissimæ Bibliothecæ ornamenta. No-

tabile est Z literam in Suidæ Lexico inter Palamedeas primam numerari. Veritati interim nihil obstat quòd cætera in eodem loco mendosè admodum scribantur. Vidit hoc Salmassi nobile ingenium, & Salmasio consentiens Spanhemius in eruditissimâ dissertatione secundâ, §. 3. *Litera Ξ non inter quatuor literas, prout hodie apud Plinium legitur, à Palamede repertas; sed à Simonide veriùs, quod ei quoque tribuit Suidas, rep-  
nenda est: ac verè proinde apud Plinium Z pro Ξ, ubi de inventis à Palamede literis agitur, ab illustri Salmasio emendatum: quò  
de re autem nihil à postremo, crudito quan-  
quam, Plinii editore monitum videas. Erroris securior Plutarchus, Παλαμίδης, inquit,  
πρότερος τέτραρα, καὶ Σιμωνίδης αὐθις ἄλλα πο-  
σαῦτα προσέθηκε.* Symposiaca IX Quæst. 3.

circulo,



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circulo, eamque interdum rectangulam, interdum decussatam gessit.

I & K literæ eandem ab initio formam sine ullâ, ut videtur, notabili mutatione servant.

A olim acuto ad calcem angulo, & formâ hodiernæ penè contrariâ, pingebatur. Quippe aliud non fuit quàm veterrima L Latina, qualis ea in antiquissimis ejus linguæ monumentis, Senatusconsulto nempe de <sup>(16)</sup> Bacchanalibus, & lamellâ cupreâ Fabretti conspicienda extat.

M & N literæ primam earum lineam longiusculam habuere, cæterasque à se invicem latiore angulo diductas.

O litera (adinstar E, nunc breve nunc longum, ut apud Latinos, sonans) quoniam *ov* syllabam suo nomine expressit, pro eâdem semper & proferebatur & scribebatur.

P nondum utroque latere æquali, at secundo breviorè comparebat; apte sic B dimidiatum, ut potestate, ita & figurâ, referens.

P aliquando capite triangulari; aliquando, ut nunc, rotundo, & semicirculari fuit. Sed & virgula ipsius capiti subiecta, in antiquis nummis & lapidibus, Herodiano præcipuè & Baudelotiano, Latinum ad modum cernitur.

Σ literæ, apud antiquos, duæ olim figuræ competebant. Harum antiquior, <sup>(17)</sup> cincinnum referens, in Latinum alphabetum transit: recentior, quæ Græcorum mansit propria, <sup>(18)</sup> arcum Scythicum expressit. Has duas in Sigeo lapide, cincinnatam dico, & arcuatam, quanquam rudes, ut in antiquo opere, non sine voluptate contemplamur.

T & nunc olim patibulum famosè retulit. Palus tamen erectus in <sup>(19)</sup> Phœniciâ & Etruscâ literâ supra transversum paulò eminebat.

Υ sæpe

<sup>(16)</sup> Senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus, Latinarum, quas novi, antiquitatum pulcherrima longè & nobilissima, videatur in editione Ciceronis Gronovianâ, ex ære autographo repræsentatum, Tabulâ post præfationem tertiâ.

<sup>(17)</sup> <sup>(18)</sup> Apud Athenæum, in loco superius memorato, ubi triplex ΘΗΣΕΥΣ nominis pictura, Autoribus Euripide, Agathon, Theodecte, exhibetur, Σ arcuati sic meminit Agathon, *Σκυθικῶν τε πῶς τελευτῶν ἰὼ προσημφοῦς*. i. e. *arcui Scythico simile Elementum tertium: cinninati verò sic Euripides, Τεῖτον ἢ βόστυχος τις ὡς ἐλιγμῶν*.

i. e. *Tertium capilli cinnus tanquam involutus: quin & iisdem fere verbis Theodectes, Τεῖτον δ' ἐλιγμῶ βόστυχω προσημφοῦς*. i. e. *Tertium capillo in cinnum retorto simile.*

<sup>(19)</sup> Quod T Phœnicium & Samaritanum crucis habuerit similitudinem, quæ in Christianorum frontibus pingitur, adeoque paulò erecto consurrexerit supra transversum paulò eminente, autoribus Origene & Hieronymo, in Palæographiâ adstruit Montfauconius: congruentibus etiam Alphabeticis Samaritanis & R. Azariæ, & Toinardi, lib. 2. cap. 1. T verò Etruscum simili modo pictum clarè exhibet Fabrettus in nummo

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Υ sæpe ad modum V Latini; sæpe cornu uno recto, & proclivi altero surgebat. Posterius monuit Vossius ex Catalectis quidem Virgilianis. Fidemque rei autographi duo lapides, Delius & Sigeus, adstruxere. Uterque enim literam hanc bicornem levi discrepantiâ exhibet <sup>(40)</sup>: hic nempe à dextro latere, ille à sinistro proclivior. Nec abludit à Sigeâ formâ singularis ille Regis Amyntæ nummus à Montfauconio in lucem datus. Similiorem tamen, eamque, more nostro Æolico, sinistrorsum versam, <sup>(41)</sup> Rauci Crentes percussere.

SUPER SUNT denique Φ & Χ Palamedi adscriptæ literæ. Φ diversis temporibus diversas figuras induit, quarum quæ primæva fuerat ab hodiernâ parùm discrepavit. Χ certè ab initio quatuor <sup>(42)</sup> rectis angulis coibat, testante id & nostro, & Herodiano lapide. Sed diu jam exolevit rectangula ejus forma, & in decussatam mutata abiit.

### XIII.

PERSPECTO nunc prisca alphabeti genio, palàm est quàm facilè hinc abesse poterant nova illa Simonidis inventa. Palàm etiam & Palamedeas, quæ vocantur, literas, primæ Cadmeorum classi novas & <sup>(43)</sup> adventitias accessisse. Simonidearum nempe η & ω propriè non sunt literæ, sed signa quantitatis longæ. ξ itidem & ψ non aliud fuisse constat quàm <sup>(44)</sup> colligationes consonantium, pari ratione ac diphthongi sunt vocalium. Par ratio & duplicis elementi Ζ, quod

VTEPE inversè scripto pag. 528. Fontaninus in TVTEDE pag. 139. quin & Gruterus pag. CXLV. & Bartolius in Etruscis, quæ edidit, sepulchris.

<sup>(40)</sup> Utramque Υ literæ figuram posteris Phœnicibus usitatam vide apud Begeum in Thef. Brand. Vol. III pag. 72, 73.

<sup>(41)</sup> Vid. Thesaurum Britannicum Haymianum Vol. 2. in ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ nummo prisca literis Æolicis signato.

<sup>(42)</sup> Vide ita descriptam Χ literam ab Hippocrate de capitis vulneribus. p. m. 895.

<sup>(43)</sup> De adventitiis literis mirè confusa habet Cedrenus, pag. editionis Xylandrinx 103.

<sup>(44)</sup> Omnes ubique nōrunt sub duplicibus istis & novitiis ξ & ψ latere κς & πς. adeò ut quæ priùs scripta fuerant ἀνακς & πελοπς, post Simonidem ἀναξ & πελοψ jam scribi

cœperint. At sub ξ etiam γς & χς, item sub ψ etiam βς & φς, pari lege comprehendendi, omnibus non æquè notum. Hanc tamen sententiam, oborto de his sermone, & observatâ nominum quorundam in Baudelotiano marmore scriptione, egregiè mihi confirmavit doctissimus R. Ainsworth, amicus meus & vicinus, ob singularem eruditionem & humanitatem, inter paucos æstimandus. Quinetiam rationem rei allatis his exemplis luculenter illustravit. Ea est, inquit, in nominibus, quantum ad rectos & obliquos casus, nec non in verbis, quantum ad præsens & futurum tempus, analogia, ut alterum facilè alterius primævam Orthographiam prodat. Ex Gr. rectos nominum casus σαρξ φλόξ, σιξ, antiquitus fuisse σάρκς, φλόγς, σιχς, à genitivis σαρκός, φλογός, σιχός,

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quod consonas Σ & Δ, & vicissim Δ & Σ, connectit; quodque si non ipse Palamedes, at aliquis post Cadmum autor, alphabeto intulit. His adde, quod certiores illæ Palamedææ, <sup>(43)</sup> Θ, Φ, Χ, à Cadmeis Τ, Π, Κ, non nisi aspiratæ adjectione differunt: id quod resoluta earundem scriptio in vocibus ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ, ΠΗΛΟΣ, ΚΗΡΟΝΟΣ, apertè probat. Motis igitur his omnibus è genuino Græco alphabeto, duplicibusque Q & X, unà cum <sup>(44)</sup> novitio G, juxta invictas <sup>(45)</sup> Vossii rationes, è Latino pariter abjectis, manet in utrâque linguâ idem planè ordo atque numerus, eademque serè & figura & potestas literarum. Percelebris proinde Plinii observatio, *Veteres Græcas literas fuisse easdem penè quæ Latine*, ex sequenti nostrâ tabellâ, æquè ac illâ Delphicâ, firmabitur. Constat ea literis octodecim; ita tamen ut carum ultima non tam sit nova litera, quam sextæ illius F, cum vocalis officio fungitur, repetitio. Hac ratione secundùm quosdam septendecim fuerunt; & secundum alios, aspiratam in literarum numero non habentes, sexdecim tantum literæ. Tot olim figuras Græca gens Ionica à Phœnicibus accepit; inversoque omnium situ, in meliores paulò transmavit. Servavit enim, ut videtur, rationem purè Mathematicam, quoad recti-linearum, circularium, & angularium literarum formas. Æoles vero, vaga gens, & solum mutare sueta, ad eandem

extra omnem controversiam ponitur. Præterea δψ, φλιψ, καλήλιψ, antiquitus fuisse ὀπς, φλις, καλήλις, singuli ipsorum genitivi ὀπς, φλις, καλήλις, indubitatè monstrant. Pari modo & in verbis, futura παλίξω, φλίξω, τάλίξω, ante Simonidem fuisse παλέκω, φλίγω, τάλιγω, arguunt præsentia eorum tempora παλέκω, φλίγω, τάλιγω. Futura itidem tempora ἔρψω, τείψω, γράψω, ante novam hanc Grammaticam alia non fuisse quàm ἔρπω, τείπω, γράφω, ex præsentibus ἔρπω, τείπω, γράφω, apertè constat. Contrarium quidem, quantum ad χς & φς, docuit Theodorus Beza in Alphabeto Græco & Hebraico A. D. MDC. edito: Ibi enim (pag. 59.) aspiratas χς & φς sub literis ξ & ψ contineri fidenter pernegat. Hunc verò optimè refellit ipsa autographa antiqua scriptio in Sponianis occurrens monumentis. ΘΦΣΙΑΔΕΣ enim exhibent quod nunc Ἰουδαίου; ΑΛΕΧΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ quod nunc Ἀλεξίμαχος depingi-

mus. Vid. Montf. Pal. Gr. p. 139, 140. & Sponii Miscell. p. 316. Elementum Z longo ante tempore ab autore diverso prodiit. Ei verò hæc propriè potestas competit, aliquando ΣΔ, aliquando ΔΣ vice versâ colligare: id quod, ommissis aliis, ex Æolicâ scriptione τεχπέδα pro τεχπέζα, δουγός pro ζυγός, necnon Σδός & Δσός pro Zδός, clarè satis evincitur. Rectè enim Theocriti Scholiastes ad Idyl. 1. vers. 3. διαλύσει δὲ Δωριῶς τὸ Z εἰς τὰ εἰς αὐτῶν ἢν συγκείμενον σοιχεῖα

<sup>(43)</sup> Plutarchi Symposiaca lib. ix. Quæst. 3. τὸ β' φ' καὶ τὸ χ' τὸ μὲν εἰς Π' τὸ δὲ Κάππα δασυόμενον.

<sup>(44)</sup> Plutarchus de Quæst. Rom. p. m. 277. τὸ κ' πρὸς τὸ γ' συγγίνοσαν ἔχει παρ' αὐτοῖς. ὅψι γὰρ ἐχρήσαντο τῷ γάμμα, Καρθεῖον Σπορίε προσεξορόθηος. Columna igitur Duiliana, A. U. C. 494. G non habet. Habet verò fenatús consultum de Bacchanalibus, U. C. 566.

<sup>(45)</sup> Voss. de Arte Gram. l. 1. c. 15, 18, 21.

quaqua-

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quaquaversum disseminandas non infeliciter contulerunt. Tandem enim, optatissimo eventu, per diversas Græcarum gentium ad diversa Italiae migrationes, Ionice quidem in Latinas, & Æolicæ in Etruscas literas, vix ullam passæ mutationem transierunt. Genuinam harum omnium cognationem oculo hinc placuit subjicere: Sic quidem, ut omiſſis secundariis, & superfluis quinque literis, primariarum præcipuè instituaturs comparatio, quales è Phœniciâ in Græciam, è Græciâ in Italiam, utrumque ante Trojana tempora, sunt deductæ. Quò verò res plenius innotescat;

Primò ponendæ sunt Phœnicæ, hoc est, Hebraicæ antiquæ propriâ suâ formâ Hierosolymitanâ, ad fidem numismatum, expressæ. Iisque, ad ostendendum earum nomen, ordinem, ac potestatem præfigendæ sunt Hebraicæ hodiernæ, ab Esdrâ, post captivitatem Babylonicam, formis novis Assyriacis donatæ.

Secundò Græcæ, Phœnicarum filia, diverso hinc illinc statu, Ionico ad dextram, Æolico ad sinistram, sunt sistendæ.

Tertiò Latinæ sequentur & Etruscæ. Quarum Latinæ facie planè Ionicâ dextrorsum, Etruscæ verò, Phœniciis similiores & Æolicis, sinistrorsum sunt ducendæ.

### XIV.

Hoc modo facillè patebit, idque in brevi ex adverso tabulâ, avita illa Literarum, primariarum ad primarias, secundariarum ad secundarias, quoad ordinem, figuram, atque numerum relatio: Res mirè utilis, & jucunda observatu; nunc primum post Scaligerum, Bernardum, & Montfauconium, rectius ut videtur, indagata. Mirandum enim tot, & tales, & tantos viros, nullâ habitâ literarum quoad ætatem & potestatem ratione, secundarias cum primariis, recentiores cum antiquis, in eâdem serie permiscuisse. Primarias voco literas, quæ propriam quandam habent & distinctam in suâ serie potestatem: Secundarias, quæ quam habent potestatem, eam non nisi ab alio in eâdem serie elemento mutuatam accepêre. Hâc lege è primariis Græcis exulabunt superius notatæ Ζ, Θ, Ξ, ut jam olim exularunt Ϝ, Ϝ, i. e. Epifema *Sau-pi* & *Koppa*. Nec minore jure à primariis Hebraicis secernentur י, ו, ו, ש, ק, ob alias in eâdem serie puriores, & simpliciores, pro secundariis meritò habendæ. Etenim dentales י, ו, ש, non nisi primariam dentalem ו diversimode sibilantem referunt. Duæque illæ ו, ק, a duabus aliis ח, כ, quoad sonum saltem, & potestatem, licèt non





## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 25

non quoad scribendi usum, superflua redduntur. Has tamen omnes aequali jure repraesentarunt, in suis literarum paradigmatis, Scaliger, Bernardus, & Montfauconius. At quinque illis secun-

(40) Hujusce Tabulae haec est ratio; ut scilicet seriatim repraesententur purae solummodo & primariae orbis eruditi literae, detractis inferioribus secundariis, Cadmoque non notis, aut neglectis.

Primo, Antiquae istae, in jugata Hebraicarum serie, omnes, excepta *Pe*, ex paucis, quae habentur, sicut eruantur: Hierosolymitanarum proinde rectius vocandarum, quamquam occasione Phoenicum in Graeciam eas inferentium, Graecis Phoeniciae sint vocatae. Earum quae nonnum nunc implet locum, vero *Kaph* nomine appellanda; non obstante quod Waltonus ipsi, aliiisque *Koph* olim audiverit. Idque sicut iste Assyriacus, pariter alterius Hebraicae veteris certissimus interpretis, docet.

Secundo, In Graecis praecipue spectanda est omnimodo illa, quam praese ferunt, hinc ad Phoenicias, illinc ad Latinas similitudo. Haec vero se plenius aperiet, ex diversis aliquot formis quae (pag. 3.) in prisco Graeco Alphabeto, literis, Α, Γ, Δ, Λ, Ρ, Σ, Υ, supra infraque sunt appictae. Α scilicet in Deliacâ Tournefortii inscriptione; Γ in nummis Siculis epigraphen *CEΛΑΣ* & *ΑΚΡΑΣΑΣ* apud Paratam gerentibus; Δ & Λ in columnis Farnesianis; Ρ saepe in nummis & Baudelotiano lapide; Σ in inscriptione Sigea additicia; Υ in singularibus quibusdam, Raucorum, Tyriorum, & Regis Amyntae nummis.

Tertio, Latinae sequuntur & Etruscae in eadem Tabula conjunctae: Latinae quidem, quales eas ante Simonidem, immo & ipsum ante Palamedem, (ut testis est Hyginus Bibliothecae Palatinae sub Augusto Caesare praefectus) *Evandrus profugus ex Arcadia in Italiam transtulit, easque mater ejus Carmenta in Latinas commutavit num. XV\**. In hac vero serie, tres istae, Α, Λ, Ρ. quae praeter caeteras forte ignotiores videbuntur, suis quaeque in monumentis comparebunt. Α nempe & Λ in Lamella cuprea inter Fabretti inscriptiones pagg. 27

& 28. Λ & Ρ in Scipionis Barbati Inscriptione post alios à Fabretto edita pag. 461. quin & Ρ non infrequenter in Gentis Publicae, Pomponiae, & Posthunniae, apud Vaillantium, nummis.

Etruscae Latinis longè essent censendae recentiores, si fides autoribus, qui eas à Demarato Corinthio, Lucii Tarquinii Regis Romani Patre, in Etruriam advectas tradidere. Sed quoniam, praeter aspiratas duas, numero sunt tantum sexdecim; Hebraicis primariis & numero, & ordine, & potestate omnino pares; firmissimo id erit argumento, Etruscas quoque literas, non aliter ac Latinas, ante Palamedis tempora in Italiam demigrasse. Harum ego numerum & figuram ex nummis passim & inscriptionibus apud Gruterum, Bartolium, Fabrettum, Fontaninum, summam quae potui fide & diligentiam concinnavi. Sic quidem, ut secunda in hac serie literula nunc primum suo loco restituatur; idque ope vocis *Βεωλας* Etruscae apud Fabrettum scriptae. *Vide ejus Inscriptiones, pag. 696.*

Memorabili demum Taciti testimonio quanquam vario quidem illo, & incerto, claudi haec Nota postulat. *Aegyptii (inquit ille Ann. XI. cap. 14.) literarum semet inventores perhibent; inde Phoenicias, quia mari praepollebant, intulisse Graeciae; gloriamque adeptos tanquam repererint quae acceperant. Quippe fama est Cadmum, classe Phoenicum vectum, rudibus adhuc Graecorum populis artis ejus auctorem fuisse. Quidam Cecropem Atheniensem, vel Linum Thebanum, & temporibus Trojanis Palamedem Argivum memorant, sexdecim literarum formas; mox alios, ac praecipuum Simonidem caeteras reperisse. At in Italia Etrusci ab Corinthio Demarato, Aborigines Arcades ab Evandro didicerunt. Et forma literis Latinis, quae veterrimis Graecorum. Sed nobis quoque paucis primum suere: deinde additae sunt.*

H

darius

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dariis ex utrâque serie retractis, emicabit statim purum putum *Natura*, atque *Orbis Alphabetum*; ope nummorum & inscriptio-  
rum è penitissimâ antiquitate erutum; octodecim potestatibus in-  
structum; nullâ simplici deficiens, neque ullâ compositâ redun-  
dans; voci atque eloquio humano articulatè adaptatum; facile  
illud rerum, idemque immortale testimonium; Facta, Dicta, Co-  
gitata præsentibus sono exprimens; absentibus picturâ servans;  
felix vivorum cum mortuis, mundi hujus cum altero commercium;  
divinum plane opus & inventum; sapientissimoque illo animi, o-  
ris, atque oculorum nostrorum formatore, Deo omnipotente, non  
indignum.

ΑΤ heus tu, inquiet Aristarchus, quâ tu andaciâ non Simonidi tantum, sed & Esdræ, & Palamedi obstrepis? Tu, qui, Samaritanis ipsis irreligiosior, Alphabeti numerum imminuis? De Græcis itaque respondeo; alias Simonidem sub Hipparcho Athenarum tyranno, alias Palamedem, Trojani belli tempore, Cadmeorum classi inseruisse. Proinde Latina, non minus quàm Græca antiqua classis, ante Trojana tempora concinnata, locos eosdem iis vacuos ostendit. Quinque Hebraicas quod attinet, & (quia res eodem recidit) Phœnicias; hæ quidem in Alphabeto suos tunc locos habuere, cum ob illata puncta vocalia, & inductas formas Assyriacas, a Masoretis de novo describerentur Psalmi illi Alphabetici, xxxiv & cxix. At vero an Davidis, an Cadmi, an Mosis tempore habuerint, nihil est quod ausim affirmare. Immò animum in difficultate tantâ, <sup>(49)</sup> multa divinantem reprimo, & periculosa me subtraho conjecturæ. Si verò tum habuerint; nemo inficias ibit, quin Phœnicem exsulem, optimo usum consilio, primarias secrevisse à secundariis, & de posterioribus hisce altum si-

(49) *Animum* (inquam) *multa divinantem*. Qualia sunt; fuisse Hebræis, ab omni retrò tempore ante transmigrationem Babylonis, duas & viginti literas: in eo numero א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ cum & consonæ fuerint & vocales, pro decem habitas fuisse: verùm post reditum à Babylone illata fuisse puncta, & ablatum ab iis quinque literis vocalium officium: excidisse igitur præco Hebræorum alphabeto quinque literarum numerum: proinde, ut facer ille & antiquior

earum numerus in integrum iterum restitueretur, inductas fuisse quinque secundarias א ב ג ד ה. Quo vero melius sanciretur novum hocce, & magnum (ut appellatum fuit) Alphabetum, Masoretas illud Psalmis Alphabetis, ob id ipsum paululum mutatis, intertexuisse: quod & Simonidem postea imitatum, suis viginti quatuor literis totidem Homeri Rhapsodias signavisse.



## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 27

luisse, eum priores illas, tanti pretii thesaurum, in Græciam secum deportaret.

LATEAT igitur hæc in puteo profundè demersa veritas. Et tamen libet aliquid doceri a Siclis duobus Waltonianis, quorum unum Hebræo-Phœnicium, alterum-Hebræo-Affyriacum, à doctissimis ad S. Biblia prolegomenis, huc adduximus. Hi inter se invicem collati veram *Kaph* Phœniciam (quanquam Waltoni non illud advertente) detegunt; eodemque intuitu, vicariam ejus *Koph* manifestæ novitatis arguunt. Quid enim? quum  $\kappa$  in duabus vocibus,  $\kappa\alpha\psi$  &  $\kappa\omega\psi$ , Grammaticè nunc locum vendicet; utræque tamen istæ in nummo Hebræo-Affyriaco per  $\kappa$  scriptæ exhibentur. Erat quidem egregius tantæ novitatis usus; præsertim ad diversas ejusdem vocis significationes promptissimè signandas: unde omnis à voce  $\kappa\alpha\psi$  ablata est ambiguitas, quæ prius, non nisi per *Kaph* depicta, & *monetae pondus* significabat, & *intellectum*. Quòd si largior nunc suppeteret antiquæ scriptionis copia, idem & in multis aliis, quoad reliquas secundarias literas, credibile est potuisse demonstrari. Nil interim mirandum, quòd Masoretæ Hebraici tam facillè, datis novis legibus, Linguam ipsorum jam demortuam refinxerint; cum vivas & vigentes duas, Tuscanam dico & Gallicanam, noverimus mutationem tantam, ex Academiarum nuper jussu, accepisse.

### XV.

SED revocat nunc calamum properantem, & nescio quâ animum dulcedine perfundit, veneranda illa origo, & successio literarum. Sexaginta scilicet <sup>(10)</sup> ante tempora Trojana annis, Latinæ à Pelasgis & Areadibus, utrisque gente Æolibus, domo patriâque profugis, ad Umbros, & Aborigines, aliosque tum Italiæ populos, sunt deductæ. Græcas, centum & quinquaginta annis ante Pelasgorum exitum, aut Cadmus, aut Cadmei certè Phœnices Græciæ tum indigenis Æolibus & Ionibus tradidère. Cadmeis eo tem-

(10) Credibile est secundum Plinium (lib. 7. cap. 56.) *Primos in Latium literas Pelasgos attulisse*; artem verò earundem perfecisse Arcadas; quorum migratio, paulò post, Pelasgiam, celeberrimâ notâ temporis à Dionysio Halicarnassensi insignitur: nempe  $\epsilon\chi\eta\kappa\omicron\sigma\omega\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\ \epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\ \pi\acute{\rho}\omicron\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\ \tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\kappa\omega\nu$ , i. e. *sexagesimo ferè ante bellum Trojanum anno, duce Evandro, filio Mercurii,*

& Nymphæ ejusdam Arcadiæ, quam Themis Græci, Carmentem Romani appellaverunt. Antiq. Rom. lib. 1. cap. 31. Quibus verò autoribus eadem in Græciam literæ à Phœnice transiverint, clarè traditum ab Herodoto l. 5. c. 58. & à Diod. Sic. l. 3. Hinc Literæ Ionibus  $\phi\omicron\iota\nu\kappa\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\alpha$  vocatæ, &  $\iota\omicron\phi\omicron\nu\iota\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\alpha$  legere significans; de quo postea in *Tecorum Diris*.

pore

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pore Phœnicibus eadem fuere literæ, quæ & Samaritis postea Israeliticis fuerunt: Samaritis<sup>(1)</sup> eadem quæ & Judæis ipsorum fratribus, ad asportationem usque Babylonicam: Judæis nondum asportatis eadem quæ & Pentateucho Moysis: Pentateucho, ut fas est credere, eadem quæ lapideis Legis tabulis, Dei ipsius digito inscriptis.—Pulchra ex his conclusio, & præclara admodum, lucefcit;

(1) Agitata jamdudum fuit nobilis ac erudita Quæstio; an Samaritanæ literæ, & quod eodem recidit, Phœnicæ, Græcæ, & Latinæ, eadem reipsâ fuerint cum veteribus Hebraicis. Negant longè pauciores; præeuntibus Buxtorffo & Lightfotio; at contrarium innumeri tuentur magni nominis Heroes; interque eos, post antesignanum Jos. Scaligerum, Casaubonus, Grotius, Vossius, Bochartus, Morinus, Breerwoodus, Waltonus, Huetius, Prideauxius; & qui peculiari rem tractatu expedit, Lud. Cappellus. Novam ansam Quæstioni præbuere observati sæpe à Viris doctis nummi Hierosolymitani, Sicli nempe & Hemisicli, Hierusalem sancta Samaritanis literis inscripti: quos quidem copiâ satis magnâ, unâ cum Alphabeto Samaritano, in Appendice ad Breerwoodi pondera, Waltonus dedit. Hinc enim Samaritanas literas in usu fuisse Hierosolymis ante captivitatem Babylonicam, hodiernas verò Judaicas, formâ quadratâ & Assyriacâ, non nisi post reditum invaluisse, creditur. At veteres Rabbini, & Thalmudistæ, doctissimi que Christianorum Patrum, Origines & Hieronymus, ne quidem advocatâ nummorum fide, characterum Hebraicorum mutationem pro certâ & indubitâ habuere.

Descenderat olim in hanc arenam, & Cappelli se Diatribæ opposuerat juvenis tunc admodum Spanhemius: [Vide Waltoni introductionem p. 9.] unde factum, ut in eundem ille sententiam, quanquam summâ quâ solebat modestiâ, animique valdè dubius, in eruditissâ etiam senectute, propenderet. At consultus ab eo fortè Rev. Petr. Allixius subitanè profusus, & extempoream, ad Spanhemium dat Epistolam, quâ dubitantem animosè impellit ad con-

vellendam Scaligeri de Samaritanis Literis sententiam; idque nullis nixus argumentis, nisi quæ jam olim profligaverat Waltonus: ita ut Waltonus in *tertio Proleg. à Sectione vicecimâ nonâ ad tricesimam octavam* perlegisse, satis superque fuerit ad castigandam Allixii temeritatem. Labefactatum quidem fuit à Spanhemio Eusebii testimonium; utpote in melioribus ejus codicibus non repertum. Stabit tamen Hieronymo immota fides, qui hæc habet, in Prologo Galeato, certam rei cognitionem, & veritatem præ se ferentia. *Samaritanam etiam Pentateuchum Moysi totidem literis scriptitant, figuris tantum & apicibus discrepantes. Certumque est Esdram scribam, legisque doctorem, post captam Hierosolymam, & instaurationem templi sub Zorababel, alias literas reperisse, quibus nunc utimur; cum ad illud usque tempus iidem Samaritanorum & Hebræorum characteres fuerint. . . . & nomen Domini tetragrammaton in quibusdam Græcis voluminibus usque hodie antiquis expressum literis invenimus.* Hæc igitur, & alibi quoque plura, his consentanea, Hieronymus. Eusebii interim silentium validiore longè testimonio compensavit Montfauconius, qui, è MSS. quibusdam Hexaplis, Originem his ipsis verbis Hieronymo congruentem protulit. *Tetragrammaton* (inquit ille) *ἐν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις Ἑβραϊκοῖς Ἀρχαίοις γράμμασι γέγραπται. ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς νῦν. φασὶ ἢ Ἐσδρῶν ἐτέροις γράμμασι ἢ αἰχμαλωσίαν.* i. e. in exemplaribus quæ accuratiora fuerint ineffabile Dei nomen scriptum est antiquis literis Hebraicis, non verò hodiernis. *Avunt enim Esdram aliis usum fuisse post captivitatem.* Vid. Palæogr. Græc. lib. 2. cap. 1. Conlatis his invicem Testimoniis certum est per antiquas literas tum Hieronymum

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cefcit; ab iisdem facris fontibus literaturam fluxisse & religionem. Neque mirum quòd, <sup>(12)</sup> ignoratis olim literis, Graia nunc originēs ignorentur; cū electus à Deo populus, primi illi literarum & custodes & magistri, mundi ipsius initia, perpetuamque exinde historiam, mansuris vocum figuris consignaverint.

### XVI.

A MATRE igitur Hebræâ venere literæ, ad agnatas, etiam & non agnatas linguas, per universum ferè orbem, derivatae. Mos interim scribendi hinc & illinc <sup>(11)</sup> diversus fuit; ad laevum alter, Asiaticis & Ægyptiis; alter ad dextrum, Europæis usitatus. Noster ex utroque mixtus, quo primùm tempore, quâve ex causâ aut autore prodiit, nullâ certâ traditione noscitur. Waltonus, certè (*in supplemento ad Prolegomena*) de siclorum agens formis & inscriptionibus, nummum unum atque alterum observavit, ita literis Hebraicis in-

tum Origenem intellexisse Samaritanas. Certum etiam, tertio jam quartoque seculo Christiano, Sacrosanctum Dei nomen, his ipsis literis descriptum, in accuratis quibusdam Græcis voluminibus extitisse. Non potest igitur non in nihilum abire inanis ista Rabbinorum recentiorum Hypothesis, quâ duplicem apud Judæos characterem, sacrum nempe & profanum, atque illum quidem Assyriacum, hunc verò Samaritanum consinxere. Profanum enim characterem quis sanus dixerit, quo Dei nomen ineffabile depictum est à Judæis Hellenistis; & qui in Græca etiam exemplaria eo sine est receptus, ut antiquam illam formam, *Tetragrammati*, primigeniam, & Mosaicam testaretur? Vide Bernardi notas ad Josephum pag. 188. Charactere Biblico Samaritico hodie etiam utuntur Gentis ejus reliquæ; eoque Cairo olim ad Scaligerum, Sichemi nuper ad Huntingdonum, ad Marshallum, & Ludolfum epistolas dedere.

<sup>(12)</sup> Eupolemus, citante Clem. Alexand. Strom lib. 1. τὴν Μωσῆ Φησι γραμματικὴν πρῶτον τοῖς Ἰσραήλ τοις παραδόναι, καὶ παρ' Ἰσραήλων Φοινίκας παραλαβῆν, Ἑλληνας δὲ παρὰ Φοινίκων. i. e. Mosem, dicit, Grammaticam primum Judæis tradidisse; & à Judæis Phœnicis accepisse, Græcos verò à Phœnicibus. Unde Josephus

contra Appionem lib. 1. §. 2. Ὅψι δὲ καὶ μόλις ἔγνωσαν φύσιν γραμμάτων i. e. Sero ac vix novère Græci naturam literarum. Certissimè. Quippe non vox iis ulla fuerat quæ scribere; non ulla quæ legere significaret. Nam, ut superius annotavimus, rem novam, statim atque appulit è Phœnice, per φοινικίον, rei usum per ἐφοινίζαι, designabant. Postea ab iis γράφειν & ἀναγνώσκειν ad scribendi & legendi sensum sunt translata. Quorum γράφειν propriè & primitivè erat *Sculpere*, i. e. verbo ad nos Anglos derivato, *scrive*: ἀναγνώσκειν autem *recognoscere*, à γινῶ, anglicè *know*. Γράμματ'α verò, quâ demum literæ significari cœptæ, vox est recentior Homero. *Eustath ad Iliad.* p. 490.

<sup>(11)</sup> Γράμματ'α γράφουσι καὶ λογίζονται Φηφοῖσι, Ἕλληνας μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀριστερῶν δεξιὰ φέροντες τὴν χεῖρα, Ἀιγύπτιοι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν δεξιῶν. Herodot. 11. 36. *Literas scribunt, & calculis computant Græci, dextrorsum à sinistra manum ferentes; Ægyptii verò à dextrâ ad sinistram.* Nec pigebit his superaddere veterem Indorum morem, qui, referente Diod. Sic. lib. 2. γράφουσι τὰς εἴχρας, ἐκ εἰς τὸ πλάγιον ἐκείνοντες ὡς ἡμεῖς, ἀλλ' ἀνωθεν κάτω καταγράφουσι εἰς δεξιῶν. i. e. scribunt versiculos, non obliquè illos pro more nostro extendentes, sed à supernâ parte deorsum rectâ describentes.

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scriptos, ut in anticâ quidem parte à dextrâ ad sinistram, at in posticâ à sinistrâ ad dextram progredierentur. Atque hinc ansa aliqua Nauclero aliisque fortassis data; secundum quos Hebræi *βασσο-Φηδδν* progressi usque ad tempora Esdræ: *Eum primum instituisse, ut à dextrâ sinistrorsum scriberetur.* Sic scilicet eorum sententiam retulit, qui tamen eidem non cessit, Vossius. Nec immeritò. Nam quo tum, cedò, instituyente, & Phœnices posterius, & Samaritarum reliquæ sic scripsere, quibus nihil commune cum Esdrâ, præter odium, intercessit? Rectius longè & verisimilius opinari licet, allatis ex Asiâ in Europam literis, Iones ab inconcinno illo sinistrorsum scribendi genere omnino abhorruisse; quod tamen indigenæ in Græciâ Æoles, iidemque in Latio alienigenæ, patienter aliquamdiu pertulêre. Hinc orta videtur nostra, ex Ioniciâ Æolicâque mixta, ideoque & molesta scriptio. Quid enim inter scribendum est molestius, quàm manum continuis vicibus *βασσοΦηδδν* circumagi, <sup>(\*)</sup> diversosque eidem literæ aspectus, nunc hunc, nunc illum, dari? Fuere nihilominus qui alternatam hanc flexionem, utcunque molestatam & inconcinnam, rarò quidem, idque novitatis causâ, aut affectationis, non ex usu communi, adhibuerint. Hoc igitur, & alia multa involutè scribendi schemata, mysticam quandam religionem præ se ferentia, Periandri arcam circuibant. Solon etiam, qui obscurum aliquid & abstrusum in suis legibus, Plutarcho teste, adamavit, non aliâ videtur ratione scriptioem adeò intricatam, difficilemque lectu, prætulisse. Nihilominus ab his exemplis manare mos insolitus, & singularia pauca monumenta occupare potuit; Sigei præcipuè, ubi mirum in modum increbrescebat Periandri & Solonis fama; mixtimque habitabant civis, Attici simul & Æolici, hi quidem sinistrorsum, illi verò dextrorsum exarare fuerint.

XVII.

SIC se demum habeat critica ista commentatio ad elementa monumenti spectans. Superest nunc ipsa dictio, & materia Inscriptio-

(\*) *Diversos* (inquam) *eidem literæ aspectus*; Quales sunt D & U, E & H, difficilis non minus, quàm deformis in scribendo nævus. Is igitur studiosè viderur evitatus à posteris literarum π, η, θ, ζ, φ, χ, ψ, ω, repertoribus. Planè enim has om-

nes literas de industriâ sic formârunt, ut (quod paucis admodum acciderat in Cadmeâ classe) statum suum servant immutatum, seu scriptio fortè ad dextram, sive ad sinistram ferat.

tionis,

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tionis, pro quatuor ejus periodis, in quatuor ultimis hujus opusculi sectionibus illustranda: Si tamen totam prius Inscriptionem, ut intra metri spacia coercitam, paulisper secum expendet æquus & curiosus Lector. Veterrima certè quæ occurrunt apud Herodotum, Thucydidem, & Pausaniam saxis incisa epigrammata, omnia serè metro concipiuntur. Unde & nomen *Epigrammati*, breviculo Poemati generi, remansit. Nostrium, fatemur, numeris lege solutis fertur: Non est tamen cur non & Antispasticis Dimetris accenseatur, quæ pedibus dissyllabis composita, & nonnunquam semipedem, nonnunquam tribrachum admittentia, impura Glyconia Anacreontica vocari possint.

Φανοδίκῃ | εἰμι | τ' Ἑρμο-  
 κράτης | τῷ Προκονησίῳ·  
 Κἀγὼ κἀπτήρα | καπίσαλον  
 καὶ ἡθ' | ἄμῳ ἐς | περὶ ἀγροῦ  
 δῶκα | μνημα | Σιγείευσσι·  
 Ἐὰν | δὲ τι | πάσχω | μελε-  
 δάϊ | γεν\* ε | ὦ Σιγείεις.  
 Καὶ μ' ἐποίησεν Ἀίσωπος  
 καὶ ἀδελφοί.

Sciendum interea veteres illos lapidum atque codicum exaratores, rarò aut nunquam pro ratione pedum, sed pro fortuitâ tabellæ latitudine conclusisse versus. Hinc in quibusdam metris rite ordinandis tanta oborta est difficultas, comicis præcipuè & id genus humili sermone scriptis. Hæc enim tam multiplici varietate temporum, pedum quoque & semipedum tam incerto numero laborantia, diversimodè pro tenore musico, adeoque & pro lectoris libitu, secari & feriri possunt. Sed subit nunc primæ istius Periodi, & dictio, & materia expendenda.

### XVIII.

ΦΑΝΟΔΙΚΟ: ΕΙΜΙ: ΤΟ ΗΕΡΜΟ	Φανοδίκῃ εἰμι τῷ Ἑρμο-
ΚΡΑΤΟΣ: ΤΟ ΠΡΟΚΟΝΗΣΙΟ:	κράτης τῷ Προκονησίῳ.

*Phanodici sum Filius Hermocratis Proconesii.*

Hæc congruenter satis & novator Inscriptionis extulit: ΦΑΝΟΔΙΚΟ ΕΜΙ ΤΟΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΚΟΝΝΗΣΙΟ. Ἐμὶ enim pro εἰμὶ, primò ex loquelâ ortum, postea etiam in scriptionem satis rectam & probatam abiit. Idem & de ἑρμοκράτης pro ἑρμοκράτος dicendum

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dicendum erit; necnon de  $\nu$  litera in Προκοννησιο geminata: quod ultimum & ipse obiter <sup>(55)</sup> Strabo ut communiter receptum notat. Nemo insuper miretur, si maneat  $\sigma$  longa, non  $\epsilon$  syllaba, inscripta; quia is quidem usus duo aut tria deinceps secula pervasit. Unde ΤΟΣ ΝΟΜΟΣ in Cretensi apud Oxonienses Marmore: ΤΟΣ ΝΟΜΟΣ quoque & ΤΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑΣ in Epicteta apud Grut. Testamento. Atque hinc data Latinis terminatio hodie in casu quarto plurali immutata manet.

Phanodicum quod attinet; id nominis (ut credidrim) rarè alibi observatum. Peropportunè tamen occurrit apud <sup>(56)</sup> Scholiastem Apollonii Phanodicus Historicus, Deliacorum auctor: Idemque, ut videtur, à Laertio semel atque iterum laudatus, tanquam de Tripode, Sapientis dicto, deque Thalete & Biante scriptor. Noster verò his æqualis ex patre Hermocrate, & patriâ Proconneso insulâ oriundus, ob sua in Sigeos beneficia, videtur in eorum Prytaneo statuae honorem meritis. Constans enim & solenne per omnes ubique Græciæ civitates fuit, suo quemque ornari Prytaneo; hoc est, æde & penetrali Vestæ; ubi, præter æternum ignem in sacrario foveri solitum, simulachra Deorum popularium, heroum etiam, & virorum illustrium, cum titulis sacrata locabantur. Hunc in Sigeâ urbe Phanodico honorem obtigisse, argumento est insignis lapis, donaria ab eo in Prytaneum collata recitans. Quippe imagini, ut par est credere, subjectus fuit; quæ, inter alias, Hermarum more, dedicata, personam loquentis induit, & Phanodici se esse profitetur. Amabant enim hujusmodi Prosoportæias veterrima per Græciam opera; suosque sæpe spectatores non inve-

(55) Strab. Geogr. lib. 13. Καλὴν Ἰσκατοννήσιοι σωφίτως ὡς Πελοπόννησος, καὶ ἰσκατοννήσιοι ἢ Ν γράμματι πλεονάζουσι ἐν τοῖς ποιήτοις ὡς Μυόννησος, καὶ Προκόννησος λέγει, καὶ Ἀλόννησος. Hecatonnesii compositè vocantur, ut Peloponnesus; ob litteram N consuetudine quadam in talibus abundantem: quomodo & Myonnesus dicitur, & Proconnesus, & Halonnesus.

(56) Vid. Apollonii Scholiastem ad lib. 1. vers. 419. καὶ τῆς Ὀβυγίας Φανόδικος ἐν τοῖς Δηλιακοῖς ἰσόεργον. Et prius ad vers. 211. Φανόδικος ἐν ἁ Δηλιακῶν. Laertius in Thaletis vitâ, Historicorum enumerans sententias de invento Sapientis Tripode (quippe ΣΟΦΟΙ, i. e. σοφῶν inscripto) hæc ha-

bet de Phanodico: Φανόδικος ἦ καὶ ἦ Ἀθλιωαίων θάλασσαν ἐρεθίσαι, καὶ ἀνερχθῆναι εἰς αὐτὸν, ἠρομήνης ἰκκλησίας, βίασι πεμφθῆναι. i. e. Autor est Phanodicus inventum fuisse tripodem prope mare Atheniensium, & postquam in urbem inferretur, habitâ concione, Bianti fuisse missum. Iterum verò in Biante, Φανόδικος ἦ πόρος αἰχμαλώτους λυρωσάμενον Μεσσηνίας, θρεῖσαι τε ὡς θυαλίερας, καὶ προίκας ὑπιδῆναι, καὶ εἰς ἦ Μεσσηνίην ὑποσεῖλαι τοῖς πατράσιν αὐτῶν. i. e. Biantem tradit Phanodicus puellas quasdam captivas Messenias redemisse, redemptasque habuisse loco filiarum, datisque dotibus, domum ad earum patres remisisse.

## INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 33

nustè alloquebantur. Sic Tripos ille antiquissimus <sup>(16)</sup> Cadmeis literis inscriptus, & Thebis Apollini sacratus;

Ἀμφιτρύων μ' ἀνέθηκεν ἑὼν ἐκ Τηλεβοάων. *Herod. lib. 5. c. 58.*

Sic & statua in vetusto illo Epigrammate Homeri credito;

Ἀγγελέω παρῖσι, Μίδης ὅτι τῆδε τέθειται. *Id in Hom. vitâ.*  
*Enarrabo Midam cunctis hîc esse sepultum.*

Sic denique apud Pausaniam, CEnomai in Elide columna; quæ, phrafi nostræ quàm simillimâ, i. e. καὶ ἐγώ, hæc orditur,

Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ κείνων εἰμ', ὦ ξένε, λείψανον οἴκων. *Lib. 5. c. 20.*  
*Hospes, Ego illarum pars sum servata domorum.*

Hæc omnia ex ultimâ penitùs antiquitate, diu ante Sigeum lapidem, repetita sunt exempla. Sed ad ea usque tempora durâsse eundem usum, testis insignis Plato; qui in *Hipparcho*, de cippis ejus Mercurialibus hoc difertè memorat: ἐπιγέγραπται λέγων ὁ Ερμῆς ὅτι ἐν μέσῳ τῆ ἄσπεος ἢ τῆ δῆμῃ ἔστηκεν, i. e. *inscripta est statua Mercurialis, edisserens quòd in media urbe populoque steterit.* Cui quidem addi poterit incisum antiquis Atticis Literis Epigramma in Cornucopiâ à Miltiade primo dedicatâ. *Pausan. lib. 6. cap. 8.*

Ζηνὶ μὲ ἄγαλμ' ἀνέθηκαν——*Me statuam posuere Jovi &c.*

### XIX.

ΚΑΓΩ: ΚΡΑΤΕΡΑ: ΚΑΡΙΣΤΑΤΟΝ: ΚΑΙΗΘΟΜΟΝ: ΕΣΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΟΝ: (17) ΚΔΩΚΑ: ΜΝΕΜΑ: ΣΙΓΕΥΕΥΣΙ:	καγὼ κρατῆρα, καπίστατον, καὶ ἠθμόν ἐς πρυτανεῖον, δῶκα μνήμα Σιγείεῦσι.
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i. e. *Et Ego Craterem, & Crateris basin, & colum ad Prytaneum, memoriæ ergò dedi Sigeis.*

Quadrarent hæc longè meliùs si autori fortè Inscriptionis sic eam

(16) Ἴδον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Καδμήια γράμματ' ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆ Ἀπόλλωνος ἢ Ἰσμενίης ἐν Θήβαις τῆσι Βοιωτῶν ὅπ' ἐλείποντο ἰσογλαμμήνια, τὰ πολλὰ ὁμοία ἐόντα τοῖσι Ἰωνικοῖσι. ὁ μὲν δὲ εἶς τῶν τελεπόδων ὀπίγγραμμά ἐχει·

ΑΜΠΗΙΤΡΥΟΝ: ΜΑΝΕΤΗΚΕΝ: ΕΟΝ: ΕΚ  
ΤΕΛΕΒΟΑΟΝ.

i. e. *Quin & ipse vidi apud Thebas Bæotias in templo Apollinis Ismenii Cadmeas literas*

*in tripodibus quibusdam incisâs, ut plurimum similes Ionicis: unus verd tripodum hanc habet inscriptionem:*

*Me dedit Amphitryo, gente ortus Teleboarum.*

(17) ΑΠΕ Κ istud in ΚΔΩΚΑ otiosum est, aut erroneè pro Ε positum. Sic eodem manûs errore inter marmora Oxoniensia in decreto Smyrnæorum, versu 103, ΤΡΚΙΣ pro ΤΡΕΙΣ.

Κ

ordi-

### 34 INSCRIPTIO SIGEÆ.

ordiri placuisset, Φανόδικός εἰμι, &c. Nunc verò ambiguitatem & difficultatem non levem patitur: dum, more profus Æsopico, utramque statua personam, & loquentis & donantis, induit. Hoc ipsum, novatori Inscriptionis duriusculum & abnorme visum, in causâ fuit, cur, eliminatâ voce καὶ γὰρ, pro primâ personâ tertiam, hoc est, ἔδωκεν pro ἔδωκα, hunc ad modum reposuerit: ΚΡΗΤΗΡΑ ΔΕ: ΚΑΙ ΥΠΟ-ΚΡΗΤΗΡΙΟΝ: ΚΑΙ ΗΘΜΟΝ: ΕΣ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΗΙΟΝ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ: ΣΥΚΕΕΥΣΙΝ. In quibus etiam κρητήρα pro κρητήρα, ὑποκρητήριον pro ἐπίσταλον, πρυτανίον pro πρυτανεῖον, omnia magis Atticè aut Ionicè dicuntur. Sed his ommissis, donaria nunc recenseamus, monumenti loco à Phanodico Sigei in Prytaneum posita: κρητήρα nempe, καὶ ἐπίσταλον, καὶ ἠθμόν. Hæc quò meliùs intelligantur, sciendum est Græca illa Prytanea non igni solummodo Vestali, & collocaioni statuarum, Prytanum itidem concilio, & concioni <sup>(1)</sup> populi sæpiuscule congregandæ destinata fuisse; sed & epulo publicè præbendo, si legatis fortè exteris, aut senatoribus urbis, aut viris illustribus, sic ex decreto meritis, is honos habendus esset. Hos in usus, suis semper cœnationibus, ornatis quidem & peramplis, ἐσιτάθρια Græcè dictis, Prytanea instructa novimus. Cœnationibus istis suæ numerosæ mensæ, mensisque singulis suis integer apparatus, præcipuè potioris fuit. Neque defuere inter principes & illustres viros, qui mensam unam atque alteram, oblati ultrò muneribus instruerent. Sic Perseus rex ille Macedonicus (quod Livii ipsius verbis testatum velim, lib. 41. c. 20.) *Cyzici in Prytaneum, id est penetrale urbis, ubi publicè, quibus is honos datus est, vescuntur, vasa aurea mensæ unius posuit.* Tarfenius item Rheginus similibus in Prytaneo donariis municipes suos demeruit, secundum Inscriptionem Gruterianam pag. CLXXIV. 7.

TI. TارفENIV S. TI. F. SABINVS. AED. POT  
 II. TESTAMENTO. LEGAV. +. MVNICIPIB  
 RHEGINIS. IVLI. IN. PRYTANEO. STATVAM  
 AEREAM. MERCVRI. TRVLLAM. ARGENTEAM  
 ANAGLYPTAM. P. II. LARES. ARGEN  
 TEOS. SEPTEM. P. II. L. PELBEM  
 AEREAM. CORINTHEAM. ITEM. IN. TEMPLO

(1) Concioni populi, unde, & teste Herodoto in Polymniâ cap. 197. λέγον καλέ-  
 σει τὸ Πρυτανίον οἱ Ἀχαιοί. i. e. Achai lin-  
 guâ suâ Prytaneum vocant λέγον.



# INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 35

APOLLINIS. MAIORIS. PVGILLARES  
MEMBRANACIOS. OPERCVLIS. EBOREIS  
PIXIDEM. EBOREAM. TABVLAS. PICTASXVIII.  
HEREDES. EIVS. PONENDA  
CVRAVERVNT

Pari igitur pro re suâ magnificentiâ & Phanodicus noster Sigei ad Prytaneum (seu in *Prytaneum*, ut Livio transferre placuit) vasa hæc potoria dedicavit: κρατήρα dico, & ἐπίσαλον, & ἡθμὸν.

1. Κρατήρ, vas potorium, ad vina liberè miscenda, fundenda, ebibenda factum, cùm nullam Latinam vocem sibi propriè respondentem habeat, ideo *crater* etiam à Latinis, nonnunquam & *cratera* appellatur. Is sæpissimè auro, gemmis, & cælaturâ pretiosus, non sine pompâ & coronamento, in symposiis proponi solitus: unde phrasis illa Homericæ κρατήρα σῆσαι, aut καθισάναι, quod & Latinè *craterem statuere*, à Virgilio dictum.

2. Hunc in usum parabatur & ἐπίσαλον, quod non nisi per periphrasin Latinè dicitur; sed ad verbum Anglicè, *a Stand*. Fulcrum enim fuit, sive sustentaculum, crateri sic in mensâ sistendo adaptatum. Id clarè innuit Inscriptio additicia, ὑποκρατήρειον pro ἐπίσαλον substituens: credo scilicet, quia vox primaria aut non satis recepta usu, aut vetustate abolita videbatur. Hactenus certè in Lexica non irrepsit; nisi quòd simile quiddam habeant in vocabulo ἐπίσημα pro σήλη, hoc est *columna*, posito. Postea verò hujusmodi sustentacula *bases* vocari cœpta: unde & nos ita ἐπίσατον reddidimus, tum Juris Romani, tum antiquæ Latinæ Inscriptiois autoritate fulti. In Jure scilicet Romano sic loqui amant: *Cui Corinthia vasa legata essent, & bases quoque eorum vasorum collocandorum causâ paratas deberi, Trebatius respondit. L. hæres meus D. de Legat. 3.* Sed & nostro penè par donarium, crateram scilicet cum basi suâ, Inscriptio Gruteriana recitat: pag. XLVIII.

SANCTISSIMO HERCVLI  
INVICTO

CORPOR. CVSTODIARIOR.  
L. CVRTIVS. ABASCANTVS. CVM  
CVRTIO. GAVDENTE. FIL.  
IMM. A. III  
CRATERAM. ARGYROCORINTHAM

CVM.

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CVM. BASI. SVA. ET. HYPOBASI  
MARMOREA  
SVA. PECVNIA. DONVM  
DEDERVNT.  
DEDICAT. VIII. K. IVN.  
SER. SCIPIONE. ORFITO. Q. NONIO. PRISCO. COS.

Cui affine aliquid pag. xvi. 12. idem corpus Gruterianum exhibet.

EX IUSSU. I. O. M. D.  
L. TETTIUS. HERMES  
CUM. CONIUGE. SUA ET FILI S  
ET OMNIBUS. SUIS  
CANTHARUM. CUM  
\* VASE. SVA POSUERUNT. \* i. e. BASE

3. Restat adhuc ἡθμός, fundo vas subtiliter & creberrimè perforato; colum Latinè dictum; tertia illa, & legitima, supellectilis potoriæ pars. Sic enim ad quæstionem Juris responsum à Pomponio: *In argento potorio esse, non id duntaxat, in quo bibi possit; sed etiam quod ad præparationem bibendi comparatum est; ut colum. . . . & urcoli. L. in argento D. de auro & argento Legat.* Stato igitur supra basin crateri & suum etiam superimpositum insistebat colum; talique modo inter se juncta & aptata in nundinis venalia prostitère. Testatur id Julius Pollux, lib. 10. c. 24. ubi ἡθμῶ μαγειρικῶ, i. e. coli coquinarii mentione priùs factâ, subdit statim, ἐν μὲν τοῖς δημοπρατοῖς καὶ ἡθμός τις ἐπὶ κρατῆρος πέπραται· ὃς ἴσως τοῖς περὶ τὸν οἶνον μᾶλλον προσήκει. i. e. *Quinetiam in tabulis auctionariis aliud quoddam colum, crateri superimpositum, venale est repertum: quod quidem ad rem vinariam veriùs fortasse pertinet.* Usus ejus, frigidam ex nive redditam, ipsum etiam vinum, & aromata immixta vino, sine fæce, sine forde, in craterem <sup>(19)</sup> puriùs transmittere. Quamvis enim plebeix mensæ sacco ad id linteo uterentur; at pretiosa nobiliorum vina, non sine colo divite, aureo fortè aut argenteo, restinguebantur. Hinc, apud Martialem in Apophoretis, coli ista nivarii cum sacco nivario comparatio.

(19) Pherecrates apud Athenæum lib. 11. cap. 8. ἀπόμυζε τὴν κύλικα, δάσων πρὶν ἐκχύτα, ἐπιθείς τὸν ἡθμόν. i. e. *Bibere datum, Pocillator, ablue calicem, imponens colum.*

Colum

# INSCRIPTIO SIGEA. 37

Colum Nivarium. CIII.

*Setinos moneo nostrâ nive frange trientes:  
Pauperiore mero tingere lina potes.*

Saccus Nivarius. CIV.

*Attenuare nives nôrunt & lintea nostra:  
Frigidior colo non salit unda tuo.*

Utrumque scilicet ostentat utilitatem suam: Nec immeritò; cùm, pari utriusque beneficio, sordidum omne secerneretur; κώνωπες præcipuè, *culicum* infestum genus, quod è <sup>(60)</sup> sæce vini oriundum nativa ubique dolia, & crateras mirè appetebat. Hunc percolandi morem in proverbio notabis Evangelico (Mat. xxiii. 24.) Τὸν κώνωπα διυλίζουτες, τὴν δὲ κάμηλον καταπίνουτες. Ibi enim Hefychius διυλίζουτες rectè reddidit διηθμεύοντες, διηθῶνες. Latina pariter versio *excolantes culicem*: & simili certè modo Anglicana reddere debuisset, *which strain out a Gnat*, &c. Nunc verò maximè mirandum, phrasi planè alienâ sacram hanc pericopam occupari; legique passim à popularibus, *which strain at a Gnat*: unde conceptus non verus, ab Hagiographo longè alius ac diversus, audientium animis ingeneratur.

Vasa hæc potoria, solennem alicujus mensæ in Prytaneo apparatus, Phanodicus suâ pecuniâ sacrata voluit: ut essent nempe μνήμα Σιγειεῦσι, hoc est, *sui apud Sigeos monumentum*. Σιγειεῦσι enim Dativus est pluralis à recto singulari Σιγειεύς formatus; de quo sic Stephanus *de Urbibus*, Σίγειον πόλις Τρωάδος, ὁ πολίτης Σιγειεύς. Plenam autem & peculiarem vocis Μνήμα in hujusmodi statuis significationem, more suo, hoc est optimo, Maro Poeta extulit; *Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo*. Æn. 6. 664.

## XX.

EAN ΔΕ ΤΙ ΠΑΣΧΟ: ΜΕΛΕ- ΔΑ ΙΝΕΝ: *ΕΟ ΣΙΓΕΙΕΣ: i. e. <i>Si verò quid patiar, curare me jubebo Sigeos.</i> aliter ————— <i>curare me oportet, O Sigei.</i>		ἐὰν δὲ τι πάσχω μελε- δα··ινεν *εω Σιγειεις.
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Lectorem hìc destituit Inscriptio additicia. At in primariâ ulterius procedit statua; personâ in se receptâ, novâ sanè, & mirum

(60) Aristot. Hist. Animal. lib 5. cap. 19. τὸ δὲ ἴλυο. i. e. Culices prodeunt è ver-  
 οἱ ἢ κώνωπες ἐκ σκωλήκων, οἱ γίνονται ἐκ τῆς σέβης miculis qui ex aceti sæce oriuntur.

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in modum singulari; ægrotantis scilicet, atque medico egentis. Is namque conceptus & vocis πάσχω, & μελεδαίνειν, non obscure subest. “Ego verò, si quid patiar (persona inquit marmorea) “ si aliquo me fortè incommodo laborare, ut frangi, aut imminui, “ aut loco dimoveri accidat; accerso mihi medicos, Sigeos a- “ micos meos; hos me curare, & reficere; ab his mihi mede- “ lam adhiberi, jubeo”. *Jubebo* tamen, in priorè hujus opusculi edi- tione, ranquam *in futuro* reddidi, quia, collatis tribus apographis, levis iste in lapide defectus vestigia vocis ἐρέω (i. e. ἐρέω, λέξω, aut ἀπαγγεῶ) non obscura retegebat. Sunt equidem quibus <sup>(61)</sup> nihil defecisse visum, sed pro integro oportere legi, μελεδαίνειν ἐὼ Σιγείεις. i. e. *Sigeis ut id curent permitto, sino, commendo*. Me vero à di- ligentissimo B. Mould posterius acceptæ schedæ tantum non im- pulere, ut, quod prius, in appendiculâ, conjectaveram, nunc certius reponendum putem, ΜΕΛΕΔΑ ΙΝΕΝ ΔΕ Ο ΣΙΓΕΙΕΣ, i. e. μελεδαίνειν δέϊ, ὦ Σιγείεις, *Curare oportet, ô Sigei*. Neque inaniter hoc sibi promiserit Phanodicus, cùm *apud omnes Græcos hic mos esset* (teste 2. in Verrem Cicerone) *ut honorem hominibus habitum in monumentis ejusmodi (i. e. in statuis) nonnullâ religione Deorum consecrari arbi- trarentur*. Unde & Aristides in communi Apologiâ, εἴ τις μὲν εἰκό- νας—τῆ Δῆμος ἐήσαντος, ἐκίνει, πᾶς ἂν τις ἔφη νεμέσηλον εἶναι. i. e. *Quas Populus locavit statuas si quis temerè moveret, nemo est qui non clamaverit, rem esse indignam; omni odio, irâ & vindictâ prosequen- dam*.

### XXI.

ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΘΟΕΙΣΕΝ: ΗΑΙΣΟΡΟΣ: | καὶ μὲν ἐπόησεν Αἴσωπος  
ΚΑΙ ΗΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ: ——— | καὶ ἀδελφοί. ———  
i. e. *Et fecit me Æsopus atque Fratres.*

Antiquis plerisque operibus, ut è Pausaniâ abundè constat, ad- scripta fuere Artificum celebriorum nomina. Servatâ igitur Proso- porœiâ, suos etiam artifices opus hoc nostrum jactat: *Æsopum* quendam, *atque Fratres*: hoc est, Æsopum operis præfectum, collegasque unâ statuarios, eâdem cum Æsopo operâ, officinâ & sodalitate junctos. Et esset sanè, quod non sine summâ ratione jactari poterat, si ὁ Λοβοποιὸς Æsopus, si clarus ille è Phrygiâ Fabu-

<sup>(61)</sup> Ita fert Epistola eruditi Viri S. Bar- etiam in Bibliothecâ Literariâ Num. X. edi- ker Armig. quam privatim ejus humanita- tum legatur.  
ti debeo, datam Dec. 11. 1722. Quod

lator,

lator, is fortè fuerit, qui Sigeo nostro lapidi & verba, & vocem, cum figurâ accommodaverit. Quod ipsum ut non temerè nimis affirmari, ita nec obstinatè negari vellem. Ætas enim Fabulatoris apprimè convenit, ut & vitæ ejus historia, sæpe cum Solone, sæpe cum Periandro actæ. Operam quod attinet lapidariam; nolim huc tortè trahere quod apud Plutarchum, in convivio Sapientium, Æsopo objectum video. *Σὺ δὲ τεκτόνων καὶ λιθοξόων ἔργα περινοσεῖς.* i. e. *Tu verò [inquit Anacharsis] inter fabrorum & lapididarum opera perpetuò versaris.* Quanquam quid vetat pro more istius convivii, jocos & dicteris pleni, veram illuc Æsopi historiam, & vitæ ejus rationem obliquè stringi? His adde, quòd homo ingenio promptus, conditione servus, artem subinde cum domino mutare poterat, & sub uno pistoriæ, sub altero statuariæ facere. Sed neque omnino negligendum fuerit, inter omnes qui ad nos pervenere lapides, unum hunc *βεσσοφῆδον* inscriptum, unum etiam præ cæteris insigniter vocalem, & humanâ personâ loquutum innotuisse. Hoc igitur Æsopi quis non commentum dixerit? Ab arcâ nempe Periandri, & à Solonis legibus *βεσσοφῆδον* exarare doctus, vocem ipsè statuæ tanquam de suo indidit; & qui bruta toties animalia induxerat loquentia, nunc etiam & ipsum lapidem de donariis ipsius publicis, & de curando corpore, clarè fermocinantem protulit. Nec est cur quenquam moveat sphalma, si quod fuerit, literarium, infra tanti viri famam, & indignum Æsopo visum. Qui enim inventione, acumine, & judicio tantum præstitit, at literaturâ Æsopus præstitisse nullibi, quod sciam, traditur. Sanè eum in conventibus solummodò dictavisse, non scriptas edidisse, Fabulas docta jamdudum fuit Varronum duorum Anglicorum, Gatakeri & Bentleii, observatio <sup>(61)</sup>.

Dabit hinc veniam æquus bonusque lector; & in re tam spissè abditâ huic uni forsân ignoscet conjecturâ; cæteris, uti spero, certiore ubique fide, & solidiore fundamento nixis. Sed manum nunc de tabulâ; nisi quòd una ad extremum vocula ultro se offerat annotandum. Ea est *εποισεν*, fallente soni similitudine, (ut superiùs observatum fuit) pro *εποισεν* inducta. At ipsa interim *εποισεν* non à *ποιέω* noto illo & Ionico, sed ab antiquato du-

(61) Vid. Gatakerum de Stylo novi Instrumenti cap. 23. & doctissimi D. Bentleii, de Æsopiis Fabulis, ad clariss. Wottonum Dissert. Anglican. p. 135.

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dum ποέω, Æolum magis proprio, defleçitur. Aristophanes & (61) Theocritus postremam istius radicis memoriam servavêre; & nata ex eâ vocabula Latina, *Poëma*, *Poësis*, *Poëta*, etiamnum servant.

(61) Quod linguâ Ionicâ ποίω, id Doricâ & Æolicâ ποῶ fuisse, Poetæ veteres testantur: ex. gr.

Ἡ καλὰς ἄμμο ποῶν ἰλελήθει βῶκ' αἰοιδάς.

*Certè nos latuit faciens bona carmina messor.*

Ἄλλ' ἀμύνη, ἢ δῖωκε, ἢ τρεπῶν αἰπέ ποῶ.

*Quin propugna, & insequere, & fac ut*

*hinc vertatur.* Vide Theocrit. Idyl. 10. 38. & Aristoph. Equit. Act. 1. Scen. 3. Non dissimilis ista vocum ἀγνοέω & ἀγνοίω, βοηθίω & βοήθειω *variatio.* Unde apud Hom. Il. N. ὕ. 22. εἰδ' ἠγνόησεν ἀνακτα, & in Smyrnæorum & Magnetum Fœdere inter Marm. Oxon. ὕ 69. τῷ Δήμῳ Σμυρναίων βοιηθήσω.

*N. B.* pag. 20. lin. 22. in quibusdam exemplaribus pro [*Rhetor*, *Frater* ex Gr. ῥήτορ, φράτερ,] debere legi, *Rhetor*, *Frigus*, *Frango*, *Francus*, ex Græcis ῥήτωρ, ῥίγος, ῥάγω, ῥάνος, i. e. ἐλεύθερος. Vide Hesychium, & annotata ad eundem, in voce mendosâ ῥαχός.



*Notarum*

*Notarum ad Inscriptionem*  
**A P P E N D I C U L A.**

**U**T brevis iste, qui præcessit, Commentarius simpliciore filo deduceretur, visum est tum notas, tum Græca veterum Testimonia, ad imum cujusque paginae, quâ commodè fieri potuit, rejicere. Hanc verò digneris hîc admittere, Benigne Lector, *Appendiculam*, novâ mihi, sed & justâ nimis occasione, lucubratam: maximè ob Honorem, qualem haud speraveram, à Viro Litteratorum Principe, hisce meis conatibus impensum.

## I.

PAG 2. lin. 16. *Ingenti cuidam saxo sua ipsius moles, atque magnitudo saluti fuit.*] Ingenti dico, utpote quod novem pedum Anglicorum habeat longitudinem, paulo plus quàm cubiti latitudinem, digitorum serè octo profunditatem. Marmor est candore admirabili, figurâ ubique quadratâ, foramen habens in parte ejus superiore excavatum, idque ut alius ei lapis supernè immittatur, longum satis, latum, & profundum. Hæc verò & fabrica, & mensura, nunc demum verius & accuratius à Rev. B. Mould communicata, planissimè Hermem indicant, Phanodici olim statuam, nunc, ut cum Luciano loquar, *σῆλην παλαιῦ νεκροῦ Ἰππίας*, i. e. *resupinam mortui veteris columnam*. Huic enim funestè accidit, ut & aliis multis Hermis, ex Græciâ in Italiam comportatis, *capitis jactura revulsi*.

Pag. 4. l. 1. *Hermæ ista statua Phanodici spectatores videtur alloqui Sigei in Prytæneo . . . locata. iterumque pag. 32. lin. 15. ob sua in Sigeos beneficia videtur in eorum Prytæneo statua honorem meritis.*] Statuam hîc intelligo Mercurialem, hoc est, caput Phanodici *σῆλη* sive *κίονι* impositum, ut loquuntur Græci; ut Latini, *cippo* seu *columnæ*. Hoc nempe *τετραγώνου ἰσθαίας*, i. e. *operis quadrati artificium* primò excultum Athenis, in sacris ibi porticibus, & privatis, visebatur: datoque inde exemplo ad alias civitates transit. Neque Diis solum, ut ab initio, & Heroibus, sed & viris illustribus, ob collata in suos beneficia, teste Demosthene, est tributum. *Παρ' ἡμῶν ἐστὶ τὰ προγόνων πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ εἰργασμένοι τινές, . . . Ἐπαγεσµάτος ἐν πῶς Ἑρµαῖς ἰτύχχανον.* i. e. *Apud majores nostros, qui eos bonis multis operibus demeruerant, Inscriptionem in Hermis accepere.* Orat. ad Leptinem. Talem nobis statuam Isocratis in Atticis Pausanias descripsit; talem in Corinthiacis Telefillæ Poëtrix; talem in Phocicis Homeri. Quod si altiora libeat répetere, talem quoque Agamemnoni dicatam, in voce *Ἑρµαῖ*, testatur Harpocration, addens etiam inscriptionem antiquis literis incisam,

*Ἄν' εὐερέσεις Ἀγαμέμνονα σῆσαν Ἀχαιοί. i. e.*  
*Sic meritum posuit Agamemnona cætus Achivum.*

Hujusmodi statuam jam conspeximus in aureo Tarentinorum nummo, è Goltzianis in Tabellam nostram inter pagg. 4. & 5 relato: earumque messem non exiguam, ex Ursino, alibique conquistam, redonavere Orbi erudito Antiquitates Græcæ Gronovianæ, Vol. II. & III. E quibus integras quidem duas, Isocratis nempe, & Rustici Philosophi, duas item decollatas, Homeri scilicet & Menandri, atque has quidem cum trinis in fronte inscriptionibus, Lectori considerandas sisto. Nostram enim & o-

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pere, & figurâ abundè referunt——Hæc sunt quæ suffulciunt conjecturam nostram de Statuâ Phanodici sic factâ, sic inscriptâ, & in Prytaneo, ubi donaria ejus sacrabantur, Sigei dedicatâ.

### II.

Video tamen longè aliud censuisse virum verè magnum, & in eruditâ onηri antiquitate felici ingenio exercitatissimum. Illo quippe Judice, “ aut nulli tunc temporis suere, aut pauci admodum Statuarii. Sigei præsertim, parvo ignobilique oppido. Quod verò ad Prytaneum attinet, “ locum (inquit ille) cibis atque epulis destinatum; mirè “ esse incongruens, & ab omni longè fide alienum, ut Statuæ in eo collocarentur.

Proh iniquum igitur Ciceronem, à quo Verri tam atrociter objecta est *Sappho sublata de Prytaneo!* Proh istum vaserrimum, & itinerantium omnium mendacissimum, Pausaniam! Qui Prytanei sæpe factâ mentione, non locum nobis exhibet cibationibus solummodò destinatum; sed & curiam urbis; sed & templum & penetrale Vestæ; multa habens *εικόματα*, sacra quædam, quædam & communia; atque inter communia, unum quidem cœnationem, Græcè *εστιατήριον* dictum). Athenis verò percurrens celebriora Urbis monumenta, Πλησίον (inquit) *Περικλεῶν ἐστίν, ἐν ᾧ νόμοι τε εἰ Σόλωνος εἰσι γεγενημένοι, καὶ Θεῶν Ἐιρηῆς ἀγάλματα κείται καὶ Ἑστίας. Ἀνδραγῆτες ἢ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀυτολύκῳ ὁ Πάριος Πάριος. Τὰς δὲ Μιλτιάδου καὶ Θεμιστοκλέους εἰκόνας ἐς Ῥωμαίων τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ Θεῶν μεταγέγραπται. Prope est Prytaneum, in quo scriptæ Solonis leges; positæque sunt Dearum Patris & Vestæ statuæ. Sunt illic aliæ quoque statuæ; quin & Autolyceus Quinquertio victor. Miltiadis enim & Themistoclis imagines mutatis inscriptionibus ad Romanum quendam & Thracem jam fuerant translatae. Vid. Pausan. Lib. 5. Cap. 15. lib. 1. cap. 18.*

Sed neque oppidum fuit tam ignobile Sigeum. Illud quidem, jam direptum, oppidum vocant Mela & Plinius. At urbs fuit Herodoto primas in totâ Troade ante novum Ilium exortum ferens; diutini inter Athenienses & Mitylenæos belli & causa, & præmium, proposita; florens opibus literisque, postquam illuc commigraverint Athenienses; regnata mox Hegesistrato Pisisstratidæ; & Hippie ejus fratri optabile perfugium præstans. Sed ut hæc omittam; Qui sacro Prytanei honore, & magnificentiâ, præluxit, non potuit non esse opulentus & ornatus locus. Alere igitur potuit, aut saltem ad se arcessere Statuarios. Nec erat (proh Dii) tam rara eo tempore Statuaria. Sat diu enim ante Euclidem Archontem, & publicè ab eo acceptum Samium Alphabetum, claruere Dipœnus & Scyllis, Solonis æquales, statuarii; alique, inquit Plinius, lib. 36. cap. 5, 6. à primâ usque Olympiade fuere. Hinc Delphis leguntur positi Cleobis & Biton; Athenis Harmodius & Aristogiton; positi item in Prytaneo Miltiades & Themistocles; positæ etiam & Romæ (quæ à Græcis hoc didicerat) regnante Tarquinio Prisco, non paucae statuæ; positus & ipse Romulus, anno U. C. xvi, à Victoriâ coronatus in Vulcani æde. Hæc vero quid commemorem? cùm nullenis ante Euclidem annis vigerit Sculptura Statuarum; docente nos doctissimo Pausaniâ, sub Polycrate quidem Samio æs primò fufum, at à Danaï usque temporibus *Ξόανα*, hoc est, sculpta ligno, aut lapide, simulacra, ut infinito pene numero, ita summo fuisse in honore. Ad Statuarum formam quod attinet, eam antiquitùs fuisse Mercurialem, hoc est, columnarum modulo, quadratam, & prælongam, eruditè notat Clemens Alexandrinus Stromat. 1. adducens scilicet è deperdito Poetâ . . . *κίονα μακρὸν ἀνάσσης*, i. e. *prælongam Junonis statuam*. Nam (ut inquit ille, Admonit. ad Gentes, pag. 29.) *πρὸν ἀπελευκῶσαι τὰς ἑτάλας ἀγάλματων χεῖρας, κίονας ἰσάντες οἱ παλαιοὶ ἴσθηον τέρας ὡς ἀφιδρόματα τῶ Θεῶ. i. e. Cùm nondum exquisito habitu perfecta fuere simulachra, columnas figebant veteres, easque ut collocatas Numini Statuas colebant. Mansit autem Ἑρμογλυφική nomen Artu statuariæ, morem modumque veterum statuarum apud feros usque posteros testata. Vide somnium Luciani.*

### III.

Pag. 7. lin. 6. *Ποσ ἰψυμ (aspirari nempe vocem ἠθμός) Græcus Apollonii Scholiastes disertè monuit.] ἠθμός δασυέλαι, i. e. Vox ἠθμός aspiratur clamavit olim eruditissimus*



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simus Apollonii Scholiastes. Ἡθμὸς δασυέλαι, vetustæ servator Orthographiæ, vetustus nunc clamat Lapis. His verò non auditis, verba Henrici Stephani recoxit Vir doctissimus, contrarium ab exemplaribus, & à composito ἀπηθίω, luadere tendens. Sed errâsse potius Grammaticos, veteresque exemplarium exscriptores, tam fido nunc adjutus testimonio, Scholiastes vincet. Intermittit rectè non procedit à compositis ad simplicia Virorum doctissimorum argumentum. Nam, præter omnia Ionica, in comuni etiam dialecto quædam simplicia aspirata amittunt in compositione aspirationem. Atque hoc quidem composita vocis Ἡλιος, ἀπηλιώτης, ἀπηλιασής, ἀπ'ἡλιον, & alia id genus luculentè monstrant. Non equidem is sum, qui, ob detectum serò nimis errorem, omnia ubique exemplaria protinus mutanda cupiam. Sed cùm plurima sint simplicia nunc leni, nunc aspiratâ insignita; idque ob nullam aliam rationem nisi quia de verâ eorum aspiratione dubitaverint Grammatici; in hac saltem classè à Lexicographis & Ἡθμος accensum velim. Talia sunt ἔρση & ἔρση, ἰσμός & ἰσμός, ὄλμος & ὄλμος, ἄλυσος & ἄλυσος, cum similibus. Scholiastæ interim verba sic se habent ad lib. 1. §. 1294. τὸ δὲ Ἡθμὸς δασυέλαι, καὶ τοὶ τὸ ἦ ἔχον πρὸ τῶ θ', τῆ ἐνώϊα τῶ ἦσω μέλλοντος δασυομήν. i. e. Vox Ἡθμὸς aspiratur, quamvis ἦ habens ante θ, idque ratione futuri ἦσω aspirati.

### IV.

Pag. 16. lin. 3. 9. α αὐτῆ λίθῃ εἰμι ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφειλας. non sum ejusdem lapidis statua & basis.] Arbitratur Vir doctissimus Senario isti à Delo insulâ versiculo præconi devere τ literam, bis mille & quod excurrit annorum spatio, injuriâ fortè aliquâ extritam. Ita ut contrario jam sensu legatur & intelligatur τῶ αὐτῆ λίθῃ εἰμι ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφειλας, i. e. Ejusdem sum lapidis Statua & Basis. Hæc & me primâ statim facie subibat cogitatio, eamque disticho firmandam duxi, quod ad basin Obelisci Byzantini, sub terræ aggere, adscribitur,

*Hic lapis est unus: dic nunc quâ est arte locatus.  
Si nunc sunt bini, dic ubi contigui.*

Sed mutavi mox sententiam, edoctus à Whelero Sponioque non ita pridem extitisse, in Delo insulâ, & colossum & colossi basin, utrumque à se invicem divulsam: quin & adhuc, teste Tournefortio, illæsam manere basin, sic ut retulit inscriptam, figurâ perfectè quadratâ, nulloque uspiam fracturæ indicio; ita ut diviso à Statuâ lapide fabricatum fuisse constet. Fors quidem, ante æream Niciæ palmam, quæ gravi ruinâ lapsa evertit hoc opus colosseum, laus ei unius lapidis & ostentatio jure competebar. At refectâ de novo Statuâ, iterumque super eandem basin à Naxiis, qui eam olim dedicassent, erectâ, credibile est uni basis lateri inscriptum fuisse literis ætati isti congruentibus, ΝΑΞΙΟΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ; ac in altero (poscente tum sic rei veritate) antiquum initiale T deletum. Superfedi tamen inani conjecturâ, & ab instituto suscepti operis alienâ; contentus, quod mearum erat partium, ter in vetustâ inscriptione o loco & legisse, & neglectum aliis F Æolicum inter duas vocales ostendisse. Vid. Tournefortii Itinerarium, Epist. 7. & adductum illic è Plutarcho subversæ statuæ Historiam.

### V.

Pag. 19. lin. 1. Alia non pauca omissa aut immutata, quæ, conlatis inter se invicem inscriptionibus, additiæ, præ primariâ, novitatem certo certius loquuntur.] Negat vir doctissimus brevioris hujusce inscriptionis præ longiore illâ novitatem. Sed præter interna tot vitia, (pag. 18, & 34 notata) provoco nunc plenius ad externam utriusque faciem: Breviorem nempe Inscriptionem, ad exemplum longioris, undecim versiculis extensam: Nec non (ex relatu Rev. B. Mould) justas illas quidem longioris Inscriptionis lineas; brevioris autem vagas, enormes, graciles; levissimæque, in extimâ lapidis superficie, superinductas potius, quàm incisus. His accedat conjectura, quam nunc demum, nec, ut spero, improbandam profero: incisam nempe fuisse in superiore, vacuâque lapidis parte, breviorem hanc inscriptionem, cùm reficeretur fortè, & curaretur, ex Phanodici rogatu, processu aliquo temporis passâ detrimentum

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trimentum Statua. Quâ quidem occasione, nec immeritò, tum vocem *μνημα* omissam cernimus, tum *εάν δέ τι πάσχω*, & quæ sequuntur ad finem usque inscriptionis. Non est interim cur miretur Vir doctissimus, rogitetque, *cur in parte lapidis inferiore primaria incisa sit inscriptio, terra mox aggestu, fordibusque, & sentibus obscuranda?* Cum enim Stela, sine capite imposito, novem habeat pedum altitudinem, basi que trium minimùm pedum sub tecto superstructa fuerit; rectissimè à Stelæ medio, aut paulo supra medium, incipere debnere versus; eâ nempè parte monumenti, quæ legentium staturam, & prætereuntium oculos æquaret.

### VI.

Pag. 31. lin. 30. *Φανόδικς εἰμί*] i. e. *Sum ego Statua, aut imago Phanodici*, intellectuâ voce *εἰκών*, *ξόανον*, *ἄγαλμα* aut *ἀνδράς* non aliter ac vox *νόμισμα* in Numismatis *ΑΜΥΝΤΑ*, *ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ*, *ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ* intelligitur. Dubitavit valdè Vir doctissimus, *an nomen personæ, cui Statua honori obtigit, secundo unquam casu indicaretur.* Sed dubium hoc clara eximunt exempla, *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΙΔΑΤΟΥ* basi antiquæ Statuæ in Delo insulâ inscripti: *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ* in eadem insulâ: *L. JUNII RUSTICI PHILOSOPHI STOICI*, & *ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΕΦΕΣΙΟΥ*, inter antiquitates Græcas Gronovianas, Vol. III. ubi tamen dubium facit mancum initio nomen annon *ΕΡΜΟΔΩΡΟΥ* legendum fuerit: de quo Plinius lib. 34. c. 5. *Fuit Hermodori Ephesii [Statua] in Comitio, legum, quas Decemviri scribebant, interpretis, publicè dicata.*

### VII.

Pag. 34. lin. 3. *Utramque statua Personam, & loquentis & donantis, induit.*] Hoc, uti dixi, duriusculum & abnorme visum, frustra emendare voluit Vir doctissimus, dum vocem *καγω* ad primum inscriptionis membrum, *præpostero verborum ordine, nec serendo, retulit.* Redit enim in sequente membro extrudi visa persona; & nolit, velit emendator, in voce *ἰδωκα* intelligetur. Hoc verò tam abnorme & duriusculum cum graves plerique auctores in se admiserint; quid mirum si rudi fortè lapidis inscriptori accidisse reperiat? Perfacilè sanè imaginis, & personæ ab imagine expressæ, notiones inter se invicem permutantur. Atque hinc illud Pausaniæ, *statuas in Prytæneo recitantis.* Sunt illic, inquit, *ἀνδραῖνες ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀυτὸλυκος ὁ παλαιῆς γλαυκῆς* i. e. *tum aliæ imagines, tum Autolycus*: quod rectiùs *Ἀυτὸλυκος*, casu prorsùs secundo, efferendum esset. At Historicus ab imagine ad personam *σχηματικῶς*, ut ait Thucydidis Scholiastes, *ἀναδιαλλήτως, & ἀνακολύθως* transit. Par quoque & ipsius Patris Ennii, à suâ ipsius imagine inexpectata ad se ipsum transitio. Sic enim antiquum epigramma.

*Aspicite, O civeis, senis Enni imagin' formam:  
Ilic vostrum pauxit maxuma facta patrum.  
Nemo me lacrumis decoret, nec funera stetu  
Facit. quur? volito vivu' per ora virum.*

Ubi *NEMO ME* &c. phrasi insperatâ, lectorem nil tale opinantem excipit.

### VIII.

Ad Pag. 35. Dixeram fortè vocem *ἐπίσωλον* tanquam ignotiorem in longiore inscriptione per *ὑπεκρητήριον*, tanquam per notioerem, in breviori explicatam esse. Sed hoc convellens Vir doctissimus *ἐπίσωλον* in Libris incassum quærit; & abesse iisdem *ὑπεκρητήριον* non rectè opinatur. “*Invenitur, inquit, in Aristophane ἐπίσωλον; at “ὑπεκρητήριον nullibi nisi in hoc lapide”.* Jam verò ut moto sine causâ dubio fatisciam, contrarium, hoc brevi additamento, ostendendum duxi. Hactenus (aiebam) vox *ἐπίσωλον* in Lexica non irrepfit, nisi quod simile quiddam habeant in *ἐπίσημα* pro *σήλη* posito. Sed addo nunc, *Ἐπίσωλον* à Polluce, idque simili planè sensu, recenferi: Lib. 10. cap. 22. Occurrit etiam *λαβήριον ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπόσάτῃ*, i. e. *lavacrum sulcro impositum,*  
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in Pausan. Phocicis. c. 26. Erravit vero Vir doctissimus dum, nescio cui filius Scholiastæ, Aristophaneum istud τῆς πίσατος à recto ἐπίσατος sustinuit descedere, quod verè quidem ab Ἐπίσατος, statuentibus sic Suidâ Stephanoque, descedendum fuerit. Neque apud Comicum vox ista (quod pro certo habet Vir doctissimus) focarium instrumentum denotat; sed Larem familiarem, Deum ἱπνὸς Ἐπίσατος, Foci Penetræ Præstitem, signo ibi parvulo sacratum. Græcis enim Δαίμονες ἐπίσατοι, qui Romanis Dii Præstites & Præfides fuere. De quibus Ovidius in Factorum quinto,

*Præstitibus Maiæ Laribus videre Calendæ  
Aram constitui, signaque parva Delum.*

Erops igitur, in Avibus Aristophanis, duos, qui advenere, fugitivos ad ξυνοικίαν, adeoque ad Focum Larium, quò familia convenit, admissurus, Age (inquit p. 561)

Ἄγε δὴ σὺ, καὶ σὺ, τὴν πανοπλίαν πάλιν  
Τῶτίτω λαβούτε κρημάσαλον, Τυχῆ ἄγαθῆ,  
Ἐἰς τὸ Ἴπνον εἴσω, πλεσιὸν τῷ Πίσατοι. i. e.  
*Age tu, tuque alter, armaturam iterum (quam pnsuistis)  
Hanc capientes, suspendite eam, Bonâ cum Fortunâ,  
Interiùs in foco, prope (Larem) Præstitem.*

Ἴπνος iste à cavitate Æolibus κοίλον vocabatur, Laresque in eo positi *coillo* potentes, secundùm Inscriptionem à Tertulliano, in libello *de Spectaculis*, servatam. Arina verò, idque prope Lares, suspendere solenne semper fuit fugitivis, sospitatis tandem & periculo defunctis. Quæ res & ejusdem Ovidii carmine celebrata est,

*Miles ut emeritis non est satis utilis annis,  
Ponit ad antiquos quæ tulit arma Lares. Trist 4. El. 4.*

Quod si alio teste, aut auctore, indigeat hæc nostra interpretatio, accedat Plautus, Aristophanis non rarè imitator, qui, habito ob oculos ultimo illo versiculo, in suam eum transtulit *Aululariam*, Act. 2. Scen. 8.

*Nunc tusculum emi, & basee coronas floreas:  
Hæc imponentur in foco nostro Lari.*

Vox igitur ἐπίσατον, sive ἐπίσατο malit Vir doctissimus, non nisi manifesto errore Aristophani tribuitur. At, quam ille vocem alias ignotam statuit, ὑποκρητέλιον clarè satis ab Herodoto, quamquam ὑποκρητικῶς dicitur; ab Athenæo verò, & Plutarcho, explicatur. Ἀλυάτης ὁ Λυδὸς (Lib. 1. cap. 26.) ἀνέθηκεν ἐς Δελφοὺς κρητέρα τε ἀργύρεον μέγαν, καὶ ὑποκρητέλιον σιδήρειον κολλητὸν, θεῶς ἄξιον, i. e. *Alyattes ille Lydus Craterem ingentem argenteum apud Delphos dedicavit, & Hypocraterium parvulum, ferreum, conglutinatum, contemplatu dignum.* Quæ quidem Herodotea respiciens fortè Athenæus (lib. 5. cap. 13.) ὑποκρητέλιον interpretatus est ἐγλυβήκην, ἐγλυβήκας vero λεβήτων ὑποθήματα, hoc est, *Inhæta lebetes sustentantia.* Addit ille ex Simonide, ἐγλυβήκη κ' ἐπ' αὐτῆς κύπελλον, i. e. *Incitega & incitegæ insiflens poculum.* Pro ἐγλυβήκη verò (ut obiter id moneam) scribendum esse ἐγκρηβήκη, detorta ex eo *incitega* vox Latina indicat. Interea rem totam conficit, quàm felicissimè, hoc ipsum Herodoti ὑποκρητέλιον. Nam ad Pausania usque tempora servatum minutim ab eo in *Phocicis* cap. xvi. describitur, vocaturque ὑπόθημα τῷ Ἀλυάτῃ κρητέρος, i. e. *Halyattis crateræ basis: iterumque, ἰδεῖν τῷ κρητέρα, i. e. crateræ, sedis instar, inferviens: à Plutarcho verò πλεσιθῆτος τῷ κρητέρος ἰδεῖν, ἐν Ἡρόδοτος ὑποκρητέλιον ὠνόμασεν, i. e. celeberrima Crateris sedes, quam Hypocrateriolum Herodotus vocavit.* de Orac. def. p. m. 436.

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## IX.

Pag. 37. l. 39. ΜΕΛΕΔΑ.ΙΝΕΝ\*\*ΕΟ ΣΙΓΕΙΕΣ: μελεδαίνεν ἐρέω Σιγείης] Sequutus sum religiosè trium Apographorum ductus: quorum unum habet ΙΝΕΝ Ε\*ΕΟ, alterum ΙΝΕΝ\*ΡΕΟ, tertium, omisis duabus literis, ΙΝΕΝ\*\*ΕΟ. Quòd si conjecturæ indulgendum fuerit, legerem sanè ΜΕΛΕΔΑ·ΙΝΕΝ: ΔΕΟΣΙΓΕΙΕΣ, i. e. servatâ vetustâ orthographiâ, μελεδαίνεν δ᾽, ὡς Σιγείης. curare [me] oportet, O Sigei. Sed non eadem in antiquos lapides, ac in Auctores toties exscriptos, Criticis permiffa est potestas. Non veretur tamen Vir doctissimus renitentem etiam & reclamantem Sigeum lapidem conjectando sic refingere . . . Μελεδᾶ ἢ ἰδίῳ Σιγείης, i. e. cura erit, ubi opus habeam, Sigeensibus. μελεδῆ enim (inquit Vir doctiss.) vox est Hippocrati eo sensu usitata. Verùm non perplacet ista lectio, quia voces ἢ αἰ ἐνδέω nullum habent sensum nisi qui præcesserit in istis εἰὼν δὲ τι πάχω. Adde quod, ex lege vetustæ Orthographiæ, istud ΙΝΑ sine Η literâ initiali non esset depingendum: cujus tamen in Apographis nec vola nec vestigium.

Omitto notare Σιγείης à Viro doctissimo repositum, cùm Σιγείῃσι Dativus sit pluralis paulò antè in hoc ipso lapide adhibitus. Nequeo tamen non notare nothum istud μελεδῆ pro Hippocratico hic falsò venditatum. μελέτη quidem & μελεδάνω, cum derivatis ab eâ μελεδῶν & μελεδῶνη, voces sunt Hippocraticæ, non rarò inter divina opera, ut propriæ, & genuinæ, agnitæ. At μελεδῆ istud Hippocrati primus adscripsit Stephanus; post Stephanum Foësius; & hæc demum occasione, post eos Vir doctissimus. Sed nullus ei, inter voces Hippocraticas, apud Erotianum, Galenum, aut veterem aliquem Lexicographum est locus. Neque mirum, cùm μελεδῆ non nisi pro μελέτη, idque semel tantùm in exemplaria irrepsit, Librariorum vitio, temerè nimis δ pro τ (ut fit ferè in cognatis literis) exarantium. Prævus ille, & magni quidem Stephani deceptor, locus, in Edit. Gen. 1657. pag. 616, 617. de morbis mulierum, sic se habet; ἢν μὴ μεγάλα ἔλκεα ἔχῃ. . . μελεδανομήν ἐν τάχει ὑγιάνει· χρεὶ δὲ μελεδῆ προσέχῃ ἐν τάχει. ἢν ἔλκεα ἐν τῇ μήτρῃ ἔνι. i. e. Ni magna habeat ulcera, Medicum citò parata convalescit Mulier. At oportet curam citò adhibere, utero si insint ulcera. Hæc verò fortè fortuna ex eodem tractatu pag. 696. repetita sunt, ubi μελέτην locum suum lectione non dubiâ tuetur. ἢν μὴ μεγάλα ἢ τὰ ἔλκεα, μελεδανομήν ἐν τάχει ὑγιάνει. χρεὶ δὲ τὴν μελέτην ἀτρικέως ποιέειδ' ἑλκίων τῶν ἐν τῇσι μήτρῃσι. Cui quidem & aliud illud suffragatur pag. 591. ἔσι δ' ἢσι καὶ ἔλκεα γίνεσθαι ἐν τῇσι μήτρῃσι· ἢ δεύσθαι προσέχῃ τῇ μελέτῃ. Faceffat igitur vox μελεδῆ, quam uno tantummodò loco exhibent exemplaria, eandem in alio corrigentia; quæque à nullo, ante Stephanum, Lexicographo, sive ex Hippocrate, sive ex alio aliquo auctore, adducitur. Faceffat, inquam, ex Hippocrate vox μελεδῆ, quanquam obliquè eam tuentibus & Stephano, & Foëfio: multoque ocyus faceffat ex novo Aretæi Indice, in quem clanculum, post obortam hanc Falsi suspicionem, præter omne librorum jus, & consuetudinem, irrepsit. Quanto autem fatius, sine inauspicato hoc tentamine, ΜΕΛΕΔΑ·ΙΝΕΝ interpretari μελεδαίνεν, hoc est verum in Æolicâ inscriptione agnoscere Æolismum. Vulgo enim notum Æolum infinitivos in εἰ terminatos: unde σπαίρειν & ἀναλινώσκειν in Cretensî, apud Oxonienses, marmore. Quin & vocalium α & ι alterius ab alterâ divulsionem, post Eustathium & Priscianum, quos adduxi in Commentario, Salmasius ex arcanis prodidit. Epist. lib. 1. Ep. xcvi. Æoles qui diptongos nullas agnoscebant, aliorum dividebant: ut πᾶις pro πᾶις, κοίλον pro κείλον. Sic pro αἰρω dixerunt αἰρω. Nil interim refert quâ notâ signetur hæc divisio, seu digamma hoc fiat interposito, seu relicto inter vocales hiatu, seu duobus in vocis capite apiculis.

## X.

Pag. 38. lin. ult. Si ὁ λοβοποιὸς Æsopus . . . is fortè fuerit, &c.] In dubium vocat Vir doctissimus an seriò hujus operis artificem Æsopum Fabulatorem statuam. Ego verò nequaquam id statuo: sed verecundus, & suspensò calamo, veniamque sincerè deprecans, & ne verisimilia quædam huc facientia imprudens neglexisse videar, Lectori hanc injicio cogitatiunculam. Dixi tamen, iterùmque non vereor dicere, Hoc ipsum ut non temerè nimis affirmari, ita nec obstinatè negari vellem. Quanquam enim

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ex adytis profatur vir doctissimus Æsopo non fuisse fratres; at mihi nil opus hoc oraculo, qui fratres non intelligo uterinos, sed Collegii fabrilis focios. Non mihi autem, sed ipsi se lapidi opponit, dum tres numero artifices uni operi non patitur adscribi. Æsopus enim, fratresque, quicumque aut hic, aut illi fuerint, tres fuerint necesse est. Et quanquam non nisi durâ lege ad proferenda huiusmodi exempla adiganur; duos tamen unius operis Artifices non semel memorat Pausanias: quin & tres (ni fallor) in Epigrammate dulcissima exhibet Anthologia; in *Append. ad Brodæi Epigram.* p. 13.

Ἀγχάσιος δ' ἐποίησε Τροφώνιος ἢ δ' Ἀγαμέδης. i. e.  
Anchafius fecitque Trophonius atque Agamedes.

## XI.

Quidni autem plures uni se operi adscriberent, quum, lege elegantioris Statuarie, unum idemque opus à pluribus non rarò perficeretur; prima scilicet potiorque pars à primis & potioribus, inferior verò à secundæ, tertie, & quartæ aliquando classis operariis? Hocse fabros secundarios, arte atque ordine inferiores, imos Horatius vocat: simulque vetus illud Statuarie institutum aptissimè sic depingit;

*Æmilium circa ludum faber imus & unguis  
Exprimet, & molles imitabitur ære capillos,  
Infelix operis summâ, quia ponere totum  
Nesciet.* de Arte Poet. vers. 32.

Heus verò! hoc ipsum *faber imus* expulsum ex Horatio Bentleiano, & in ejus locum *faber unus* securè receptum cernimus. At ignoscet, spero, fortè & gaudebit, Vir doctissimus, *unus* Horatii amicus atque vindex, si, ope nunc Græcæ Inscriptionis, revocetur illa constans & antiqua lectio, quæ in omnibus ubique apparuit, ante eum natum, exemplaribus. Binas ad rem nostram facientes manu ipse propriâ desumpti Thyatiris, quæ mox, inter ejus urbis inscriptiones, edi atque explicari postulabunt. Interim earum unam, quanquam loco non suo, proferam: quoniam opportunè fert suppetias tum laboranti Horatio, tum præsentī, quod tractamus, argumento. Λικιννιον. Ρεφινον. Συγκλητικον. νιον. Λικιννις. Ρεφινος. οι. περιλ. τον. ηγεκλια. περιων. γυμνασιων. νεανισκοι. και. καλα. το. αρχαιον. τν. τρδν. i. e. *Licinium Rufinum senatorium Filium Licinii Rufini* posuere, qui *sunt circa Herculaneum Ludum, primarum Scholarum Juvenes, quique secundum vetus institutum, sunt tertiæ, circa eundem, Scholæ.* Qui maturè hæc perpendit videbit illud Horatianum, *Æmilium circa ludum faber*, aptissimè respondere Græco δι περιλ πόν Ηγεκλια νεανισκοι, alterique illi, quod frequentius fuit, δι περιλ πόν Δόκουσον τεχνίται. Simulque *imus* quem dixit *faber* respondet tertiæ isti artificum, circa ludum Herculaneum, Scholæ. Porro plures in hoc lapide artifices, ut in nostro *Æsopus atque fratres*, unum idemque opus manifestò sibi vendicant.

## XII.

Hæc sunt quæ notatu non indigna videbantur, post scriptas ad Illustrissimum Amicum, & scriptoris ipsius jussu, mecum communicatas literas. Jamque pauca essent expendenda, quæ me publicè quidem, sed & humanissimè commonescit pereruditus ille Literaturæ elegantioris promus condus *Michael Maittaire*. Vide ab eo edita Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum carmina, p. 180, & seqq. Verùm huic quoque, ex superius notatis, de vocibus ἐπιστάλον & ὑποκρητήερον, deque notho isto μελεδα non in lapidem arcescèdo, abunde satisfactum spero. Interim unicè est orandus Vir rei Grammaticæ callentissimus, neu velit nobilissimæ Inscriptioni & decus, & florem, & omne penè pretium deterere, dum literas ο & ε breves pro longis hic afferit usitatas; ο scilicet pro ω substituentibus Æolicis, at ε pro η Doricis scriptoribus. Quid enim? nullam hæc fatentur dialectum, sed verum illum & antiquum Græcæ linguæ Genium;

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Genium; qualem Latina ab ipsâ accepit, hodicque servat; dum, quinque vocalibus contenta, quantitatem literarum O & E non signat picturæ diversitate, ore tantum & aure dimetitur. Sic igitur ante Euclidem Archontem, non solum apud Æolas Dorasque, sed mediis etiam Athenis exarari fuetum. Monstrat hoc lapidis Baude-  
lotiani titulus, quem, hac quidem occasione, ex Palæographiâ Montfauconii, oculis, quantum id typi patiantur, nunc subjiciam. ΗΟΙΔΕ : ΕΝΤΟΙ : ΠΟΛΕΜΟΙ : ΑΠΕΘΑ-  
ΝΟΝ : ΕΝΚΥΠΡΟΙ : ΕΝΑΙΑΠΠΟΙ : ΕΝΦΟΙΝΙΚΕΙ : ΕΝΑΛΙΕΤΣΙΝ : ΕΝΑΙΑΙΝΕΙ : i. e. εἶθε ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἀπέθανον, ἐν Κύπρῳ, ἐν Ἀιγύπτῳ, ἐν Φοινίκῃ, ἐν Ἀλιεύσῃ, ἐν Ἀιγίῃ. Nemo in his dixerit aut e pro ω, aut ε pro η, breves pro longis, substitutas. Sed nondum inventis, aut saltem nondum acceptis Simonideis longarum formis, una illa & perpetua E & O figura, ut hodiè in Latinâ Filiâ, ita tunc in Matre Græcâ, tum brevem tum longam designabat.

Eodem erravit tramite Vir aliàs certè Κεῖκωτάων, dum non concedit voces Παι-  
σοπος & Ηαδελφοί ex articulis δ & οἰ meditante synalæphâ esse enatas. *Reclamant in-  
quit Synalæphæ & Crafeas leges: nam ο α in ω, ι α in ι coallescent, ut ὠ ἔχων & ἰ ἔχων.*  
*Pari ratione voces supradictæ fierent ὠ σοπος & ἰ δελφοί.* Rectè quidem ista; si age-  
retur de inscriptione & de Grammaticâ post Euclidem natâ. Nunc autem clamant  
quantum poterint Crafeas & Synalæphæ leges: at fortius, credo, reclamabit Sigeus  
Lapis, " *natum se eo seculo in quo ω nondum natum fuit; proinde iis se non legibus te-  
neri.*

Frustra ab eodem M. M. exagitata est vox ἐρέω tanquam ab Homero cum accu-  
fativo solummodo, aut dativo, neque sensu *jubendi*, usurpata. Sed nostro planè sensu,  
& Syntaxi non dissimili, Patrocli jam defuncti imago sic alloquitur Achillem, II. ψ.  
ῥ. 83.

Ἄλλο δὲ πῖ ἐρέω καὶ ἐφύρομαι, αἶκε πύθηναι,  
Μὴ ἐμὰ σὺν ἀπάνδρθε τίθηνται ὄσέ, Ἀχιλλεῦ. i. e.

*Jussero præterea, mihi si concedis, Achille,  
Ossa tuis uno mea ponere juncta sepulchro.*

Sciet etiam ἐρέω (non aliter atque verbum εἰπεῖν apud Evang. Matt. iv. 3. & sæpius  
apud Thucydidem, notante id clariss. Hudsono ad lib. 7. §. 29.) rectè pro *jubebo*  
positum: ut docet ejus contrarium ἀπερέω, *vetabo* significans. Interim hæc duo Græ-  
ca, inter se contraria, à contrariis duobus Anglicanis *to bid* & *to forbid*, longè ap-  
tius reddentur. Ego enim neque Græcum ἐρέω, nec Latinum *jubebo* notione *imperandi*  
capio; sed *hortandi*, *rogandi*, *volendi*: Quo sensu Lectorem demum salvere, valere,  
sine livore esse *jubeo*.

### ERRATA.

P. 18. col. 2. l. 3. ἀπολήψεως leg. ἀπολήψεως. 28. col. 1. l. 3. à fine *eruditissimâ* leg. *erudi-  
tissimâ*. 20. l. 20. ῥάγος leg. ῥάκος. 28. in notis *Origines* & *Originem* leg. *Origenes*, *Origenem*.



Psephisma

Psephisma *SIGEORUM*,ad Regem *ANTIOCHUM SOTEREM*,

Et secundam ejus Uxorem,

Sororem Reginam, spectans.



Hugm. Theo. Britan. part. 1. p. 27. 31.

**I**nscriptionem Sigeam antiquissimam, non solum *Βασίλειον* exaratum, sed & Cadmeis literis insignem, excipiat Sigea altera, quâ (si Teiam exceperim & Bosporanam, mox, Deo volente, securam) vix ulla, ut opinor, è Simonideo ducta Alphabeto, vetustior ad nos pervenit. Claræ enim Chronici marmorei Epochæ quatuordecim post annis, Archonte Athenis Diogneto, sunt descriptæ. Et cum Stela illa celeberrima Oxoniensis, Magnetum & Smyrnæorum sæderi dicata, non nisi Seleuci Callinici Majestatem spectet; hæc avo ejus Antiocho Seleuci Nicatoris Filio firmatum Imperium gratulatur; secundo, ut videtur, post occisum Seleucum anno, æræ Seleucidarum 35, ante Christum 278. Sciat interim Lector, permissam mihi humanissimè egregii lapidis descriptionem, ab illustrissimo Armigero, *Edwardo Wortleio Montague*, à Regiâ nuper Majestate ad Portam Ottomanicam Legato. Is enim illum reperit Sigei, intra parietes istius Templi Christiani, cujus fores Phanodicus noster cultos immotus servat. Repertum Eruditissimus Legatus aureis aliquanmultis redemit à Sacerdote Græco; redemptumque secum in Britanniam auro contra non carum reportavit. Sic igitur marmorea stela, parte sui inferiore mutilata.

# 50 PSEPHISMA SIGEORUM

1. ΕΠΙΜΗΝΙΕΤΟΝ ΤΟΥΝΤ ΜΕΙΟΥΤΤΟΥΣΙΟΥΤΡΕΦΟΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΟΥΝΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΔΙΟ... ΙΟΥΤΟΥ  
 2. ΙΠΠΟΜΕΔΟΝΤΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΥΣΕΙ Η ΕΝΕΠΕΙΣ Η ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ  
 3. ΣΤΑΡΥΧΟΤΕΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΤΕ ΠΑΡΑΛΑΒΟΝΤΗ ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΕΝ  
 4. ΔΟΞΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΩΝ ΣΑΙΡΕΣ ΕΠΙΣΕΤΗ ΓΗΣ ΕΓΑΣ ΜΕΝ ΠΟΛΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΚΑΤΗΝΣΕ  
 5. ΑΡΤΚΙΔΑ ΠΡΕΙΧΟΜΕΝΑΣ ΤΗ ΟΚΑΙΡΩΝΣΤΕ ΧΕΡΩΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΝΤΑΣ  
 6. ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΝ ΕΤΣΑΙΜΟΝΙΑΝ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΣΑΙ  
 7. ΤΟΥΣ ΔΕ ΠΙΘΕΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΣΙΝ ΕΠΕΒΑΘΟΝ ΚΑΘΑΠΡΗΝΣΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΟΝΑΝΑ  
 8. ΑΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΘΑΙΤΗΝ ΠΑΤΡΙΑΝ ΑΡΧΗΝΣΙΟ ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΠΟΤΑΝΗ ΚΑΔΗΚΑΙΣ ΚΑΙ Α.  
 9. ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΟΝ ΟΤ ΜΟΝΟΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΕΤΣΑΜΕΝΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΒΝ ΑΓΩΝΙΣΑΣΘΑΙ ΠΡΕ  
 10. ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΤΤΗ ΠΡΟΦΟΥΜΕΣ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ ΡΤΝΟΤΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΝ  
 11. ΕΡΓΟΝ ΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΛΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΝ ΔΙΑΘΕΣΙΝ  
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 14. ΔΙΣ ΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΗΣ ΕΜΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ... ΕΡΑΝΣΙΑΘΕΣΙΝ  
 15. ΑΓΗΓΟΧΕΜΑΔΙΣ ΤΑ ΜΡΗΣΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΙΔΙΑΝ ΑΡΕΤΗΝ ΕΙΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΙΑΤΗΝ... ΠΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ  
 16. ΔΥΝΑΜΙΩΝ ΕΤΝΟΙΑΝ ΟΠΡΣ ΟΤΝΟ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΕΠΗΙΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ... ΚΑΘΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΡΟΝ  
 17. ΠΑΡΕΔΑΒΕΝ ΤΗ ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΕΝ ΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΕΣΙΑΣ ΤΕ ΠΕΡΑ ΤΤΟΤΗΝ ΑΣΤΙΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ  
 18. ΔΙΕΤΕΛΕΙΝ ΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΥΝ ΕΤΝΟΥΣ ΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΤΤΗΝ... ΕΣΙΝ ΕΧΩΝ  
 19. ΦΑΝΕΡΟΣ Η ΤΩ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΤΙ ΤΧΗΝ ΤΗ ΙΑΓΑΘΗ ΣΕΔΟΧΘΑΙ ΤΗΝ... ΤΠΙ  
 20. ΔΗΜΟΤΗ ΜΕΝ ΕΙΡΕΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΙΡΟΝΟΜΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ... ΕΙΣ ΕΤΕΡΑΣ  
 21. ΘΑΙΤΗ ΙΑΘΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΙΑΔΙΜΕΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΤΕ ΠΑΡΟΤΣΙΑΝ ΤΕ  
 22. ΝΕΝΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΑΦΗΣ ΑΤ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ  
 23. ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΣΘΑΙ ΤΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΑΓΑΘΑ ΤΩ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΒΑΣΙ  
 24. ΔΙΣ ΕΝ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΜΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΑΤΤΟΙΣ ΣΙΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΙΝ ΔΑ ΜΒΑΝ ΟΤ  
 25. ΣΑΝ ΕΠΙΔΟΣΙΝ ΚΑΘΑΠΕΡΑ ΤΤΟΙ ΠΡΟΑΙΡΟΥΝΤΙΑ ΕΥΘΑΣΘΑΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΛΛΟΥΣ ΕΙΡΕΝΙΣ ΚΑΙ  
 26. ΕΙΡΕΙΑΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΡΕΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΤΤΕ ΤΕ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΗ ΑΡΧΗ  
 27. ΤΟΥΣ ΕΝΟΥΣ ΑΤΤΟΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΙΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΙΑΙΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΛΛΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ ΠΑΣΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΣΙΣ...  
 28. ΤΑΣ ΕΤΧΑΙΣ ΤΗ ΜΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΤΝΤΕ ΕΣ ΑΤ ΤΣ ΑΝΤΗΝ ΝΟΜΙΣ ΟΜΡΗΝΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΤ...  
 29. ΣΙΑΝ ΟΙ ΤΕ ΕΙΡΟΝΟΜΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΩΝ...  
 30. ΔΑΘΝΙΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΛΛΟΙΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ ΟΙΣ ΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΙ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΕΙΡΕΝΙΩΝ ΟΥΑΝ...  
 31. ΣΙΑΣ ΤΕ ΦΑΝΗ ΦΟΡΕΙ ΤΣ ΑΝΟΙΤΕ ΠΟΛΙΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΟΙΚΟΙ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΝ...  
 32. ΑΣ ΣΤΝ ΤΕ ΔΕΙ ΤΩ ΔΑΝΘΣΙΑΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ ΤΕ ΠΕΡ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ...  
 33. ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΟΣΑΝ ΑΝΗΚΟΝ ΤΑΣ ΤΚΑΤΑΣ ΧΕΤΑ ΨΩΝΟΣ...  
 34. ΝΕΣ ΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΤΤΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΑΡΕΤΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΑΝΔΡΑΓΑΘΙΑ ΤΗ...  
 35. ΚΟΝΑΧΡΤΕΝ ΕΦΙΠΠΟΥΕΝ ΤΕ ΠΕΡ ΤΩ ΤΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΕΝ ΤΗΣ...  
 36. ΕΠΙ ΒΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΕΥΚΟΛΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΓΡΑΥΑΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ...  
 37. ΟΧΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΕ ΑΥΤΚΟΥΣ ΕΒΕΙΑΣ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΙΒΡΟ...  
 38. ΤΗΡΑΤΕ ΓΟΝΟ ΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΤΑ ΟΡΕΤΣΑΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΜ...  
 39. ΓΥΜΝΙΚ ΠΙΑΓΩΝΙ ΤΟΝ ΑΓΩΝΩ ΘΕΤΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ...  
 40. ΔΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΑΙΝΟΑΒΙΣ ΤΕ ΦΑΝΩΣΙΝ...  
 41. ΙΑΙ ΑΔΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΕΙΑΝ Η ΟΙΟΥΤ ΜΕΝΟΥΣ...  
 42. ΕΛΕΥΘΑΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΑΣ ΕΚ ΠΑΝ...  
 43. ΑΣ ΠΑΣΑ ΜΕΝ ΟΙ ΑΤΤΟΝ ΠΑΡΑΤ...  
 44. ΠΙΑΙΝΕΙΝ ΑΤΤΟΝ ΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ...  
 45. ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ...  
 46. ΜΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΑΜ...  
 47. ΑΤΤΟ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ...

*Idem Psephisina scriptione bodierna representatum, Latineque red-  
 ditum, restituitis usque ad versum 39. quibusdam, quæ fugere,  
 literis.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. 'Επιμηνιδίου Νυμφίου τῆ Διοτρέφου,  | Epimenia procurante Nymphio, Diotre-   |
| 'Επιστατῆν δὲ Διονυσίῳ                 | phis F. Epistatam verò agente Dionysio |
| 2. Ἴππομεδόντος, Δημήτρου Δίῳς ἔπεν.   | Hippomedontis F. Demetrius Diis F.     |
| 'Επαδὴ βασιλῆος Ἀντιόχου βασιλέως      | sententiam dixit. Quoniam Rex          |
| 3. Σελεύκῃ ἐν ἀρχῇ τε ἀδελφῶν τῆμ      | Antiochus Regis                        |
| βασιλείαν, ἢ πρὸς αὐτὸν                | Seleuci F. & ab initio adeptus regnum, |
| 4. δόξῃ καὶ καλῆς αἰρέσεως ἐζήτησε τὰς | bono & pleno gloriae proposito, qua-   |
| μὲν πόλεις τὰς κα [τὰ] τὴ Σε-          | sivit quidem, quæ in                   |

5. Λακίδα



ad ANTIOCHUM SOTEREM *spectans.* 53

5. λδοκίδα, πειροχόμιας ὑπὸ καιρῶν δυσ-  
χερῶν, ἀφ' ἧς τὰς ἀποσάμιας Seleucide sunt urbes, difficultate tem-  
porum implicitas, culpa quorundam  
qui se
6. τῶν πραγμάτων, εἰς εἰρήνην καὶ τὴν  
ἀρχαίαν δόξαιμονίαν καθιστήσας, à rerum statu alienos gesserant, in pa-  
ce & pristina felicitate stabilire;
7. τὰς δ' ὑπερβόμους τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐπέξ-  
ελθῶν, καθάπερ ἦν δίκαιον, ἀνα- factoque in eos impetu qui rerum in-  
vaserant administrationem, pater-  
num, uti æquum fuit,
8. κήσασθαι τὴν παλαιὰν ἀρχὴν δι' ἧς καὶ  
χρησάμεθα σωστῆ καλῆ καὶ δικαίᾳ imperium sibi recuperare; quamobrem  
& bonâ & honestâ diligentia usus,
9. καὶ λαῶν ἢ μόνον τὰς φίλας, καὶ τὰς  
δυναμίας, εἰς τὸ ἐκταμίωσασθαι περὶ & accipiens secum, non solum amicos  
& copias militares, ut certatum &  
promptè ei pro Republicâ adessent, sed
10. τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῷ προσβύμας, ἀλ-  
λά καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἔννεον καὶ σω- & ipsum Deum tautorem locumque  
operis, & urbes in pace, & regnum in  
dispositione pristina
11. ἐργόν, τὰς τε πόλεις εἰς εἰρήνην, καὶ  
τὴν βασιλείαν εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἀφί-  
θεσιν stabilivit: Jamque veniens ad ea loca  
quæ sunt intra montem Taurum,  
omni cura studioque, simul urbibus  
pacem procuravit,
12. καθίστησεν. Νῦν ἡ ἀρχὴ γέννησθαι εἰς  
τὰς πόλεις τὰς ὑπὸ τῆς Γαύρας, simul Rempublicam Regnumque ad  
ampliorem statum, & meliorem dif-  
positionem
13. μετὰ πάσης σωστῆς καὶ φιλοτιμίας, ἅμα  
καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἰς εἰρήνην καθίστησεν, perduxit; maximè quidem propria sui  
ipsius virtute, deinde etiam amico-  
rum &
14. ἀσπεν, καὶ τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν  
εἰς μείζω καὶ [τελεωτ]έραν ἀφίθεσιν potestatum benevolentia; *Ut ergo* Po-  
pulus (quoniam quo tempore  
Regnum capessivit, supplicationibus &  
victimis pro eo Diis omnibus  
attentè facies perseveravit) nunc e-  
tiam bonum animum & eandem erga  
Regem dispositionem habentem
15. ἀγγόχε, μάλιστα μὲν ἀφ' ἧς ἰδίαν ἀρε-  
τήν, εἴτα καὶ διὰ τῆς [φίλων] καὶ τῆς clarè se demonstrat, *Bonâ Fortunâ*  
placere Senatui
16. δυναμέων ἔννοιαν. Ὅπως ἔν ὁ δῆμος,  
ἐπειδὴ καὶ προσ[εχῶς] καθ' ὃν καιρὸν Populoque, & Sacerdotem ipsam, &  
Sacrorum Magistros, & Prytanes  
supplicationem
17. παρέλαθεν τὴν βασιλείαν, δίχως καὶ  
θυσίας ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν πᾶσι τοῖς θεοῖς Minervæ Ilienfi facete, unâ cum Le-  
gatis, tum ob adventum
18. διετέλεσε ποιῆσθαι, καὶ νῦν ἔννεος ἂν καὶ  
τῆς αὐτῆς [ἀφίθε]σιν ἔχων Regis, & sororis ejus Reginae, & Ami-  
corum
19. φανερὸς ἢ τῷ βασιλεῖ, Τύχη τῇ ἀγαθῇ  
δεδοχθαι τῇ β[ασιλ]εῖ τῷ & Potestatum; tum quod alia quoque  
bona & regi eveniant, &
20. δῆμον, τὴν μὲν ἱερείαν καὶ ἱερονόμους,  
καὶ τὰς [πρυτάν]εις εὐχασ- Reginae omnia, quodque Respublica &  
Regnum ipsis permaneat,
21. θεῖν τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ τῇ Ἰλιάδι, μετὰ τῶν  
προσεβῶν, τὴν τε παρρησίαν γελο- & Prytanes
22. νέναι τῷ βασιλεῖ, καὶ τῷ ἀδελφῆς αὐτῶν  
βασιλίσσης, καὶ τῷ φίλων, & Prytanes
23. καὶ τῶν δυναμέων, καὶ γίνεσθαι τὰ τε  
ἄλλα ἀγαθὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ, καὶ τῇ βασι- & Prytanes
24. λίσσῃ πᾶσι, καὶ τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὴν  
βασιλείαν αὐτοῖς ἀφίθεσιν λαμβάνε- & Prytanes

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25. σαν Ἰπιδεσιν, καθάπερ αὐτοὶ προου-  
ρῶν). Εὐξασθ ἢ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἱε-  
ρεῖας καὶ
26. ἱερείας, μὲν δὲ ἱερέως τὰ τῆ βασιλείως  
Ἀντιόχου, τῶν τε Ἀπέλλωνι τῶν δὲ ἄλλων  
[εἰτη]
27. τῶν ἡμῶν ἀντιόχου, καὶ τῆ Νίκης, καὶ τῶν Διῶν,  
καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς πᾶσι καὶ πάσαις.  
[Ἄμα ἢ]
28. ταῖς δὲ χάρις τῆ μὲν Ἀθηνῶν σωτηρι-  
στάτων καὶ νομιζομένων καὶ τατ[το-  
μένων θυ-
29. σίαν οἱ τε Ἱερονόμοι, καὶ οἱ Πρυτάνεις,  
μὲν δὲ ἱερείας, καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, [τῶν  
ἢ Ἀπί-
30. λλων καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἱ στρατηγῶν  
\* Sic. μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων \* ἱερέων. Ὅταν [ἢ]  
ποιῶσι θυ-
31. σίας, σεφανηφορέτωσαν. Οἱ τε πο-  
λίται, καὶ οἱ πάροικοι πάντες καὶ σὺν-  
[ταίκοι δημοσι-
32. ας σωτηριεστάτων θυσίας τοῖς θεοῖς  
ὑπὲρ τῆ βασιλείως καὶ τῆ δῆμου [Σι-  
γείων. Ταῦτα ἢ]
33. εἰς τὴν τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν ἀνήκουσα συλκα-  
τασκαυάτων ἢ δ[ημ]οῦ παρέξει εἰς  
τὸ ἴππι-
34. νέσαι μὲν αὐτὸν ἵππιν τῆ ἀρετῆ καὶ τῆ  
ἀνδραγαθίας τῆ [πρω]αύτης, ἣν αὐτὸς τε  
ἀντιόχου εἰ-
35. κῆνα χρυσῶν ἐφ' ἵππιν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆ  
Ἀθηνῶν ἐν τῇ Σ[ιγείων] πόλει,
36. ἐπὶ βήματι τῶν λευκῶν καὶ ἵππι-  
γράφαι, ὅτι δῆμο[ς] [Σιγείων] βασι-  
λέα Ἀντί-
37. οχον βασιλέως Σελεύκου Διοσκόριδος ἐνε-  
κεν τὴν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν [ν], Ἐυεργέτην  
καὶ Σω-
38. τῆρα γεγονότα τῆ δῆμου. Ἀγορεύσαι ἢ καὶ  
ἐν [πανηγύρε] καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐνεσῶντι
39. γυμνικῷ ἀγῶνι πᾶν ἀγωνοθέτην καὶ τὰς  
[κῆρυκας] τὴν τιμὴν . . . . .
- incrementum etiam accipiens, prout  
ipsi praecipiant: Supplicationem item  
facere alios aliasque  
Sacerdotes, una cum Sacerdote Regis  
Antiochi, & Apollini generis ejus  
auctori,  
& Victoriae, & Jovi, & aliis Diis, &  
Deabus omnibus: Quinetiam una  
cum  
supplicationibus, Minervae quidem le-  
gitimum & praescriptum sacrificium  
peragunto  
Sacrorum Magistri, & Prytaues, cum  
ipsa Dea Sacerdote & Legatis; Ap-  
pollini vero  
caeterisque Diis Praetores, cum aliis  
Sacerdotibus. Cum vero sacrificia  
peragunt,  
coronas gestant. Civis quoque &  
Incolae omnes, & contubernales,  
Diis publica sacrificia peragunto, pro  
Rege, & Populo *Sigeorum*. Quae  
vero  
ad honorem & gloriam Regis pertine-  
bunt populus apparta habeat *praebet-  
atque*; tum ad  
laudandum eum, ob Virtutem Forti-  
tudinemque tantam; tum ad ponendam  
ejus  
statuam Equestrem aurcam, in Templo  
Minervae, quod est in Urbe *Sigeo-  
rum*,  
supra Basin candidi Marmoris: eique sic  
inscribunto, *Populus Sigeorum* hoc  
honore profecutus est  
*Regem Antiochum Regis Seleuci F.*  
*ob suam erga Minervae Templum*  
*Pietatem, Benefactorem & So-*  
*terem Populi*. Huuc vero Honorem  
& in *Panegyri*, & in *proximo*  
Gymnico certamine, ab Agonotheta  
& *praconibus* proclamatum iri . . .

A D

# ANTIOCHI SOTERIS

## Inscriptionem NOTÆ.

ψ. 1. **E**πιμηνιόου Νυμφίου.] i. e. Epimenia agente, celebrante, procurante, sacrificante Nymphio. Fuere verò Epimenia sacrificium quoddam epulare, à Collegis Sacerdotibus per vices procurari fuetum. Liba in eo & mellitæ placentæ epulonibus & convivis, magno numero vocatis, distribuebantur: Primò quidem noviluniis (unde & vocis notatio) adstringebatur. Postea, pro re natâ, & celebriori quâvis occasione, aliis etiam mensis diebus indici cœpit. Singulis verò Diei Epimeniæ actis adscribebatur Sacerdotis, sacrum procurantis, nomen: Qui nunc honos indictâ die Epimeniâ, & convocato senatu, ut de honorando Rege Antiocho consuleretur, Nymphio cuidam obtigit. Verus hic & germanus Epimensorum sensus non ex Hesychio aut Harpocrate, vim vocis solummodo notantibus, eruendus erat, sed ex Epictetæ apud Gruterum Testamento pag. ccxvi. naturè nimirum observatis & perpensis in eo vocibus, Ἐπιμηνία, Ἐπιμηνία, Ἐπιμηνίαι, Ἐπιμηνιόων, item phrasibus, ἐγγεφέτω τοῖς τε Ἐπιμηνίοις, i. e. sacerdotes Epimений describitur; αἱ Ἐπιμηνίαι θύοντες τὰς θυσίας, i. e. Epimений sacrificia peragentes, ἐν μηνὶ Δελφινίῳ ἀμέρας τρεῖς δοξοδείξας Ἐπιμηνίους, i. e. in mense Delphinio, tres dies indicens Epimений, θύον τὰν μὲν τὰν πρώταν Ἐπιμηνιόωντα Ἐ Μάσαις, κ. λ. i. e. primo die Epimenia procurantem sacrificare Musis, &c. Adde ex vetusto apud Athenæum Psephismate, τὰδε Ἐπιμηνία θύστω ἱερῶς μὲν Ἐπιμηνιόων. i. e. Epimenia peragat Sacerdos una cum collegis epulonibus. lib. 6. cap. 6.

Ibid Ἐπιστάτην . . Διονυσίαν.] Epistatam agente Dionysio. Apud Sigeos, composito ad exemplum Atheniensium statu, duplex fuit Epistatæ Magistratus. Alter annuus; cui in partem officii cessit custodia ærarii, & sigilli publici, fortitò ex Prytanibus creatus; diurnus alter, electus è Collegio Proædorum quotiescunque Populi aut Senatûs concilium cogeretur. Præsidebat igitur actis curiæ; ejusque decretis, unâ cum Sacerdote Epimenio, & fenatore qui sententiam dixerit, nomen suum adscribebat. Nobili hæc occasione ad decernendum Regi Antiocho honorem senatus populusque uno & eodem cœtu congregabantur. Separatim tamen leguntur in Magnetum & Smyræorum fœdere Ἐπιμηνίῳ τῷ Βυλῆς, & in Sherardiano Stratonicensi marmore Ἐπιστάτης τῷ Βυλῆς, at in Lege apud Æschinem Ἐπιστάτης τῷ Προέδρων.

ψ. 2. ἐπειδὴ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος βασιλέως Σελεύκου ἐν ἄρχῃ τε ἀσσυρίων τὴν βασιλείαν, κ. λ.] Annus jam agebatur à Seleuco Rege Syriæ nuncupato, hoc est ab initio æræ Seleucidarum, tricesimus tertius, ante Christum ducentesimus octogesimus; cùm, nunciatâ è Macedoniâ Seleuci nece, Antiochum ejus filium, Stratonices novæ conjugem, turbulentæ res in Syriâ, & in Asiâ ultra montem Taurum, exceperet. Signatur hic rerum status in exordio Psephismatis, nec non in historiâ Memnonis, quam excerptit & servavit Photius; Cod. ccxiv. cap. 16. ὁ δὲ Σελεύκος Ἀντίοχῳ πολλοῖς πολέμοις, εἰ καὶ μόλις, καὶ εἰδὲ πᾶσαν ὄμωσιν, ἀνασωσάμενος ἔπαρξεν ἀρχὴν περιπερὶ ἑσθληγὸν Πατροκλέα (ὡς ἐκσελεύδαλι εἰς ἔπιμηνίαν τε ταύρων. i. e. Antiochus Seleuci F. cùm multis jam bellis, idque agrè quidem, neque univèrsam tam n. conservasset paternum imperium, Patroclum ducentem, cum deledu, mittit in regionem citra montem Taurum. Hæc ad Antiochi annum primum, eundemque ante Christum 280mum, omnino referenda; quia Patrocles ab istâ expeditione redux, à Zipete seniore, Bithynorum Rege, jam vivente, est occisus; qui moriens eo ipso aut proximo saltem anno Bithyniæ regnum Nicomedi filio reliquit.

P

ψ.

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Ψ. 3. τῆμ βασιλείαν. Ψ. 6. τῶμ προσμάτων. Ψ. 20. τῆμ μὲν ἱέρειαν.] Propositis his exemplis lectorem ne notare pigeat, literam lingualem ν in μ labialem toties hic conversam, quoties vocem præcesserit à labiali β, aut π, aut ρ incipientem: id quod in alijs ejusdem ævi lapidibus, in compositis Græcis ἐμβάλλω, ἐμπίπλω, ἐμψύω, in Latinis imbiho, improho, immuto, similibusque observandum venit. Nimirum hunc induxit usum soni facilior prolatio, dum duæ cognatæ literæ uno oris nisu exprimuntur. Hinc autem verâ illa & antiqua Elementi β, compressis labellis, pronuntiatio, hoc saltem loco atque tempore, demonstratur; quicquid in contrarium olim edixerit Gardinerus Cancellarius Cantabrigiensis, aut Basileæ nuper peroraverit doctissimus Westenius.

Ψ. 3, & 4. Προσὰς καλῆς αἰρέσεως] Bonum sibi præfigens institutum, aut bono ad hærens proposito: sensu quidem non admodum vulgari; quem tamen D. Paulus in capite ad Titum tertio bis admisit: versibus nempe 8, & 14, καλῶν ἔργων προῖσαός. Non dissimile è Thucydide adducit Stephanus, προσηύκεισαν τῆς μετὰβολῆς, & è Themistio Budæus, οἱ προσηύκεισαν τῆς δόξης. Anglicè igitur προσὰς felicîus quàm Latinè redditur, standing to, insisting upon, &c. Hæc verò omnia comparentur cum opposito ἀποσανίας τῶν προσμάτων in seq. versu 5.

Ψ. 5. καὶ τῷ Σελεύκιδᾳ] Errore credo marmorarii pro καὶ τῷ Σελεύκιδᾳ. Erat verò Seleucis Syriæ Regio quarta, ad mare vergens: ubi Antiochus opportunè compefcendis motibus intentus missos sibi à Philetæro Pergameno Patris Selcuci cineres recepit, eosque Seleuciæ maritimæ in Templo, Nicatorio dicto, Appiano teste, tumulavit.

Ψ. 5. & 7. Δυναμίαις ἢ προσμάτων & θεμελίως πῶς προσίμασιν.] Vox προσίμασιν apud optimos quosque auctores, idem quod nunc apud nostrates, Affaires & Things significat; res nempe, Rempubicam, rerum summam, negotia, potentiam, & majestatem Regni: familiariùs tamen de Regum Syriacorum rebus dicebatur; ut constat ex nostro marmore; ex Magnetum & Smyrnæorum fœdere; nec non ex Machabæorum scriptore; apud quem notandæ phrasæ, προσγμάτων θεπέλαθ, 2 Mach. iii. 38. ἀλλόττερον θελονίαις ἢ προσμάτων, iv. 21. ἀλλόττερον θερονίαις ἢ προσγμάτων, xiv. 26.

Ψ. 8. πάριον ἀρχιῶ.] Syriam intelligit intra Euphratem & Mare Mediterraneum sitam, Asiamque intra montem Taurum: Transeuphratenfem enim Regionem jam olim, ferè tredecim retro annis, unâ cum uxore Stratonice, Antiocho, dilecto suo Filio, concesserat Seleucus.

Ψ. 9, 10. λαβὼν . . . Δαιμόνιον δύναν ἢ (υνεργόν.) Sententia verè pia & magnæ erga Deum fiduciæ plena. Accedit enim ad illud Marci Evangelistæ xvi. 20. ἢ κλεῖν συνεργῶν, Pauli item 1 ad Cor. iii. 9. θεὸς γάρ ἐσμεν (υνεργῶν) nisi quod verear hic per Δαιμόνιον intelligi Genium Alexandri M. cui devotus Antiochus noster, & infomniis per eum monitus, posthæc triennio, præclaram illam de Gallis victoriam reportavit. Vid. Lucian. Vol. 1. p. 499. Nummumque excellentiss. Devonix Ducis, pag. sequ. 58.

Ψ. 9. τὰς φίλους ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις.] Ita scilicet in Oriente de subjectis Regi Satrapis & Dynastis amabant loqui. Versio enim LXX. huic lapidi coæva, sic habet Estheræ cap. ii. 18. fecit Rex convivium magnum, πῶς φίλοις αὐτῆ καὶ ἢ δυνάμεισιν, cùm in Hebræo sit Principibus suis & servis suis. Et postea Maccabæorum scriptor 1 Macc. xii. 43. ἐπέταξε πῶς φίλοις καὶ ἢ δυνάμεισιν αὐτῆ. Cùm verò δυνάμεις secundùm vulgarem vocis notationem reddiderim copias militares; eisdem scilicet quas & Anglicè Forces dicimus; meritò tamen dubitandum, annon hic δυνάμεις significet δυνάσας; non aliter ac ἐξουσία apud Divum Paulo pro ἐξουσίαν gerente, & Potestas, apud Varronem & Juvenalem, pro potestatem habente ponitur. Ex eâ certe Potestatis notatione, & Italicum Podestà, & Turcicum Podesthâ enatum.

Ψ. 9. εἰς τὸ ἐναγωνισαόθαι αὐτῷ i. e. ut certatim eum adjuvent. Sic in Smyrn. & Magn. fœdere, p. 12. τῷ δήμῳ κοινῆσιν ἀγωνίζομενος, & Joan. xviii. 36. οἱ ὑπηρέται ἀντὶ ἐμοὶ ἐγωνίζοντο.

Ψ. 12. νῦν ἢ ἀρχιγῶνιῶν εἰς ὅπως τὰς θήταδε τῷ Ταύρῳ, κ. λ.] Pergit nunc Psephisma ad expeditionem cis montem Taurum, quam, anno Regni secundo, præfens pise Antiochus contra Nicomedem suscepit; mortem scilicet Patroclis, & exercitûs

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tūs excidium, ulturus. De eâ sic idem Memnon, cap. xvi. *Ἐπεὶ ταῦτα δὴ ἑπηρεσίωεν ἰγνοκῶτος Ἀντιόχου καὶ Βιθυνῶν, ὁ τῶν βασιλέων Νικομήδης διαπερεσβόει πρὸς Ἡρακλειαν Συμμαχίαν αὐτῶν.* i. e. *Hanc ob rem Antiocho contra Bithynos bellum decernente Rex eorum Nicomedes Legatos ad Heraclienfes mittit, auxilium ab iis petens.* Iterumque cap. 19. *ἔπειτα συμμαχίαν Ἀντιόχου ἑπηρεσίωεν πρὸς Νικομήδιον χειρίζει πόλεμον ὁ δὲ Νικομήδης. . . .* τελείως τεσσακάδεκα συμμαχίαν λαμβάνει, καὶ λοιπὸν ἀντικαθίστει τῷ ἑπηρεσίωεν Ἀντιόχου στόλῳ ἐπὶ χρόνον διὰ τινὰ ἀντικαθιστάντες ἀλλήλους, ἑδῆτεροι μάχης ἤρξαν, ἀλλ' \* ἀπὸ τῶν δειλοῦ διελυθησαν. i. e. *Nondum Antigono colligis Antiochus contra Nicomedem Bellum suscipit. Nicomedes autem triremes tredecim auxiliares accipit, & classem tum demum Antiochi opponit classi. Aiquamdiu verò alter alteri oppositus neutrà ex parte fecere initium pugnae, sed manibus non concertis recessere.* Apprimè hæc consonant Psephismati. Classè scilicet Antiochi Helleponti fauces occupante, præfens ipse, & ad omnem eventum paratus, Sigei substitit, unâ cum Regina & Dynastis & universo comitatu Regio. Idque gratè nunc recolens Sigeorum Populus, nullâ pugnae factâ mentione, solo Regis adventu stabilitum imperium, & servatas intra montem Taurum civitates, gloriatur.

ψ. 12. *Ἐπιτάδε ἑπηρεσίωεν ταύτων.*] Non hic lego cum vulgaribus ἐπὶ ταύτων, sed ἐπιτάδε, ad normam adverbii ἐπιτάδε contraria verò significat, nempe *eis, citra, intra, ultra;* pro loci & loquentis ratione; sicut & רבך apud Hebræos, & πέραν apud Evangelistas Græcos.

ψ. 14. *τὰ πρῶτα καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν εἰς μέγαν καὶ . . . ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγῶν ἀγῶνα.*] Non incongruè in lacunâ *τελευτήσαντες* leges, ut 3 Macc. iii. 26. *διελήφαμεν . . . τελείως ἰμὴν τὰ πρῶτα ἐν διαθήκῃ καὶ τῇ βελίτῃ ἀγῶνα καλεσάμεθα.* Quæ libentius hic allego ut scilicet notetur phraeologia per totam hanc Inscriptionem cum Phraeologiâ Maccabaicâ conspiratio: nimirum Hellenicâ puritate jam tum apud Syros in Hellenisticam degenerante. Observanda etiam in lapide vox ἀγῶνα, pro quâ ἀγῶνα in libris.

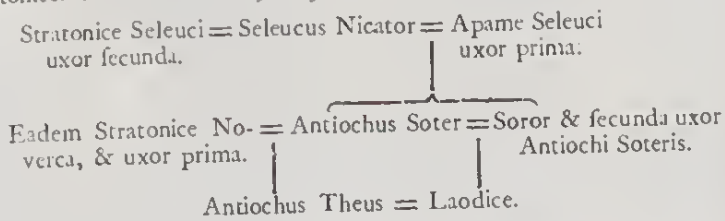
ψ. 20. *τὴν μὲν Ἱερεῖαν, καὶ Ἱεροσύνην, ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑρῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀθῆνῃ τῇ Ἰλιάδι, κ. λ.]* Lucefcit hic Minervæ Ilienſis Religio, per sacerdotem sæminam & Ἱεροσύνην, hoc est, sacrorum sub eâ magistratos, & Prytanes administrata. Nimirum, vastato quanquam Ilio, & portato in Italiam Palladio, revixit tamen in Troade Minervæ Ilienſis cultus. Huic (inquit Herodotus) mille boves Xerxes immolavit, ex Asia in Europam trajecturus: Huic etiam, teste Arriano, litavit Alexander magnus, factâ jam ex Europâ in Asiam excursionem. Eâdem nunc Antiochus religione motus supplex adiit τὴν Ἀθῆνῶν τὴν ἐν Σιγείῳ, i. e. *Minervæ apud Sigeos templum*, sic scilicet ab Herodoto in Terpsichore cap. 95. appellatum: inferius verò versu 35. *τὴν Ἱερεῖαν τῇ Ἀθῆνῃ ἐν τῇ Σιγείῳ πόλει,* i. e. *Minervæ in Sigeorum civitate templum.*

Notetur in eodem versu vis vocis ἐξῶθεν, ubi, ut *supplicatio* apud Latinos, non tam precationem, quam gratiarum actionem denotat.

ψ. 22. *ἑπηρεσίωεν ἐπὶ ἀδελφῶν αὐτῶν βασιλείων.*] Nonnihil hinc accedit lucis ad stemma Regum Syriæ plenius evolvendum. Huic scilicet Antiocho, Soteri appellato, aliam fuisse uxorem, præter Stratonicen Novercam, ex Polyxeno viri docti collegere: at eandem fuisse ipsius sororem nunc primum ex hoc lapide compertum est. Polyxeni verba, lib. 8. c. 50. sic se habent. *Ἀντιόχου ὁ πρῶτος ἀδελφῶν Θεῶν, ἑπηρεσίωεν Λαοδίκην ὁμοπάτερον ἀδελφῶν [non utique ὁμομήτερον] ἐξ ἧς, κ. τ. λ. i. e. Antiochus cognomine Theus Lacedicem uxorem duxit ex eodem, quo ipse, patre (Antiocho Sotere, at matre non eadem) natam, &c.* Ut igitur Antiocho Theo dicto, parentes fuere Antiochus Soter & Stratonice, ita & Laodice ejus uxori idem pater fuit Antiochus Soter; at mater, quæ, in nostro lapide, Regina, Soteris soror, appellatur. Nomen ejus vix ullibi servatur: at credibile est fuisse germanam mariti sororem, ex iisdem quæis ipse parentibus, Seleuco Nicatori, & Apame Persicâ matre genitam. Non diu igitur post patris Seleuci obitum Stratonicen novercam & uxorem amiserat Antiochus: tantum abest à vero quod contra omnem Historiæ fidem Julianus in Misopogone tradidit, recusatam eam vivente patre, & demum, eo mortuo, acceptam. Tutius longè, tum aliis, tum Plutarcho, in Demetrii vitâ, creditur, nuptam Antiocho Stratonicen, & in novum Regnum Tran-

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Transeuphratense ductam, statim postquam pater ejus Demetrius Macedoniae sibi Regnum usurpaverat; decimo nono videlicet, aut vicefimo aerae Seleucidarum anno. Ea mortua, in Inscriptione nostra *Soror Regina* appellata. Eiusque, ut videtur, est caput illud muliebre, quod, in nummo Regis Antiochi Soteris, Inscriptionis titulo subjeci. Praefert enim iste nummus Elephantum, notum illud Victoriae de Gallis reportatae symbolum; quo tempore Antiochus Sororem hanc Reginam Matrimonio sibi junctam habuit, mortua jam, aliquot annis, noverca uxore Stratonice. *vide notam ad vers. 8, 9, 10, 38. cum stemmate sequenti.*



§. 26. τῷ ἱερῶς τῷ τῷ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου.] Gliscit in his verbis non serva tantum, sed & profana Graecorum adulatio, qua Alexandri successores Σωτήρας Θεοὶ solenni rescripto appellaverunt. Perpulchre hanc Atheniensibus in *Demetrio* exprobrat Plutarchus. Μόνοι, inquit, [Ἀθηναῖοι Δημήτριον ἔ' Ἀντιόχου] Σωτήρας ἀνέγραψαν Θεοὶ, ἔ' ἐπώνυμον καὶ πάτερων Ἀρχόντων καὶ ἀπαύσαντες ἱερὰ Σωτήρων ἰχειροτόνιον καὶ ἕκαστον ἐπιανόν. i. e. *Demetrium & Antiochum soli omnium Athenienses Servatorum Deorum titulo in astra retulerunt; abrogatoque patrio Archonte, urbis nomen ferente, Sacerdotem Servatorum singulis annis creaverant.* Pari titulo ὁ ἱερῶς ὁ τῷ βασιλέως, i. e. Sacerdos Regis Antiochi Soteris, hic Sigei constitutus, ejus adhuc viventis Σοθίωσιν testatur. Huic, & Seleuco patri, idem Lemni quoque attributum Athenæus, l. 6. c. 16. assentatione ibi graphicè descripta, prodidit. Οἱ Λημόθεν, inquit, Ἀθηναῖοι ἢ μόνον ναὺς κατεσθλάσαν τῷ Σελεύκῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ ἡμῶν Ἀντιόχῳ, i. e. *Qui Lemnum incolebant Athenienses Tempa extruxere non Seleuci solum, sed & filii ejus Antiochi.* Facile ex his patebit, cur in Magnetum & Smyræorum marmore, versu 101, Ὁ Θεὸς καὶ Σωτὴρ Ἀντιόχου, pater nempe Antiochi Thei, & Seleuci Callinici avus, geminato sic titulo designetur: paratumque jam responsum clariss. Joanni Harduino; qui in *Chronologia Vet. Testam* p. 173. verborum hanc structuram deceptus, Antiochum primum & secundum, patrem scilicet & filium, Soterem & Theum, in unum temere confinxit; & Antiochum Theum ex canone Regum Syriæ expunxit. Obiter enim patrem Antiochum, ut & solennius ejus ex Stratonice noverca filium, Θεὸν appellatum novimus. Sed & ipse præstantissimus Spanhemius verba ista Θεὸς καὶ Σωτὴρ Ἀντιόχου de Antiocho Theo filio (patris scilicet Soteris Σοθίωσιν non advertens) malè videtur accepisse, *de usu numism.* p. 415.

§. 26 & 27. τῷ . . . Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Ἀρχηγέτῃ τῷ ἡμῶν αὐτῷ] Nota, ex Justino, malè gloriosa fabula, qua Apollinem auctorem generis Seleucidarum præ se ferebant. Seleuci mater Laodice, cum nupta esset Antiocho, claro inter Philippi duces viro, visa est sibi per quietem ex concubitu Apollinis concepisse; gravidamque factam, munus concubitus annulum à Deo accepisse, in cujus gemmâ anchora sculpta esset; jussaque donum filio, quem peperisset, dare. Admirabilem fecit hunc visum & annulus, qui postera die, ejusdem sculpturae, in lecto inventus est, & figura anchoræ quæ in femore Seleuci nata cum ipso parvulo fuit. Quamobrem Laodice annulum Seleuco, eunti cum Alexandro magno ad Persicam militiam, edocto de origine sua dedit. Ubi post mortem Alexandri, occupato regno orientis, urbem contulit, ibique geminæ originis memoriam consecravit. Nam & urbem ex Antiochi patri nomine Antiochiam vocavit, & campos vicinos urbi Apollini dicavit. Originis ejus argumentum etiam in posteris mansit: siquidem filii nepotesque ejus anchoram in femore veluti notam generis naturalem habuere. Justin. lib. 15. cap. 4. At quid verius, aut quid clarius, ex hoc tanto hiatus colliges, amice Lector, quam incestam hanc familiam, ex nothâ prorsus origine, & congressu adultero progeneratam?

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ſ. 28. νομιζομένην ἢ κατορθομένην θυσίαν] à voce νόμος, & legem ſignificante & legitimam conſuetudinem, νομιζομένην θυσίαν interpretabere *juſtum, legitimum, ſolenne, ordinarium*, ex præſcriptâ nimirum lege, & recepto more, non ex novâ aliquâ ſuperſtitione aut privatâ religione introductum, *ſacrificium*. Jubebat ſcilicet Lex Athenienſium Θεὸς τιμῶν ἢ Ἡρώας ἐξωχέρας ἐν κοινῶ, ἐμπροσθέντις πάρεσσι νόμοις. i. e. *Ritu communi venerari Deos & Heroas indigetis, ſecundùm patrias, caſque ſub ſανὰ indίτας, leges*. Unde & in XII Tabulas Romæ quoque illatum; *ſeparatim nemo habebit Deos*. Hoc igitur ſenſu & Epiſteta, in ſupra laudato ipſius Teſtamento, νομιζόμενα dixit & νενομισμένα ἱεροί. Maccabæorum auctor (2 Macc. xiv. 14.) ἤ νομιζομένων θάλλων. Joſephus quoque in Antiq. lib. 4. c. 4. τετέλεστα εἰς τὰς θυσίας νενομισμένα. Thucydides lib. 6. c. 69. σφάλια τὰ νομιζόμενα, & alicubi, tameſi non ſuccurrit locus, δόξαι νομιζόμενας. Hinc igitur explicandus, ſimul & reddendus, D. Lucas, Act. xvi. 13. ἢ ἐνομιζέτω προσερχῆσθαι εἶναι, pro quo peſſimè Latina Verſio (ut & citato Maccabæorum loco) *ubi videbatur oratio eſſe*. Rectè Anglicana aliæque, *where Prayer was wont to be made*. Paulò tamen meliùs, *where Prayer was appointed to be made*.

ſ. 33. εἰς ἢ τιμῶν ἢ δόξαν ἀνιόντων.] Ita & de Antigono Macedoniae Rege Polybius l. 2. c. 70. ἐπ' αὐτῶν ἦλθε ἢ Νεμείου πανήγυρον . . . τυχῶν πάντων ἢ πρὸς ἀδύνατον δόξαν ἢ τιμῶν ἀνιόντων. Notanda quoque τιμῶν ἢ δόξα in Nov. Teſt. ſæpiſſime conjuncta.

ſ. 32, 35, 36.] Ter excidit, ab extremo horum verſuum, Populi Sigeorum nomen: quaſi de indiſtriâ, ad hanc præcipuè partem, deſtituente lectorem lapide. Illud verò in honorario hoc Pſephiſmate, in æde Minervæ poſito, non tam malâ fortunâ factum reor, quàm invidiâ Ilienſium, qui, Strabone teſte, Sigeum urbem delevere. Cùm verò diſertè in Herodoto legatur τὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῷ Σιφείῳ, paritérque in verſu lapidis 35<sup>to</sup> τῷ ἱερῶ ἢ Ἀθλωῶς ἐν τῇ Σ . . . non potui non illic legere Σιφείων πόλις. Quo dato, & in fine verſuum 32, & 36, idem Σιφείων nomen reponendum fuit.

ſ. 34, & 35. Lego in lacunâ [σῆσαι τε αὐτῶ εἰκόνα χρυσεῶ ἐφ' ἵππων; & adduco ex Diodoro Siculo conſimile quoque Athenienſium eodem ferè tempore de Demetrio & Antigono Pſephiſma, lib. nempe 20. ubi Archonte Anaxicrate ἐψηφίσαντο χρυσοῦς μὲν εἰκόνας ἐφ' ἄρμασι σῆσαι τὸ τε Ἀντιγόνου ἢ τὸ Δημήτριου. i. e. *ſtatuas curules aureas Antigoni & Demetrii ponendas decrevere*.

ſ. 37. ἐναεθείας ἕνεκεν ἢ εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν.] Pari honore Delii in Arundeliano marmore Reginam Laodicem Seleuci Philopatoris uxorem proſequuntur; nempe ἀγέλης ἕνεκεν ἢ ἐναεθείας ἢ πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν. pag. 142.

ſ. 37, & 38. Supplendum, probabili conjecturâ, ob ubique ferè conjunctos *Euergetis & Soteris* titulos, Ἐυεργέτις ἢ Σωτήρης γεγονότα τὸ δῆμον. Σωτήρης enim quin hic in marmore ſcribatur, nullum eſſe ſtatuo, ne vel minimum dubitandi locum. Itaque, ex hoc ipſo tempore, Antiocho id cognominis adhæſit. Et quod nummi non hæcenus fecere, unus hic ab ipſâ felici expeditione ſervatus lapis hiſtoricis adſtruxit fidem. Unus, inquam, niſi quod in oppido Turcico *Siverbizar*, prope Teum & Iſthmum Erythræum ſito, ſubter portam, limen nunc jacet marmoreum, cui inſcribitur. . . . . ANTIOXOY KAI BACIAICEICHC CTPATONIKHC . . . iterumque KAI ANTIOXOY BACIAICEICHC KAI COTHPOC. Memoratur quidem, ab Appiano in Syriacis, Ἀντιόχου Σελεύκου . . . ὁ τὸ μητρίαις ἐραδοεῖς, ὃς ἢ Σωτήρη ἐπεκλήθη, Γαλατίας ἐν τῷ Ἐυρώπῃ εἰς Ἀσίαν ἐμβαλόνας ἐξελάσας. Fallitur tamen, aut non rectè intelligitur Appianus, qui verbis ſic conſtructis, *Sotera* eum tum primum cognominatum innuit, cùm Gallos ex Europâ in Aſiam irrupentes repulerat. Priùs enim reſſus Nicomedes, & firmatum paternum imperium, & ſalus data tot intra Taurum montem civitatibus manſurum hunc nominis honorem Antiocho peperere. Cæterùm Appianum non malè lapidi conciliandum reor, ſi de Gallis quibuſdam intelligatur, jam tum, ut auxilio Nicomedi eſſent, in Aſiam tranſfretantibus. Nam juſtus ille Gallorum exercitus, a Luciano in Zeuxide deſcriptus, uno alterove poſthac anno, elephantorum ope debellatus eſt. Neque poſt eam, utcunque claram & memorabilem, victoriam, Σωτήρη hocce cognomen tum, ſed Καλλιπικῶς acclamatum fuit. Ipſe etiam Antiochus, Σωτήρη à ſe titulum longè alienum

## 58 PSEPHISMA SIGEORUM, &c.

alienum ratus, partam sibi & suis per sedecim belluas Σωτηρίαν cum pudore & lacrymis est professus: ideoque & erecto post proelium trophæo nil nisi elephantum inscribi iussit. *vid. Luciani Zeuxida sive Antiochum. p. ed. Var. 583.*

Sotera verò inscribi, si vel unius solummodò populi aut civitatis fuerit, *hoc quantum est? Ita magnum, inquit Cicero, (in Verrum. 2.) ut Latino uno verbo exprimi non possit. Is est nimirum Soter qui salutem dedit.* Sed auxit titulum Nero, Σατήρ inscriptus τῆ ὀικουμένης. Quibus commotus Divus Paulus, & terrenum Soteris honorem præ cœlesti indignè ferens, non sine honestâ æmulatione quosdam monet è Philippensibus; coloniæ nimirum jure, & civitate Romanâ, & Sotere Cæsare gloriantibus; Ἡμῶν . . . τὸ πολιτόμα ἐν ἕρηνόις ὑπάραται, ἐξ ἧ ἡ Σωτήρ ἀπεκδεχόμεθα κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν. i. e. *Nobis est in cœlis civitatis jus (non ut habet Latina, aliæque multæ versiones nostra conversatio in cœlis est, sed) nobis est in cœlis civitatis jus: unde etiam Sotera exspectamus Dominum Jesum Christum.* Phil. iii. 20. Ita igitur Chrysofomus in locum, πάντα ἡμῶν ἐν ἕρανόις ἐσι: καὶ Σωτήρ, καὶ πόλις, καὶ ὅ τε ἀνείποι τις. i. e. *Omnia nobis sunt in cœlis: & Soter, & civitas, & quodcumque quis optaverit.* Præterea, aut ego egregiè fallor, aut idem ille D. Paulus, & κήρυξ, & ἀπόστολῶν, & διδάσκαλῶν Ἰησοῦν, falsos Σωτήρας Θεοῦ toties à Græcorum Præconibus annunciatos, toties in nummis & lapidibus inscriptos detestatus, veram idcirco appellationem Σωτήρ ἡμῶν Θεοῦ, non semel, ad Timotheum & Titum scribens, unico mundi *Salvatori*, Deo atque homini asseruit. *vid. 1. Tim. i. 1. ii. 3, 7. 2 Tim. ii. 10. 11. Tit. i. 3, 4. ii. 10, 13. iii. 4.* Quo intuitu & Eusebius piè gloriatus est jam tandem Romanos Imperatores Χριστόν τε τῷ Θεῷ παῖδα, παμβασιλέα τῶν ὅλων ὁμολογεῖν, Σωτήρα τε αὐτὸν ἐν σήλαις ἀναγορεύειν. i. e. *Christum Dei Filium Universi Regem profiteri, quin & Sotera eum in columnis renuntiare.* Euseb. Eccl. Hist. l. x. c. 4.

### ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ ΕΥΝΟΥΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΝΕΡΤΟΝ

hoc est, ut videtur, Genius Alexandri magni, cujus in inscriptione ψ. 9. mentio; quemque in præliis socium & adiutorem habuisse crediti Seleucus & Antiochus, qui primi post Alexandrum in Syriâ regnaverunt. vide notam ad ψ. 9, 10. Porro in nummis ex Thefauro Haymiano part. 1. pagg. 21, 28, huc adductis, recognosce uni appictum Σ, alteri Ξ, quæ tanquam initialia vocis ΣΤΝΕΡΤΟΣ, alias ΞΤΝΕΡΤΟΣ, non incommodè interpretabere. Alii Seleuci nummi caput habent Apollinis, cum Victoriâ, appictisque literis ΕΥ, quæ nescio annon etiam ΕΥΝΟΥΝ, ut in inscriptione nostrâ, indigent.



STATUA



S T A T U A  
Jovis Urii Bosporani.

**A** Sigeo nos vocat ad fauces freti Bosporani non indignum observatu monumentum. Chalcedona fortè invisentes, nobile viatorum par, Whelerus nostras Sponiusque, in privatis prope Ecclesiam ædibus offendere marmoream basin; & descriptum ex eâdem Epigramma in suos uterque codices retulere. Verùm cum non levis sit apographorum, ut in re obscurâ, discrepantia; oportebit uno ea intuitu inter se committere, quò meliùs alteri ab altero aliquid veri lûminis accendatur.

1. *Wheleri, in Itinerario Anglicano, pag. 209.*

ΟΥΡΙΟΝΕΠΠΡΙΜΝΗΣΤΙΣΟΔΗΓΗΤΗΡΑΚΑΛΕΙΤΩ  
ΖΗΝΑΚΑΤΑΠΡΩΤΟΝΩΝΙΣΤΙΟΝΕΚΠΕΤΑΣΑΣ  
ΕΠΙΚΥΑΝΕΑΣΔΙΝΑΣΔΡΟΜΟΥΣΕΝΘΑΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ  
ΚΑΜΠΥΛΟΝΕΙΔΙΣΣΕΙΚΥΜΑΠΑΡΑΨΑΜΑΘΟΙΣ  
ΕΙΤΑΚΑΤΑΙΓΑΙΑΝΠΟΝΤΟΥΠΛΑΚΑΝΑΣΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ  
ΝΕΙΣΘΩΤΩΙΔΕΒΑΛΩΝΨΑΙΣΤΑΠΑΡΑΤΩΖΩΑΝΩΙ  
ΟΔΕΤΟΝΕΥΑΝΤΗΤΟΝΑΕΙΘΕΟΝΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥΠΑΙΣ  
ΣΤΗΣΕΦΙΛΩΝΑΓΑΘΗΣΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΝΕΥΠΛΟΙΗΣ

2. *Sponii, inter Miscellanea Eruditæ Antiquitatis, p. 332.*

ΟΥΡΙΟΝΕΚΠΡΥΜΝΗΣΤΙΣΟΔΗΓΗΤΗΡΑΚΑΛΕΙΤΩ  
ΖΗΝΑΚΑΤΑΠΡΩΤΟΝΩΝΙΣΤΙΟΝΕΚΠΕΤΑΣΑΣ  
ΕΣΤΕΠΙΚΥΑΝΕΑΣΔΙΝΑΣΔΡΟΜΟΣΕΝΘΑΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ  
ΚΑΜΠΥΛΟΝΕΙΔΙΣΣΕΙΚΥΜΑΠΑΡΑΨΑΜΑΘΟΙΣ  
ΕΠΕΚΑΤΑΙΓΑΙΗΝΠΟΝΤΟΥΠΛΑΚΑΝΟΣΤΟΝΕΡΕΥΝΑΙ  
ΝΕΙΣΘΩΤΩΙΔΕΒΑΛΩΝΨΑΙΣΤΑΠΑΡΑΤΩΑΝΩΙ  
ΟΔΕΤΟΝΕΥΑΝΤΗΤΟΝΑΕΙΘΕΟΝΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥΠΑΙΣ  
ΣΤΗΣΕΦΙΛΩΝΑΓΑΘΗΣΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΝΕΥΠΛΟΙΗΣ

Exscripsi

60            STATUA JOVIS URII

Exscripsi, inquit Sponius; subnectitque istis non bene exscriptis  
Græcis non bonam hanc Latinam Versionem.

*Ventum secundum quis ex puppi moderatorem vocabit  
Jovem rudentibus velum expandens.  
Est super Cyaneis vorticibus, cursus ubi Neptunus  
Curvos fluctus volvit prope arenosa littora.  
Tunc dixit (Neptunus) per Ægæum nunc reditum paret,  
Huic appositis libamentis supernè  
Ideo propitio semper Deo Antipatri filius  
Collocavit libens felicitis symbolum navigationis.*

“ Hæc uterque vidit, exscripsit, & explicuit (inquit reveren-  
“ dus admodum *Fleetwoodus* in *Inscriptionum antiquarum sylloge*  
“ pag. 53.) sed non iisdem oculis eodemve animo & sensu.  
“ Quis clarius, quis felicitius non dico. Hoc certum est ex di-  
“ versâ utriusque lectione *Inscriptionem* correctiorem fieri, sen-  
“ sum clariorem elici posse.

Conatus igitur hæc tam corrupta & luxata ad pristinam su-  
am formam restituere deprehendi statim Antiquitatis non con-  
temnendæ monumentum, *Statuam Jovis Urii Bosporani*, quam  
sacratissimam M. Tullius memoravit, quamque veteres Geo-  
graphi Dionysius Byzantius, Arrianus, & Menippus non intac-  
tam reliquerunt. *Oratione* utique in *L. Pisonem* hunc ad modum  
Cicero invehitur; “ A te Jovis Urii Fanum antiquissimum Bar-  
“ barorum sanctissimumque directum est. Idemque in *Verrina*  
quæ est de signis, *Verris* sic aurem vellicat, “ ex æde Jovis religio-  
“ sissimum<sup>(1)</sup> simulacrum Jovis *Imperatoris*, quem Græci *Urion*  
“ nominant, pulcherrimè factum nonne abstulisti? ———  
“ Jovem autem Imperatorem quanto honore in suo templo fuisse  
“ arbitramini? Hinc colligere potestis, si recordari volueritis quantâ  
“ religione fuerit eâdem specie atque formâ signum illud quod ex  
“ Macedoniâ captum in Capitolio posuerat Flamininus. Etenim  
“ tria ferebantur in orbe terrarum signa Jovis Imperatoris, uno  
“ in genere pulcherrimè facta: Unum illud Macedonicum quod in  
“ Capitolio videmus; alterum in Ponti ore & angustiis; tertium  
“ quod Syracusis ante Verrem prætorem fuit. Illud Flamininus ita  
“ ex æde suâ sustulit, ut in Capitolio, hoc est, in terrestri domicilio  
“ Jovis poneret. Quod autem est ad introitum Ponti, id cùm tam  
“ multa

“ multa ex illo mari bella emerferint, tam multa porro in Pontum inuenta sint, usque ad hunc diem integrum inuolatumque seruatur.

Sat clarè igitur & fanum & cultum Jovis Urii Romana eloquentia tradidit. Fani locum in Asiatico litore signant Peutingerianæ tabulæ. <sup>(1)</sup> Arrianus verò in Ponti Euxini periplo ejusdem distantiam, hinc a Byzantio centum & viginti stadiis, illinc à Cyaneis petris quadraginta, quæ angustissimæ sunt Ponti, quæ vocantur, fauces, accuratè admodum metitur. Hic post multos annos certa statuae perniciès à pretio metalli fuit: quo direpto, Chalcedona, in propinquo litore, translata est marmorea inscripta basis. At Dionysius Byzantius, (quem auctorem solus sibi habuit Petrus Gyllius) integri, suumque jam fanum exornantis, signi statum, atque habitum, sic describit. “ *In Fano (Jovis Urii) statua ærea est antiquæ artis, ætatem puerilem præ se ferens, tendens manus . . . Quidam aiunt audaciæ signum esse navigantium, deterrens temeritatem navigationis periculis plenam, atque ostendens redeuntium salutis felicitatem & pietatem.* Vide Gyllium de Bosphoro Thracio, lib. 3. cap. 5.

His ordine prænotatis, tempus nunc proponi Epigramma, veræ, ut spero, lectioni, sensuique, & acumini restitutum; maximè, si tu calculum adjeceris, amice lector.

### *In statua Jovis Urii epigramma.*

<sup>(1)</sup> Οὐρείον ἐκ πρῦμνης τις ὀδηγήθηα καλείτω

<sup>(2)</sup> Ζῆνα, κατὰ πρῶτόνων ἴσιον ἐκπέλασας.

<sup>(3)</sup> Εἴτ' ἐπὶ Κυανέας δῖνας δρόμος, ἔνθα Ποσειδῶν

Κάμπυλον εἰλίσσει κῦμα πᾶσα ψαμάθοις.

<sup>(4)</sup> Εἶτα κατ' Ἀιγαίαν πόντις πλάμα νόσον ἐρέυνων

Νείσθω, τῷδε βαλὼν ψαῖα <sup>(5)</sup> πᾶσα ξοάνω·

Ὡδὲ <sup>(6)</sup> τὸν διάντηλον αἰεὶ θεὸν, Ἀνιπάτερς παῖς,

Στῆσε Φίλων, <sup>(7)</sup> ἀγαθῆς σύμβολον εὐπλοΐης.

*Idem epigramma latinè redditum.*

Nauta, Jovem celsâ ductorem è puppe vocato  
 Urion, extenso vela rudente parans.  
 Sic bene Cyaneo curret tibi vortice pinus,  
 Quâ rotat incurvas Ennosigæus aquas.  
 Tum, reditum Ægæi meditans super æquora ponti,  
 Fac redi, at huic statuæ solvere liba memor:  
 Quâ posuit nautis dextrum & lætabile numen  
 Ritè Philo, salvos ire redire jubens.

*Ad statuam Jovis Urii Bosporani notæ.*

(<sup>1</sup>) *S*imulacrum Jovis Imperatoris, quem Græci Urion nominant. Διὸς Οὐρανίου. i. e. immissus à Jove ventus secundus, toties ab Homero decantatus, & cultum & titulum fecit Jovi Urio, vela facientibus propitio. Eum igitur, ut inferiùs notabitur, Latini à formâ PUEBUM, ab effectu SERENUM, coluère. Ast unde idem Latinis Imperator, non est adeò facilè investigatu. Ὀδυσσεύς enim, quod Jovi Urio in epigrammate tribuitur, Imperatorem vix crediderim sonare. Fuere equidem, quibus mendum hoc in loco subodorantibus, Cicero Imbricitoris scripsisse visus: quo sensu ab Homero Ἰμπερος Ἔργος, ab Ennio spiritus austri imbricitor celebratur. At mihi, fateor, altera illa suspicio altè defixa insidet: Oratorem, in hâc Verrinâ, decurtatâ voce exarâsse Jovis IMP. quod in Imperatoris conversum à librariis, cùm Impuberis efferendum esset. Certè Jupiter Impuber cum notis ejusdem titulis apprimè congruit, Jove nempe Axure, Jove nondum barbato, Jove puero, eodemque Vejove, in Capitolio inter arcem & ædem Capitolinam prope Asylum posito; de quo Ovidius in Fastorum 3.

*Jupiter est juvenis, juveniles aspice vultus.*

Idemque non minus congruit cum his ipsis Jovis Urii simulacris, quorum Macedonicum in Capitolio eâdem ac Bosporanum & specie & formâ fuit; Bosporanum verò, à Dionysio Byzantio, puerilem aetatem præ se ferens perhibetur. Erat quidem Romæ, idque in Capitolio, hoc est in ipsâ æde Capitolinâ, signum Jovis Imperatoris Prænestæ devectum, à P. Victore inter Capitolina monumenta recensitum. Ejusque in Livio historia est, lib. 6. cap. 29. T. Quintius signum Prænestæ devectum Jovis Imperatoris in Capitolium tulit. Dedicatumque est inter cellam Jovis ac Minervæ, tabulaque sub eo fixa, monumentum rerum gestarum. Sed aliud erat signum T. Quintii Cincinnati Prænestinum, anni U. C. 375. à Livio, aliud T. Quinti Flaminini Macedonicum, anni U. C. 558, à Cicerone memoratum. Quid ergo? exorta vides quatuor hujus generis signa, Prænestinum, Macedonicum, Bosporanum, Syracusanum; è quibus primum illud Prænestinum, inter Jovem & Minervam in ipsâ æde Capitolinâ positum, & inscriptum, Ciceroni non potuit non esse notissimum. At ille: *Tria ferebantur in orbe terrarum signa Jovis IMP. uno in genere pulcherrimè facta: Macedonicum, inquit, quod in Capitolio videmus, Bosporanum, & Syracusanum.* Omnino igitur, in hâc

hâc Verrinâ, de signis Jovis Imperatoris non egit Cicero, sed aut utrobique, compendio vocum, IMP. solummodo exaravit; aut integris fortasse vocibus *Impuberis* scripsit & *Impuberem*; Jovem Puerum in Capitolio prope Asylum, designans: quæ tamen (occasione *Jovis Imperatoris* Liviani in eodem Capitolio positi) in *Imperatoris* & *Imperatorem*, errore nimis facili, transferunt. Sed hujus rei penes criticos, humanarum artium magistros, supremum judicium esto.

(\*) *Arrianus in Ponti Euxini periplo, pag. 12. edit Oxon.* τὸ ἱερὸν τῆ Διὸς τῆ Οὐρείς δι-  
χρῆς ὑπὸ Βυζαντίου σαδίας ἑκοσι καὶ ἑκάστον, καὶ ἕξιν γενότατον ταύτῃ τὸ σῶμα τῆ Πόλις καλεῖται.  
Idem pag. 25. Ἐκ δὲ Κυανέων ἔστι τὸ ἱερὸν τῆ Διὸς τῆ Οὐρείς, ἵνα πρὸς τὸ σῶμα τῆ Πόλις, σα-  
δίοι τεσσαράκοντα. i. e. *Fanum Jovis Urii distat à Byzantio stadia centum & viginti, atque*  
*hic est angustissimum quod vocatur, Ponti os.*— à Cyaneis verò petris ad fanum Jovis  
Urii, ubi os est Ponti, stadia sunt quadraginta.

(1) Οὐρίον Ζῆνα— τὸν ἐναντήιον αἰεὶ θεὸν— ἀγαθῆς σύμβολον ἐπιλοῖται. i. e. *Jovem Urium,*  
*—fortunatum semper Deum— bonæ symbolum navigationis: Quæ Urium, Latinis ali-*  
*quando PUERUM, aliquando SERENUM nominatum; quæ fortunatum, & prosperas præ-*  
*stantem navigationes, Fortunæ tum PRIMIGENIAE, tum REOUCI sociatum. Horum*  
*prius in duabus inscriptionibus Prænestinis legitur, apud Grut. LXXVI. 6. 7. FOR-*  
*TUNAE. PRIMIGENIAE. IOVI. PUERO. iterumque FORTUNAE. IOVIS*  
*PUERI. PRIMIGENIAE. Posterius in totidem Romanis LXXVII. 6. FORTU-*  
*NAE. REDUCI. ET IOVI. SERENO. iterumque, MIX. 9.*

IOVI. SERENO  
ET  
FORTVNAE. REDVCI  
IMP. L. SEPTIMI. SEVERI  
PII. PERTINACIS. AVG. ARAB  
ADIAB. P. P.  
STATVAM. HANC  
VOTO. SVSCEPTO  
L. FORTVNATVS. QVINT  
SOD. HADRIANAL  
D. S. I. S. L. M.

Quid pleniùs, quid meliùs exprimere potuit Græcorum Jovem Urium, fortunatum Deum, puerilem faciem, teste Dionysio, præ se ferentem; ostendentem, protensis manibus, redeuntium post navigationem felicitatem; quàm Jovis Pueri cum Fortunâ *Primigeniâ*, Jovis *Sereni* cum Fortunâ *Reduce*, apud Latinos sociatio? Ab eodem quid magis alienum, quàm *Imperator*?

(4) Εἶτ' ἔτι Κυανέας δίνας δρόμος— εἶτα κατ' Ἀσίαν πόντι πλάκα—nautis Jovem Urium invocantibus prosperam utrinque navigationem promittit auctor epigrammatis, seu cursus eis Cyaneas versùs & Euxinum pontum, sive retrò versùs Hellepontium & Ægeum fuerit. Cui monito obsecutus est Menippus, *peripli duorum pontorum auctor*, teste, qui ejus geographiam defloravit, Marciano Heracleotâ. edit. Oxon. pag. 68. περι-  
έπλωσεν πρότερον μὲν τὸν Πόντον, μετ' ἐκείνον δὲ τὸν Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα, ἅμα  
τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, ὑπὸ τῆ ἱερῆ καλεμῆνός Διὸς Οὐρείς τῆ περιπλῆ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκατέρων ἡπείρων ποιησά-  
μενος. i. e. *circumnavigavit (Menippus) primo quidem Pontum Euxinum, deinde verò Pro-*  
*pontidem unâ cum Helleponto, à sano Jovis Urii utriusque continentis peripli capiens ini-*  
*tium. Sed & ipsum Menippum audi pag. 69. κατὰ τὸν Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὸ σῶμα τῆ*  
*Ἐυξείνης πόντις ἐν δεξιῇ τῆς Ἀσίας μέρει . . . κἄται χωρίον ἱερὸν καλεῖται, ἐν ᾧ οὐκ ἔστι Διὸς*  
*Οὐρείς προσαγορευόμενος. Ἰστέο δὲ τὸ χωρίον ἀφ' ἡμέτερον ἐστὶ τῶν εἰς Πόντον πλεόντων. i. e. Juxta*  
*Thracium Bosporum & os Euxini Ponti, dextrâ Asiae parte, situm est castellum, quod ἱερὸν*  
*appella-*

## 64 STATUA JOVIS URII, &c.

*appellatur: in quo templum est Jovis Urii nominatum. Hoc autem castellum initium est unde in Pontum solvunt navigantes.* Notabile est hunc ipsum locum, castello hodie Turcico in angustiis Bospori obsessum, & nunc & olim, uno eodemque Ἰερεῖ, hoc est Fani nomine vocatum; ultra bis mille & ducentos, ut ex Herodoto probatur, annos. lib. 4. cap. 84, 85.

(1) Παρὰ Ξοάνῳ, ὡς τὸν βάλιηπν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου παῖς ἦσε Φίλων. En verba quæ mirè ludificarunt Sponium, sed in quibus bene lectis & intellectis, & opus habemus, & opificem, & in his ætatem monumenti: opus quidem, statuam antiquæ artis, quâ representatus est Jupiter Urius, dexter semper & navigantibus fortunatus deus: opificem verò Philonem, Antipatri F. statuarium, à Plinio (lib. 34. c. 8.) mentionem inter præstantes meritum: eundemque posito Hephæstione, Alexandri M. amico, celebratum. Unde Tatianus in oratione adversus Græcos cap. 55. τὴν Ἡφαιστίωνος ἐκ ἀιδέσθε πορνείαν, καὶ εἰ πάντῳ Φίλων αὐτὸν ἐνέχωνος ἐποίησεν; i. e. *Impudici illius Hephæstionis non vos pudet, utcumque eum Pbilo affabrè admodum posuerit?*

Eadem igitur inscriptionis, quæ & Alexandri M. & Macedonum jam per Asiam volitantium, ætas. Et signi fanè, si Ciceronem audias & Dionysium, minor esse non potuit: dum fani ipsius originem ad Phryxum, ad Argonautas, & fabulosa usque tempora varii apud Gyllium auctores retulerint. Sed ab initio duodecim deorum fuit. Postea titulus cultusque ad Jovem Urium restrictus, è Macedoniâ, ut videtur, huc delatus.

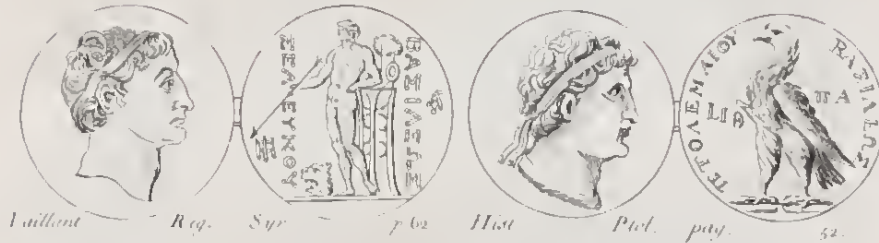


Monu-

# Monumentum Milesium,

E T

## Adulitanum.



**C**onjuncti nunc legantur hostes olim infensissimi, qui, circa annum ante Christum 246, eodem ferè tempore capessivere regnum; Syriae nempe, Asiaeque cis & citra Taurum, Seleucus Callinicus, Ægypti verò & Arabiae, Ptolemæus Euergetes. Hos ipsos, etiam & à sancto Dei spiritu, in prophetica Danielis visione, conjungi placuit; alterum ut regem Aquilonis, ut regem Austri alterum adumbratum; vicinam utramque Judæis, & molestam admodum futuram, hinc & hinc, potentiam. A Daniele verò (quod omnino nolim inobservatum) Seleucus, Aquilonis Rex, ut vasis aureis & argenteis in sacorum usum ditissimus, Austri rex Ptolemæus, ut eorundem spoliator & reportator, debellato Aquilonis regno, est prædictus. Id quod citatum dabo & è vulgata, & è LXX-virali etiam versione: quoniam recens factam in Ægypto facile eam crediderim notam fuisse Ptolemæo, saltem ei ostensam fuisse, in Templo Hierosolymitano, cum sacrum ibi faceret ob res prosperè in Syria contra Seleucum gestas. *Vid. Joseph. contra Ap. l. 2. c. 5.*

*Visio Danielis ultima cap. XI. anno ante Christum 534.*

Gr. LXX.

7... ἕξει πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὰ ὑποσηγίματα τῆ βασιλείας τῆ Βορρᾶ, καὶ ποιήσει ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ καλιχύσει.

Vulgat. Lat.

7... Veniet [Rex Austri] cum exercitu, & ingredietur provinciam Regis Aquilonis, & abutetur eis, & obtinebit.

S

8. Kz!

## 66 MONUMENTUM MILESIUM

8. Καί γε τὰς θεὰς αὐτῶν με-  
τὰ τῶν χωνδύλων αὐτῶν, πᾶν σκεῦος  
Ἰπθυμίων αὐτῶν, ἀεγυρεῖς καὶ  
χρυσίαι, μετ' αἰχμαλωσίας ὄισαι  
εἰς Ἄιγυπτον, καὶ αὐτὸς εἰσελεύ-  
σεται ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ τῆ Βορρᾶ.

9. Καὶ εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν  
βασιλείαν τῆ βασιλείᾳ τῆ Νότῃ,  
καὶ ἀναστέψει εἰς τὴν γῆν αὐτῆ.

8. *Insuper & Deos eorum &*  
*sculptilia, vasa quoque pretiosa*  
*argenti & auri captiva ducet in*  
*Ægyptum. Ipse prævalebit ad-*  
*versus Regem Aquilonis.*

9. *Et intrabit in regnum Rex*  
*Austri, & revertetur ad terram*  
*suam.*

Ecce rem videmus tot ante annis prænuntiatam, quâcum optimè conspirant nobilissima duo monumenta: unum, si Judæam respi-  
cias, in aquilonari mundi plagâ, alterum in australi positum;  
*Milesium* dico, & *Adulitanum*. Illud enim ad Seleucum Callinicum  
spectans, etiam nunc prope Miletum, in Ionix confiniis, extat:  
Hoc verò, ad Ptolemaum pertinens Euergeten, apud Adulen, Sinûs  
Arabici emporium, intra Æthiopia olim fines est repertum.

### *Monumentum Milesium Seleuci Callinici.*

**L**OCUS est, è regione Sami Insulæ, *Joran* nunc Turcis dictus, in  
quo multæ humi constractæ jacent, multæ rectæ stant columnæ,  
spectabiles adhuc reliquiæ prægrandis istius Templi, Oraculique,  
quod primò Branchidæ Apollinis, postea Didymæi fuit. Condi-  
tum illud à Milesiis, mediâ inter urbem & Posideum promonto-  
rium viâ, multis, (ut inquit Strabo) antiquarum artium donariis,  
à regibus & principibus ditatum fuit. Quos \* inter Seleucus Cal-  
linicus, fraterque ejus Antiochus Hierax, jam tum Rex Asiæ ap-  
pellatus, amplissimam hanc, quæ sequitur, Dedicationem fecere:  
piâ scilicet in Apollinem & Servatores Deos gratitudine, ob Seleu-  
cum insperatò salvum & incolumem, & ob pacem eodem tempore  
cum Ptolemæo Euergete in decem annos factam. Hæc relata à  
Justino, & Plutarcho, pertinent ad annum ante Christum 243,  
æra Seleucidarum septuagesimum, Regis Seleuci quartum. Ipsius  
verò ad Milesios epistola, & indictum Apollini sacrificium, va-  
sorum quoque, unguentorum, & aromatum recensio; cum ad-

\* Vid. Not. 1.



scripto singulorum pondere, incisa sunt marmoreo quadrato lapidi, quem subter tuguriolum, à boreali Templi latere, bis vidit, & exscripsit illustrissimus Cos. Sherardus: Annis 1709, & 1716.

ΕΠΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥΠΟΣΕΙΔΙΠΡΟΥ  
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 ΕΚΑΣΤΟΥΕΡΡΩΣΣΘΕ

ΓΡΑΦΗΧΡΥΣΩΜΑΤΩΝΤΩΝΑΦΕΣΤΑΑΜΕΝΩΝ.

ΦΙΑΛΗΚΑΡΥΩΤΗΑΓΑΘΗΣΤΥΧΗΣΜΙΑΟΛΚΗ  
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 ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ

68 MONUMENTUM MILESIUM

ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙΕΚΑΤΟΝΔΕΚΑΤΡΕΙΣΠΑΛΙΜΠΟΤΩΝ  
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 ΤΩΙΘΕΩΠΙΕΡΕΙΑΧΙΛΙΑΚΑΙΒΩ.ΔΩΔΕΚΑ

*Idem Græcè & Latinè.*

Ἐπὶ Στεφανηφόρου Ποσειδίππου, *Sub Stephanephoro Posidippo,*  
 ταμιδούλων τῶν ἱερῶν χειμᾶ- *Præfæctisque Sacri Ærarii Τι-*  
 των Τιμέα τῷ Φυρσῶνος, Ἀριστα- *mea F. Phyrsonis, Aristagora F.*  
 γόρα τῷ Ναήμονος, Κλεομήδης *Naëmonis, Cleomede F. Creifonis,*  
 τῷ Κρείσονος, Φιλίππου τῷ Σω- *Philippo F. Sofistrati, Alexandro*  
 σισθέντι, Ἀλεξάνδρου τῷ Λοχίγῃ, *F. Lochegi, Polyxeno F. Babonis,*  
 Πολυξένου τῷ Βαβῶνος, τὰ δὲ ἀνέ- *(1) Reges Seleucus & Antiochus*  
 θηκαν <sup>(1)</sup> Βασιλεῖς Σέλδουκος καὶ *hæc quæ in Epistolâ sunt scripta*  
 Ἀντίοχος τὰ ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ γε- *dedicavêre.*  
 γραμμένα.

Βασι-

Βασιλεύς Σέλευκος Μιλησίων  
 τῆ Βαβυλῆ καὶ τῶ Δήμῳ χαίρειν.  
 Ἄφεσάλκαμεν εἰς τὸ Ἱερόν τῶ Ἀ-  
 πόλλωνος τῶ ἐν Διδύμοις τὴν τε  
 λυχνίαν τὴν μεγάλην, καὶ ποτήρια  
 χρυσᾶ καὶ ἀργυρᾶ, εἰς ἀνάθεσιν  
 τοῖς Θεοῖς τοῖς Σωτῆρσι, κομίζον-  
 τα <sup>(2)</sup> Πολιάνθη, ἐπιγεγραφᾶς ἑ-  
 χούλα. Ὑμεῖς ἔν ὅταν παραγίνηαι  
 λαβόντες αὐτὰ ἀγαθῆ τυχῆ ἀπο-  
 δότε εἰς τὸ Ἱερόν, ἵνα ἔχητε ἀπέδειν  
 καὶ <sup>(1)</sup> χεῖσθαι, ὑγιαίνόντων <sup>(1)</sup> ἡ-  
 μῶν, καὶ <sup>(1)</sup> δὴτυχεύων, καὶ τῆς πό-  
 λεως <sup>(1)</sup> διαμενέσης, ὡς ἐγὼ βέ-  
 λομαι καὶ ὑμεῖς. <sup>(2)</sup> Χεῖσθε ἐντε-  
 ταλμένη τῆδε Πολιάνθη, καὶ τὴν ἀ-  
 νάθεσιν ποιέμενοι τῶν ἀφεσαλ-  
 μένων συνελέσατε τὴν θυσίαν, ἣν  
 συντέλεσθαμεν αὐτοῖς. Συνεπιμελή-  
 θητε ἔν ἵνα γένηαι κατὰ τρόπον. Τῶν  
 δὲ ἀφεσαλμένων χρυσομάτων καὶ  
 ἀργυρομάτων εἰς τὸ Ἱερόν ὑπο-  
 γέγραφα ὑμῖν τὴν γεγραφήν, ἵνα  
 εἰδήτε καὶ τὰ γένη καὶ τὸν σταθμὸν  
 ἑκάστου. Ἐρρώσθε.

Rex Seleucus Milesiorum Con-  
 cilio & Populo Salutem. Missi-  
 mus ad Templum Apollinis Didy-  
 mei tum grande illud Candela-  
 brum, tum Pocula aurea & ar-  
 gentea, in dedicationem Diis Ser-  
 vatoribus, deferentia <sup>(2)</sup> Polian-  
 tham, Inscriptiones habentia. Vos i-  
 gitur, cum pervenerint, eadem bona  
 cum fortunâ recipientes, recondite  
 in Templo, ut habeatis & libare,  
 & <sup>(2)</sup> perungi, occasione <sup>(1)</sup> sa-  
 luis, & <sup>(1)</sup> prosperitatis nostræ,  
 & <sup>(1)</sup> Civitatis in suo statu per-  
 manentis, prout ego & vos or-  
 tamus. <sup>(2)</sup> Perungimini hæc quam  
 mandavimus Poliantâ, missorum-  
 que facientes dedicationem, per-  
 agite sacrificium quod cum iis  
 unâ ordinavimus. Communi igitur  
 curâ id agite ut hæc rite fiant.  
 Vasorum verò Auri & Argenti,  
 quæ missa sunt ad Templum,  
 scriptum vobis Catalogum subjunxi,  
 ut noscatis tum genera, tum pon-  
 dus singulorum. Valete.

Γραφὴ χρυσομάτων τῶν ἀφεσαλ-  
 μένων.

Aureorum quæ missa sunt Ca-  
 talogus.

1. Φιάλη <sup>(\*)</sup> Καρυώτη Ἀγα-  
 θῆς Τυχῆς μία. Ὀλικὴ δραχμαὶ  
 διακόσια τεσσαράκοντα ἐπτά.

1. Pbiala <sup>(\*)</sup> Caryota Bonæ For-  
 tunæ una. Ponderis drachmæ du-  
 centæ quadraginta septem.

2. Ἄλλη Καρυώτη Θέμιδος

2. Alia Caryota Themidis una.

T

μία

## 70 MONUMENTUM MILESIUM

μία Ὀλκή δραχμαὶ ἑκατὸν ἐνε-  
νήκοντα.

3. Ἄλλη Καρυώτη Ληΐς μία.  
Ὀλκή δραχμαὶ ἑκατὸν ἐνενήκοντα  
ὀκτώ, τρεῖς ὄβολοι.

4. Ἄλλη Καρυώτη Ἑκάτης μία.  
Ὀλκή δραχμαὶ ἑκατὸν δεκάτρις.

5. Παλιμπότων<sup>(5)</sup> Τραγελά-  
φων προνομῶν, ἐσγεγραμμένων Λ-  
ΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ, ζεύγος ἑν. Ὀλκή  
δραχμαὶ τετρακόσιαι δεκάοκτώ,  
τρεῖς ὄβολοι.

6. Ἄλλο παλίμποτον ἐλάφου  
προνομῆ, ἐπιγεγραμμένον ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ,  
ἑν. Ὀλκή δραχμαὶ ἑκατὸν ἐξήκοντα  
μία.

7. Κέρας ἐπιγεγραμμένον ΔΙ-  
ΣΩΤΗΡΙ ἑν. Ὀλκή δραχμαὶ ἑκα-  
τὸν ἑβδομήκοντα τρεῖς, τρεῖς ὄβο-  
λοι.

8. Οἰνοχόα Θεῶν Σωτήρων  
μία. Ὀλκή δραχμαὶ τετρακόσιαι  
ὀγδοήκοντα ἐπτά.

9. Ψυλλῆς Βαβυλωνίου λιθό-  
κολλος, ἐπιγεγραμμένος ΣΩΤΗΡΑΣ,  
εἷς,<sup>(6)</sup> ἔχων ἀποπεπλωκότα κέρα  
ἐπτά. Ὀλκή δραχμαὶ τετρακό-  
σιαι ἑβδομήκοντα δύο.

10. Μαζονόμον χρυσῆν. Ὀλ-  
κή δραχμαὶ χίλια ὀγδοήκοντα  
ὀκτώ.

Ἐἰς<sup>(7)</sup> τὸ πᾶν Χρυσωμάτων  
δραχμαὶ τετραχίλια τετρακόσιαι

*Pondus drachmæ centum nona-  
ginta.*

3. *Alia Caryota Latonæ una.  
Pondus drachmæ centum nona-  
ginta octo, tres oboli.*

4. *Alia Caryota Hecates una.  
Pondus drachmæ centum & tre-  
decim.*

5. *Par unum gemini haustūs  
proculorum,<sup>(5)</sup> Tragelaphorum ef-  
figie, inscriptorum APOLLINIS.  
Pondus drachmæ trecenta octode-  
cim, tres oboli.*

6. *Aliud gemini haustūs po-  
culum, cervi effigie, unum, in-  
scriptum DIANÆ. Pondus drach-  
mæ centum sexaginta una.*

7. *Cornu unum, inscriptum  
IOVI SERVATORI. Pondus drach-  
mæ centum septuaginta tres, &  
tres oboli.*

8. *Trulla Deorum Servatorum  
una. Pondus drachmæ trecenta  
octoginta septem.*

9. *Crater unius refrigeratorius,  
Barbaricus, gemmatus, inscrip-  
tus SERVATRICIS, carya<sup>(6)</sup> habens  
decidua septem. Pondus drach-  
mæ trecenta septuaginta duo.*

10. *Mazonomum aureum.  
Pondus drachmæ mille octoginta  
octo.*

*Summâ<sup>(7)</sup> totali Vasorum au-  
ri drachmæ ter mille, ducentæ*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| τεσσαρῶνκονία ὀλίω, ὅβολοι τρεῖς.   | <i>quadraginta octo, tres oboli.</i>   |
| 1. Σκύφος ἀργυρῆς τορβυλὸς ζωῶλος, ἔχων χροῖδα, εἷς. Ὀλικὴ δραχμαὶ τριακόσται ὀγδοήκοντα. | 1. <i>Scyphus unius argentens, celatus, figuris animalium distinctus, junci odorati unguentum habens. Ponderus drachmæ trecentæ octoginta.</i> |
| 2. Ψυκτὴ ἀργυρῆς μέγας δίωλος. Ὀλικὴ δραχμαὶ ἑνακισίλαι.                                  | 2. <i>Crater refrigeratorius, prægrandis argentens, ansas habens duas. Ponderus drachmæ novies millenæ.</i>                                    |
| 1. Λιβανῶν τάλαντα δέκα.  | 1. <i>Tburis talenta decem.</i>  |
| 2. Σμύνης τάλαντον ἓν.  | 2. <i>Myrrhæ talentum unum.</i>  |
| 3. Κασίας μναὶ δύο.   | 3. <i>Cassie libræ duæ.</i>  |
| 4. Κινναμώμης μναὶ δύο.   | 4. <i>Cinnamomi libræ duæ.</i>   |
| 5. Κόστος μναὶ δύο.   | 5. <i>Costi libræ duæ.</i>   |
| Λυχνία χαλκῆ μεγάλη.  | <i>Candelabrum grande æreum.</i>   |

Ἐπροσέταξεν δὲ καὶ θυσίαν τῷ Θεῷ Ἰερεῖα χίλια καὶ βω. δώδεκα. *Simul etiam Deo [Apollini] sacrificium ordinavit, Victimam mille, & Aras duodecim.*

*Ad Monumentum Milesium Notæ.*

(1) *Seleucus Callinicus Fraterque ejus Antiochus Hierax. Hi sunt qui in monumento βασιλεῖς Σέλδουκός τε Ἄντιοχος nominantur. De iis verò sic Justinus lib. 27. cap. 2. Seleucus à Ptolemæo victus Antiochiam confugit. Inde ad Antiochum fratrem literas facit, quibus auxilium ejus implorat, oblatâ ei Asiâ intra fines Tauri montis. Antiochus autem cum esset annos xiv natus, supra ætatem regni avidus occasione non tanto animo quàm offerebatur arripuit; unde Hierax est cognominatus. Interea Ptolemæus Euergetes cum Antiochum in auxilium Seleuco venire cognovisset, ne cum duobus uno tempore dimicaret, in annos decem cum Seleuco pacem facit. Sed pax ab hoste data interpellatur à fratre. Et tamen hac ipsâ occasione Antiochus fraterni in Seleucum animi nobile exemplum edidit; eo nomine à Plutarcho non semel in bonorum Fratrum numerum relatus: tractatu nempe de fraterno amore, p. m. 489. & in Apophthegmatis, pag. 184. Ἀντιοχος δὲ ἐπιληθὴς ἰερεῖς ἐπολιμήνων πρὸς βασιλείαν πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Σέλδουκον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ Σέλδουκος ἠπικτεῖς ἐπὶ Γαλατῶν ἐδάμψεν φανερός ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐδόκει καὶ ἀκαχεύθαι, θύει τὴν πορφύραν ὁ Ἀντιοχος φαῶν ἱμάτιον ἀνέλαβε· μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ πυνθόμενος τὸν ἀδελφὸν σώζεσθαι, ἐναγγίλια πρὸς θεοὺς ἔβουε, καὶ τὰς πόλεις τὰς ὑφ' αὐτῶν σεφανεφορῶν ἰποίησεν. i. e. Antiochus cognomento Hierax bellum de regno adversus fratrem Seleucum gerebat. Cum verò Seleucus à Gallis victus nusquam appareret, at in pugnâ occisus putaretur, deponens purpuram Antiochus pullam vestem induit. Paulo post audito fratrem incolumem vivere, evangelia Diis sacrificavit, & civitatibus sibi*

## 72 MONUMENTUM MILESIUM, &c.

sibi subditis Stephanephorium indixit. Habes, lector, occasionem & indicti solennis sacrificii, & inscripti lapidis, & suscepti in eodem volvendo hujus studii & laboris.

(2) Κομίζουσα Πολιάνθη — ἴνα ἴχηε — χελεῖσθαι. Iterumque χελεῖσθε ἐντέταλμίνη τῆδε Πολιάνθη. i. e. Pocula Poliantbam deferentia, ut balebatis perungi. Iterumque Perungimini hac quam mandavimus Poliantbâ. Vox Poliantha unguentum hic significat Polianthinum, ut Cœnantha sæpius Cœnanthinum, & Schœnis hic inferius Schœnanthinum. Huic verò Polianthino hac occasione oblato mysterium & superstitio non levis inerat. Etenim id tradit Plinius lib. 21. cap. 7. apud Græcos Polium herbam, odorato flore, foliis canis, interponi vestibus gratissimum; *inlytam Musæi & Hesiodi laudibus, ad omnia utilem prædicantium, superque cætera ad samam & dignitates.* Iterumque cap. 20. *Polio Musæus & Hesiodus perungi jubent, dignationis gratiâ, gloriaque avidos polium trahere, colere.* — Lectio igitur certissimâ, reposui literis minusculis ΧΡΗΣΘΑΙ, pro ΧΡΑΣΘΑΙ, quod in Apographo clarè quidem sed mendosè legitur. Nimirum ad tam solennis Stephanephorii, sacrificii, atque epuli lautitiam id unicè pertinebat, ut libantes & epulantes omnes olei & unguenti copiâ diffuerent.

(3) Ἐπιφανίων ἡμῶν, i. e. occasione salutis nostræ: post acceptam scilicet ab Antiocho & Gallis cladem. καὶ ἰσχυρίων, i. e. prosperitatis, ob pacem cum teterrimo hoste Ptolemæo Euergete pactam. καὶ πόλεως διαμενέσης, i. e. & civitatis in statu pristino manentis. Nuper enim Dominum mutaverat, accepto Ptolemæi jugo, qui Ioniam, & Cariam, & Hellespontum, & vicinas ubique Provincias longè latèque spoliaverat; hoc verò anno, secundum prophetiam & inscriptionem sequentem, reversus est in terram suam.

(4) Φιάλη καρῶτη Pbiata Caryota i. e. Poculum aureum, intercurrente palmæ fructu cum spathis suis, seu palmitibus, cælatum: unde lucem accipit Martialis istud Epigramma (l. 13. 27.) *Spathalion Caryotarum inscriptum. Aurea porrigitur Jani Caryota Calendis.*

(5) Παλιμπότων Τραγελάφων ποτομάτων, Poculorum gemini haustus, Tragelaphorum effigie. Παλιμπότων affectata erat poculi species, ut etiam ἀμφίθετον, διπύθμενον, ἀμφικύπελλον, aliaque ita callido secretoque artificio elaborata, ut semel epota compotatorem deciperent, iterum potari postulantiâ. Huic poculorum pari data est Tragelaphi, i. e. Hirco-cervi effigies, animalis ad proverbium usque rari. Vidimus tamen ex Asia huc allatum: alteriusque à se visi imaginem Petrus Bellonius inter rarissimè observata retulit; *libro Observationum 1. cap. 54.*

Cætera in hoc lapide memorata pocula (ne nimii sumus in singulis enarrandis) habes Lector, exhausta à Sophistis, in elegantissimo apud Athenæum convivio, *lib. xi.* Obtinebit autem, in his reddendis, optima Macrobbii regula, Virgillii auctoritate tradita. *Nomina poculorum Vergilius plerumque Græca ponit; ut Carebestia, ut Cymbia, ut Cantbaros, ut Scyphos. Ea autem cujus figuræ sint, quisve eorum fecerit mentionem, nemo quærit; contenti scire cujuscemodi esse pocula.* Macrobb. Saturn. l. 5. c. 21.

(6) Ἐχῶν ἀποπεπλωκῶτα κάρυα ἑπτὰ, i. e. *Carya habens decidua septem.* Aut subest hîc aliquid mysterii, aut nuces intelligit aut caryotidas, ab artifice tam mirâ arte repræsentatas; ut jam nunc à ramusculo videare delapsas cernere, recensque ab involucris suis, seu calycibus exclusas.

(7) Ἐἰς πῶσαν. Quod Latine *summâ totali* dixeris, sed ad verbum Anglicè, *in all.* Totum verò partibus æquandum demonstrat pro imperfecto isto [ΕΞΞ] ΕΠΤΑ, i. e. *Septem* debere legi. Singula enim sic collecta pondera summam reddunt drachmarum 3248, cum obolis insuper tribus. Notum verò sex obolos unam conficere drachmam; drachmamque auream, docentibus id Suidâ & Hefychio, decuplam fuisse argentæ; adeoque eam valuisse monetæ hodiernæ Anglicanæ 0 l. 6 s. 5 d. ½ i. e. sex solidos, quinque denarios, cum dimidio. Exsurgit igitur (præter unguenta & aromata) donariorum *Auri* nostrâ monetâ valor; libræ sterlingæ 1048. solidi 19. denarii 10. *Argenti*; lib. st. 302. fol. 18. den. 6. cum dimidio.

Monu-

*Monumentum Adulitanum Ptolemæi Euergetis.*

**P**OST pacem in decem annos cum Seleuco pactam, eamque ulterius in alios decem propagatam, nihil egisse visus Ptolemæus vix fando quidem audiit in Historiâ. Cùm ecce! Justino rerum potiente, plusquam septingentis post Regem Ptolemæum annis, bonus vir Cosmas Indicopleustes, cognomen à navigatione Indicâ adeptus, nova multa, eaque non incerta ex orbe Australi retulit. Inscriptum intelligo monumentum; in quo non illa tantum Imperii Seleuciani devastatio, sed & res ad Austrum gestæ contra Arabicas Æthiopicasque gentes, ad finem usque regni recitantur. Hoc Cosmas, ad demerendam, quâ egregiè potuit, posteritatem, Topographiæ Christianæ, scripto à se operi inseruit. Ejusque Topographiæ vetustum admodùm exemplar uncialè, noni ut putatur seculi, Romæ extat in Bibliothecâ Vaticanâ; alterum uno seculo recentius Florentiæ in Laurentianâ. Monumentum igitur è MS. Vaticano A. D. 1632. Leo Allatius in folio separato edidit. Idem A. D. 1672 è folio expressum Allatiano, & Hannonis periplo conjunctum, Berkelius servare voluit; iterumque A. D. 1685. inter Miscellanea eruditæ Antiquitatis, Joannes Sponius. Interea Thevenotius nactus exemplar Bigotianum, è Laurentiano Codice descriptum, in suo illud Itinerario Gallicè scripto dederat. Omnes verò nuper superavit Rev. B. Montfauconii industrius & ingenuus labor, editâ ex eodem codice integrâ Topographiâ Christianâ A. D. 1706. Ubi *perinsigne*, inquit, *monumentum antiquitatis studiosis offert Cosmas, dum Inscriptionem nobis Ptolemæi, tertii Regis Ægyptii cognomine Euergetis, in extremis Æthiopiæ quâ Ægyptium respicit partibus, exscriptam à se literis consignavit. Illa verò omnes ejusdem Ptolemæi tam in Oriente (Aquilone rectiùs dixisset) quàm in Æthiopiæ, & Arabiæ partibus, expeditiones minutatim enarrat; ut pulchrior, & ad Historiam opportunior, altera nusquam compareat.* Eadem de Monumento honorifica sensere If. Vossius, Spanhemius, & Vaillantius, aliique Inscriptione usi Principes in Literaturâ Viri. Unius de eo dubitavit Clariss. Dulodorus Berolinensis, Begerus is est, in Thef. Brand. Vol. iii. pag. 32. Huic autem mox in notis responsuri, Cosmam nunc ipsum audiamus, rem plenè quidem, sine arte, sine

## 74 MONUMENTUM ADULITANUM

lucio enarrantem; probum mercatorem qui non voluit, simplicem & femidoctum monachum, qui hæc non potuit confingere. Ut taceam nullum tunc fuisse Annum Viterbensẽ, nullum tunc Cyriacum Anconitanum, quibus signenta inscriptionum fuere cordi.

*E Cosmæ Topographiâ Christianâ A. D. 545. scriptâ, pag. 140.*

(<sup>1</sup>) Ἐν τῇ Ἀδύλῃ (<sup>1</sup>) τῇ κα-  
λαμένη τῶν Αἰθιοπίων πόλει, ᾧξ-  
λίω τυγχανέσῃ ὡς ἀπὸ μιλίων  
δύο, λιμένι ὑπαρχέσῃ (<sup>2</sup>) Ἀξιω-  
μιτῶν ἔθνεσ, ἔνθα καὶ τὴν ἐμπο-  
ρίαν ποιέμεθα, οἷον ἀπὸ Ἀλεξαν-  
δρείας καὶ ἀπὸ Ἐλά ἐμποροῦμε-  
ιοι, δίφρος ἐστὶ κείμενος ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ  
τῆς πόλεως, κατὰ τὸ δυτικὸν μέρος,  
προσέχων ἐπὶ τὴν ὁδὸν Ἀξιώμεως,  
μαρμαρίνος, ἐνὸς τῶν βασιλευ-  
σάντων ἐπὶ αὐτὰ Πτολεμαίς, ἀπὸ  
δοκιμασίης μαρμαρίνου λαοῦ οἳ  
εἰσι τὰ τραπέζια τὰ λαοῦ, ἐ-  
μέντοι Προκονήσιος ἔχων βάσιν  
τετραγώνον, καὶ τέσσαρα κίονια  
λεπλά, μικρὰ, εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας  
γωνίας, καὶ ἓνα παχύτερον μέσον  
γεγλυμμένον χοινῶλον, καὶ ἐπάνω  
τῶν κιονίων τὸ κάθισμα, καὶ τὸ  
ἀνακλιῶν τὸ ὀπίσθεν τῆ θρόνου, καὶ  
τὰ παρ' ἐκάτερα πλῆθρα, δεξιά  
καὶ ἀριστερά. Ὅλος ὁ δίφρος, καὶ  
ἡ βάσις, καὶ τὰ πέντε κίονια, καὶ  
τὸ κάθισμα, καὶ τὸ ἀνακλιῶν τὸ  
ὀπίσθεν τῆ θρόνου, καὶ τὰ παρ' ἐ-  
κάτερα πλῆθρα, ὅλα εἰς λίθος γε-  
γλυμμένους, ἔχων ὅλος ὡς πήχεις  
δύο ἡμισυ, ὡς αἱ παρ' ἡμῶν καλέμε-

(<sup>2</sup>) *In maritimâ Æthiopia, Adule (<sup>1</sup>) vocatâ, urbe, quasi du-  
obus à mari miliaribus, Axiomita-  
rum portu, ubi mercaturam ab  
Alexandriâ scilicet & ab Elâ  
negotiantes exercemus, Sella est  
lapidea, sita ad ingressum urbis  
occidentalem, contigua viæ quâ  
Axomen itur, ad Ptolemæorum  
unum qui hic regnare spectans,  
lapide candido pretioso facta,  
cujusmodi sunt mensæ candidæ,  
non autem Proconnesio. Basin ha-  
bet quadratam, & ad quatu-  
or angulos columellas quatuor,  
graciles, exiguas, mediam verò  
unam crassiore, sculptili con-  
tortiliq; opere; supraque colu-  
mellas sedem, & reclinatoriam  
ponè thronum tabulam, & la-  
tera ab utrinque dextra & si-  
nistra. Tota ipsa sella, & ba-  
sis, & columellæ quinque, &  
sedes, & reclinatoria ponè thro-  
num tabula, & duo utrinque la-  
tera; unus sunt lapis sculptilis,  
habens totus cubitos circiter duos,  
cum dimidio, eâ quâ apud nos  
Cathedra quæ vocantur formâ.*

ναι



ναι καθέδραι. Ὅπιθεν δὲ αὐτῆ τῆ δίφρου ἄλλο μάρμαρον ἀπὸ Βασανίτις λίθος ἐστὶν ἰσόμενον, ὡς αἰκῶν, πηχῶν τεταῖων, τετραγώνον, ὡς εἰκῶν, ἧς ἡ κεφαλὴ τὸ μέσον μὲν ὀξὺ ἄνω, τὰ παρ' ἐκάτερα δὲ μικρόν χαμηλότερα ὡς τύπον τῆ σοιχείας τῆ [Λ]αμῆδα, ὅλον δὲ τὸ σῶμα τετραγώνον. Νυνὶ δὲ αὐτῆ ἡ εἰκῶν ἐκπεπωκῆα ἐστὶν ὅπιθεν τῆ δίφρου, τὸ κάτω πᾶν μέρος αὐτῆς κλασθέν καὶ ἀπολεσθέν. Ὅλον δὲ τὸ μάρμαρον καὶ ὁ δίφρος πεπληρωμένα γραμμάτων Ἑλληνικῶν. Παρόντι ἔν μοι ἐν τῆς τόποις ἐκείνοις πρὸ τέτων τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν εἴκοσι πένητε, πλέον ἢ ἑλάττω, ἐν τῆ ἀρχῇ τῆς βασιλείας Ἰσίδου, τῶ Ῥωμαίων Βασιλέως, ὁ τῆνικαῦτα βασιλεὺς τῶν (b) Ἀξιωματῶν (c) Ἐλεσεαῖν, μέλων ἐξιέναι εἰς πόλεμον πρὸς τῆς Ὀμηρίας τῆς πέρας, γράφει τῶ ἀρχόντι Ἀδέλῃς, ἀναλαβεῖν τὰ ἴσα τῶν γεγραμμένων ἐν τῶ δίφρῳ τῶ Πτολεμαϊκῶ, ἢ τῆ εἰκόνι, καὶ ἀποσεῖλαι αὐτῶ. Καλέσας δὲ με, ὁ τότε ἀρχων, ὀνόματι Ἀσέας, καὶ ἄλλον ἕνα πραγματῶν, ὀνόματι Μηνᾶν, ὃς γενόμενος μονάζων ἐν τῆ Ῥαίθῃ ἔπρὸ πολλῆ τὸν βίον μέλλελαξε, κελύει ἡμῖν ἀπελθεῖν καὶ ἀναλαβεῖν τὰ γεγραμμένα. Λαβόντες δὲ δέδώκαμεν τῶ ἀρχόντι, καὶ ἀρχόντις ἑαυτοῖς τὰ ἴσα,

*Verum pone ipsam sellam adstat alius Basanitici generis lapis, circiter cubitorum trium, quadrangulus, ad modum tabulae pictoriae, cujus caput in medio quidem superne est acutum, at utrumque paulo infra latus formam efficit elementi Δαμῆδα, & totum subtus corpus est quadrangulum. Jam vero ipsa tabula pone sellam delapsa est: Parsque ejus infima confracta & deperdita. Totus autem lapis & ipsa sella plena sunt Graecis Literis. Cum vero praesens iis in locis essem annis abhinc plus minus viginti quinque, sub initium principatus Justinii Romanorum Imperatoris, Elesbaan, tunc (b) Axiomitarum (c) Rex, expeditionem suscepturus contra Homeritas ultra sinum positos, datus ad praefectum Adules literis, jubet desumere exemplar Inscriptionum in sella Ptolemaica, tabulâque, & desumptum ad se transmittere. Me igitur accersens is, qui tunc praefectus fuit, nomine Asbas, & mecum unâ alium negotiatorem, Menam dictum, qui Raithi monachus factus non ita pridem obiit, ire nos jubet & desumere inscriptionem. Desumptam igitur dedimus praefecto, penes nos item exemplar retin-*  
 ἂ καὶ

## 76 ΜΟΝΥΜΕΝΤΥΜ ΑΔΥΛΙΤΑΝΥΜ

ἀ καὶ νῦν θήσω ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ συ-  
 γραφῇ, συμβαλλόμενα ἡμῖν, πρὸς  
 τὴν τῶν τόπων, καὶ τῶν οἰκένων,  
 καὶ τῶν διασημάτων εἰδήσιν. Ἐυρο-  
 μεν δὲ καὶ ἐν ὀπιθίοις τῶ δὶφρεσ  
 γεγλυμμένους, τὸν τε Ἡρακλέα,  
 καὶ Ἑρμῆα. . . . .  
 . . . Ἔσιν ἔν ὁ δὶφρος καὶ τὸ  
 μάγμαρον ἅμα ἔτως, καὶ αὐτὸς  
 ὁ Πτολεμαῖος.

nentes, quod & huic nunc scripto  
 inferam, valde nobis utile reper-  
 tum, ad locorum, & incolarum,  
 & distantiarum notitiam. Sculp-  
 tos etiam à posticâ selle parte  
 & Herculem invenimus & Mer-  
 curium. . . . .  
 . . . Et sella igitur, & lapis,  
 & ipse Ptolemæus, hunc ferè ad  
 modum se habent.



Ἐἰσὶ δὲ καὶ τὰ γεγραμμένα ἐν τῇ εἰκόνι ταῦτα. *In quadratâ verò tabellâ hæc sunt scripta.*

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ ΤΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΘΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΩΝ ΑΠΟΓΟΝΟΣ ΤΑΜΕΝΑ ΠΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΣ ΤΑ ΔΕ ΑΠΟ ΜΗΤΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΛΑΒΩΝ ΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΝΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΙΒΥΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΡΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΛΥΚΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΡΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΚΥΚΛΑΔΩΝ ΝΗΣΩΝ ΕΞ ΕΣΤΡΑΤΕΥΣΕΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΣΙΑΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΩΝ ΠΕΖΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΠΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ

ΚΑΙΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥΣ ΤΟΛΟΥΚΑΙ ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΡΩΓΛΟΔΥΤΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΙΘΙΟΠΙΚΩΝ ΟΥΣ ΟΤΕ ΠΑΤΗΡΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΧΩΡΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΕΘΗ ΗΡΕΥΣΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΓΡΑΦΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΙΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΑΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΚΗΝ ΧΡΕΙΑΝ ΚΥΡΙΕΥΣΑΣ ΔΕ ΤΗΣ ΤΕ ΕΝ ΤΟΣΕΥΦΡΑΤΟΥ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΠΑΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΣΠΟΝΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΑΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΑΙΣ ΧΩΡΑΙΣ ΤΑΥΤΑΙΣ ΠΑΣΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΩΝ ΙΝΔΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΜΟΝΑΡΧΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΟΠΟΙΣ ΠΑΝΤΑΣ ΥΠΗΚΟΥΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΣΑΣ ΔΙΕΒΗΤΟΝ ΕΥΦΡΑΤΗΝ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΣΟΠΟΤΑΜΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΥΣΙΑΝ ΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΣΙΔΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΗΔΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΛΟΙΠΗΝ ΠΑΣΑΝ ΕΩΣ ΒΑΚΤΡΙΑΝ ΗΣΥΠΑΥΤΟΝ ΠΟΙΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΖΗΤΗΣΑΣ ΟΣΑ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΣΩΝ ΙΕΡΑ ΕΞ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΕΞΗΧΘΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΚΟΜΙΣΑΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΛΛΗΣ ΓΑΖΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΤΟΠΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙΣ ΑΠΕΣΤΕΙΛΕ ΔΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΟΥΡΥΧΘΕΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΟΤΑΜΩΝ. \* \* \* \* \*

<p>Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ εἰκόνι ἐγγεγραπτο, ἃ καὶ ὄρθρην σῶσαι. Ὅλίγα δὲ ἦσαν τὰ ἀπολόμενα· ἐδὲ γὰρ πολὺ ἦν τὸ κεκλασμένον μέρος αὐτῆς. Εἶτα, ὡς ἐξ ἀκολοθίας, καὶ εἰς τὸν δίφρον ἐγγεγραπτο ἕτως.</p>	<p><i>Hæc nos servavimus inscripta Tabula reperta. Pauca verò erant quæ interiere: neque enim magna ejus pars confracta fuit. Alia deinde, sic continuata, &amp; ipsi quoque sella sunt inscripta.</i></p>
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ΜΕΘΑ ΑΝΔΡΕΙΩΣ ΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΓΓΙΣΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΜΟΥ ΕΘΝΗ ΕΙΡΗΝΕΥΕΣ ΘΑΙΚΕΛΕΥΣΑΣ ΕΠΟΛΕΜΗΣΑΚΑΙ ΥΠΕΤΑΞΑΜΑΧΑΙΣ ΤΑ ΥΠΟ ΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΑ ΕΘΝΗ ΓΑΖΗ ΕΘΝΗ ΕΠΟΛΕΜΗΣΑ ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΑΓΑΜΗΚΑΙ ΣΙΓΥΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΗΣΑΣ ΤΗΝ ΗΜΙΣΕΙΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΜΕΡΙΣ ΑΜΗΝ ΑΥΑΚΑΙ ΤΙΑΜΩ ΤΟΥΣ ΔΕ ΓΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΤΖΙΑΜΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΓΑΜΒΗΛΑΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕΓΓΥΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΖΙΓΓΑΒΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΓΑΒΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΑΜΑΚΑΙ ΑΘΑΓΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΑΚΑΙ ΣΕΜΗΝ ΕΘΝΟΣ ΠΕΡΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΙΛΟΥ ΕΝ ΔΥΣΒΑΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΙΟΝΩ ΔΕ ΣΙΝΟΡΕ ΣΙΝΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΑΣ ΕΝ ΟΙΣ ΔΙΑ ΠΑΝΤΟΣ ΝΙΦΕΤΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΚΡΥΗ ΚΑΙ ΧΙΟΝΕΣ ΒΑΘΥΤΑ ΤΑΙΩΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΓΟΝΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΥΝΕΙΝ ΑΝΔΡΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΒΑΣΥ ΠΕΤΑΞΑ ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΛΑΣΙΝΕΚΑΙ ΖΑΚΑΙ ΓΑΒΑΛΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΑΣ ΠΑΡΟΡΕΣΙ ΘΕΡΜΩΝ ΥΔΑΤΩΝ ΒΛΥΖΟΥΣΙ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΡΡΥΤΟΙΣ ΑΤΑΔΜΩ ΚΑΙ ΒΕΓΑΚΑΙ ΤΑΣΥ

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ΝΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΕΘΝΗ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑΓΓΑΙΤΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΤΗ  
 ΣΑΙ ΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΟΡΙΩΝ ΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΑΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΑΞΑΣ ΠΕΖΕΥΕΣ ΘΑΙ  
 ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΤΗ ΝΟΔΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΜΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΣ ΤΟ ΠΩ  
 Ν ΜΕΧΡΙΑΙ ΓΥΠΤΟΥ ΕΠΕΙ ΤΑ ΑΝΝΙΝΕ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΙ ΝΕΕΝ ΑΠΟ ΚΡ  
 ΗΜΝΟΙΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΑ ΟΡΕΣΙΣ ΕΣΣΕ ΑΕΘΝΟΣ ΕΠΟΛΕΜΗΣΑΟΥΣ  
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 ΥΣ Ω ΕΘΝΗ ΜΕΣΟΓΕΙΑ ΛΙΒΑΝΩΤΟΦΟΡΩΝ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΝ ΟΙΚΟΥ  
 ΝΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΟ ΣΠΕΔΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΩΝ ΑΝΥΔΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΛΑΤΕΕΘΝ  
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 Σ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΟ ΤΑΞΑΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑΣ ΦΟΡΟΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΓΗΣ  
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 ΓΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ ΜΟΥ ΑΡΗΝ ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΙΑΝ ΟΣ ΜΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΓΕΝΝ  
 ΗΣ ΕΔΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΘΝΗ ΤΑ ΟΜΟΡΟΥΝΤΑ ΤΗ ΕΜΗ ΓΗΝΙΑ  
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 ΔΥΣ ΕΩΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΙΘΙΟΠΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΑΣΟΥ ΤΟ ΠΩΝΥ  
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 Ν ΤΩ ΙΔΙΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΙΑΡΕΙΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙ ΘΥΣΙΑΣΑΣ ΥΠΕΡ Τ  
 ΩΝ ΠΛΩΙΨΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΘΡΟΙΣΑΣ ΔΕ ΜΟΥ ΤΑΣ ΤΡΑΤΕΥΜΑΤΑ  
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 ΟΝ ΔΙΦΡΟΝ ΠΑΡΑΘΗΚΗΝ ΤΩ ΙΑΡΕΙ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΣ ΕΤΕΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΜ  
 ΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΣ. ΚΖ.

### *Idem Græcè & Latinè.*

Βασιλῶς <sup>(1)</sup> μέγας Πτολεμαῖ-  
 ος, υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαῖος καὶ βα-  
 σιλίσσης Ἀρσινόης θεῶν ἀδελφῶν,

*Rex magnus* <sup>(1)</sup> *Ptolemæus, filius*  
*regis Ptolemæi & reginæ Arsino-*  
*es deorum fratrum, regum Pto-*  
τῶν

τῶν βασιλέων Πτολεμαίει καὶ βασιλείῃ Βερενίκῃ θεῶν σωτήρων ἀπόγονος, τὰ μὲν <sup>(4)</sup> ἀπὸ πατρὸς Ἡρακλῆος τῷ Διὸς, τὰ δὲ <sup>(5)</sup> ἀπὸ μητρὸς Διονύσου τῷ Διὸς, <sup>(6)</sup> παραλαβὼν παρὰ τῷ πατρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν Αἰγύπτου, καὶ Λιβύης, καὶ Συρίας, καὶ Φοινίκης, καὶ Κύπρου, καὶ Λυκίας, καὶ Καρίας, καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων, ἐξεστράτευσεν <sup>(7)</sup> εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ δυνάμεων πεζικῶν καὶ ἰππικῶν καὶ ναυτικῆς στόλης, καὶ ἐλεφάντων <sup>(8)</sup> Τρωιλοδυτικῶν, καὶ Αἰθιοπικῶν, ἃς ὅ τε πατὴρ αὐτῶν, καὶ αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἐν τῶν χώρων τῶν ἐθέρηδον, καὶ καταλαβόντες εἰς Ἀγυπτὸν κατεστράτευσαν πολέμικὴν χρεῖαν. Κυβερνῶν <sup>(9)</sup> δὲ καὶ τε ἐν τῷ Εὐφράτι χώρας πάσης, καὶ Κιλικίας, καὶ τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῃ, καὶ Θράκης, καὶ τῶν δυνάμεων τῶν ἐν ταῖς χώραις ταύταις πασῶν, καὶ ἐλεφάντων Ἰνδικῶν, καὶ τὰς μονάρχους τὰς ἐν τοῖς τόποις πάντας ὑπηκόους καταστῆσας, διέβη <sup>(10)</sup> τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν, καὶ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν, καὶ Βαβυλωνίαν, καὶ Σησιανὴν, καὶ Περσίδα, καὶ Μηδίαν, καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν πᾶσαν ἕως Βαβυλωνίας ὑπὸ αὐτὸν ποιησάμενος, καὶ <sup>(11)</sup> ἀναζητήσας ὅσα ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἰσχυρῶς ἐξ Ἀγυπτῆς ἐξήχθη, καὶ ἀνακομίσας μὲν τῆς ἄλλης γὰρ τῆς δὲ τῶν τόπων εἰς Ἀγυπτὸν, δυνάμεις

lemci & regina Berenices deorum servatorum nepos, genus paternum ducens <sup>(4)</sup> ab Hercule Jovis filio, maternum <sup>(5)</sup> vero à Baccho Jovis filio, cum <sup>(6)</sup> accepisset à patre regnum Ægypti, & Libyæ, & Syriæ, & Phœnicis, & Cypri, & Lyciæ, & Caria, & Cycladum, insularum; expeditionem <sup>(7)</sup> fecit in Asiam cum vi pedestri equestrique, & classe nauticâ, & elephantis <sup>(8)</sup> Troglodyticis Æthiopicisque, quos & pater ejus, & ipse, ex istis primi sedibus, venatu ceperunt, abductosque in Ægyptum ad belli usum habiles reddiderunt. Naetus <sup>(9)</sup> autem dominium totius intra Euphratem regionis, & Ciliciæ, & Pamphylia, & Ionica, & Hellepontis, & Thraciæ, & cunctarum in hisce regionibus copiarum, necnon & elephantorum Indicorum, post omnes, qui in locis erant, monarchas subditos sibi factos, trajecit <sup>(10)</sup> Euphratem fluvium: cumque suæ fecisset ditionis Mesopotamiam, & Babyloniam, & Susianam, & Persidem, & Mediam, reliquasque omnes Bactrianam usque regiones, & <sup>(11)</sup> perquisivisset, quæcumque à Persis ex Ægypto avectæ fuerant, res sacras, easque cum aliâ ex locis congestâ gazâ,

ἀπίσειλε

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ἀπέσειλε <sup>(10)</sup> διὰ τῶν ὄρυχθέντων  
ποταμῶν. \* \* \*

Μετ' ἀνδρείως τὰ μὲν <sup>(11)</sup> ἔγλι-  
σα τῆ βασιλείᾳ μετ' ἔθνη εἰσηνθέαδς  
κελεύσας ἐπολέμησα καὶ ὑπέταξα  
μάχαις τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα ἔθνη.  
(<sup>c</sup>) Γάζη <sup>(12)</sup> ἔθνη ἐπολέμησα, ἔπειτα  
Ἀγάμη καὶ Σιγύνη, καὶ νικήσας τὴν ἡ-  
μίσειαν τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς πάλιν ἐμε-  
λειάμην. (<sup>d</sup>) Ἄνα <sup>(13)</sup> καὶ Τιαμῶ, τὰς  
λεγομένης Τζιαμῶ, καὶ τὰς Γαμβη-  
λά, καὶ τὰ ἐγγύς αὐτῶν, καὶ (<sup>e</sup>) Ζιγ-  
γαβηνέ, καὶ Ἀγλαέ, καὶ Τιαμά, καὶ  
Ἀθαγαῆς, καὶ Καλαά, καὶ Σεμῆνε  
ἔθνη. ἔπειτα τῆ Νείλῃ, ἐν δυσβά-  
τοις καὶ χιονώδεσιν ὄρεσιν οἰκῆνας,  
ἐν οἷς διαπαυλὸς κρητοὶ καὶ κρήνη καὶ  
χιόνες βαθύταται, ὡς μέχρι γο-  
νάτων καταδύειν ἄνδρα, τὸν πο-  
ταμὸν διαβάς ὑπέταξα. Ἐπειτα  
(<sup>f</sup>) Λασινέ, καὶ Ζαά, καὶ Γαβαλά, οἰ-  
κῆνας παρ' ὄρεσι θερμῶν ὑδάτων  
βλύζουσι καὶ καταρρύτοις, Ἀταλ-  
μῶ καὶ Βεγά, καὶ τὰ σὺν αὐτοῖς  
ἔθνη πάλιν. (<sup>g</sup>) Ταγμαῖτας τὰς μέ-  
χει τῶν τ' Αἰγύπτου ὄρειων οἰκῆνας  
ὑπέταξας περὶ τῆς ἐποίησα τὴν ὁ-  
δὸν ἀπὸ τῶν τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας τό-  
πων μέχρι Αἰγύπτου. Ἐπειτα Ἀνι-  
νέ καὶ Μετίνε ἐν ἀποκρήμοις οἰκῆνας  
ὄρεσι. (<sup>h</sup>) Σεσία <sup>(h)</sup> ἔθνος ἐπολέμησα,  
καὶ μέγιστον καὶ δυσβατάτατον ὄρος

in Ægyptum reportasset, copias  
submitit <sup>(10)</sup> per manufactos amnes.

Postea re viriliter gesta, et  
proximis <sup>(11)</sup> regie mea gentibus ad  
pacem redire iussis, debellavi, et  
subiectas mihi reddidi, has quæ  
sunt subscriptæ gentes. (<sup>c</sup>) Gaze <sup>(12)</sup>  
gentes bello petii, deinde Aga-  
me, et Siguen, victorque par-  
tem omnium quæ apud illos erant  
dimidiam mihi retinui. (<sup>d</sup>) Ana <sup>(13)</sup>  
et Tiama, vocatos etiam Tzia-  
mo, et Gambela, et quæ sunt ipsis  
proxima, et (<sup>e</sup>) Zingabene, et  
Angabe, et Athagaos, et Calaa,  
et Semene gentem ultra Nilum,  
in avibus et nivosis montibus ha-  
bitantes, ubi omnimodo pruinae  
et glacies, et nives profundis-  
sime, ut vel genua tenus vir in-  
grediatur, trajecto flumine, sub-  
jeci: Deinde (<sup>f</sup>) Lasine, et Zaa,  
et Gabala habitantes in disruptis  
montibus, quique aquis calidis sca-  
turiunt Atalmo Begaque, gentes-  
que tractus istius omnes. (<sup>g</sup>) Tan-  
ganas ad Ægypti usque confinia  
habitantes cum subegissem, viam  
feci quâ tuto pedibus iretur à sub-  
jectis mihi locis usque Ægyptum.  
Deinde Anine et Metine in præci-  
pitibus habitantes montibus. (<sup>h</sup>) Se-  
sea <sup>(h)</sup> gentem bello petii, eosque re-

ἀνελεθόντας ἀειφρεθέσας κατήγαγον, καὶ ἐπελεξάμην ἐμαυτῷ τὰς τε ἰέας αὐτῶν, καὶ γυναικας, ἔ παῖδας, καὶ παρθένους, ἔ πασαν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτοῖς κτήσιν.<sup>(h)</sup> Ραυσῶ ἔθνη μεσόγεια λιβανώλοφρων Βαρεβάρων οἰκῆντα ἐπὶ πεδίων μεγίστων ἀνύδρων, καὶ<sup>(h)</sup> Σολατῆ ἔθνος ὑπέταξα, οἷς καὶ τὰς αἰγιαλὰς τῆς θαλάσσης φυλάσσειν ἐκέλευσα. Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη ὄρεσιν ἰχυροῖς πεφρεθημένα αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἐν ταῖς μάχαις παρῶν νικήσας καὶ ὑποτάξας ἐχαιρῶ σάμῳ αὐτοῖς πάσας τὰς χώρας Ἰπὶ Φόρεις. Ἄλλα δὲ πλείστα ἔθνη ἔκοντα ὑπέταξα μοι Ἰπὶ Φόρεις. Καὶ πέραν δὲ τῆς Ἐρυθρῆς θαλάσσης οἰκῆντας Ἀραβίτας<sup>(i)</sup> καὶ Κιναιδοκολπίτας στρατομα ναυλικὸν καὶ πεζικὸν διαπεμφάμενος ἔ ὑποτάξας αὐτῶν τὰς βασιλείας, Φόρεις τῆς γῆς τελεῖν ἐκέλευσα, ἔ ὁδύεσθαι μετ' εἰρήνης καὶ πλέεσθαι. Ἀπὸ τε<sup>(k)</sup> Λούχης<sup>(l)</sup> κώμης<sup>(1)</sup> ἕως τῶν Σαβαίων χώρας<sup>(m)</sup> ἐπολέμησα. Πάντα δὲ ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνη πρῶτος, καὶ μόνος βασιλέων τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ, ὑπέταξα. Δι' ἣν ἔχω τὸν μέγιστον θεὸν μετ' Ἀθῶν εὐχαρισίαν, ὅς με ἔγέννησε, δι' ἣν πάντα τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ὁμοεῖντα τῇ ἐμῇ γῆ, διὰ μὲν ἀναλόγῃς μέχρι τῆς

cedentes in maximum ἔ difficultimum accessu montem quum custodiâ positâ cinxissem, deduxi in planum, ἔ delegi mihi eorum juvenes ἔ uxoies, ἔ pueros, ἔ virgines, omnemque quæ suppetebat illis possessionem.<sup>(b)</sup> Rhauisogentem mediterraneam iburiferorum Barbarorum habitantem intra maximos inaquosos campos, ἔ Solate<sup>(h)</sup> etiam gentem subjugavi, quos ἔ oras maris praesidiis occupare jussi. Has verò omnes gentes, robustis montibus circumseptas, cum in pugnis praesens ipse devicissem, ἔ subjugassem, omnes eis regiones gratiosè vestigales dedi. Sed ἔ plurimae alic gentes sponte se mihi vestigales dederunt. Quin ἔ trans mare Rubrum habitantes Arabitatas<sup>(i)</sup>, ἔ Cinædocolpitas, misso exercitu nautico ἔ pedestri, subjugatisque eorum regibus, jussi terræ tributa pendere; pacatoque iri itinere tum pedestri tum maritimo. Regiones etiam ab<sup>(k)</sup> Albo<sup>(l)</sup> vico Sabæos<sup>(1)</sup> usque debellavi. Has verò primus ego, solusque regum qui ante me fuerunt, gentes omnes subjugavi. Quamobrem gratias habeo maximo Deo meo Marti, qui me etiam genuit, cuius ope gentes omnes ditioni meæ

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Λιβανωτοφόρος, ἀπὸ δὲ δύσεως μέ-  
χει τῶν τῆς Ἀιθιοπίας ἔ<sup>(a)</sup> Σά-  
σα τόπων, ἰσ<sup>(b)</sup> ἔμαυλὸν ἐποίησα·  
ἀ μὲν αὐλὸς ἐγὼ ἐλθὼν ἔ νικήσας,  
ἀ δὲ διαπεμπόμενος. Καὶ ὅν εἰρήνη  
καταστήσας πάντα τὸν ἰσ<sup>(c)</sup> ἔμοι<sup>(d)</sup>  
κόσμον, κατῆλθον εἰς τὴν Ἀδύλην τῷ  
Διί, ἔ τῷ Ἀρεῖ, ἔ τῷ Ποσειδῶ-  
νι θυσιάσαι<sup>(e)</sup> ἰσ<sup>(f)</sup> τῶν πλωζο-  
μένων. Ἀθροίσας δὲ μετὰ τὰ στρα-  
τώματα, καὶ ἰσ<sup>(g)</sup> ἐν ποιήσας, ἔπῃ  
τέτρω τῷ τόπῳ καθίσας τὸνδε τὸν  
<sup>(a)</sup> δίφρον, παραθήκην τῷ Ἀρεῖ, ἐ-  
ποίησα<sup>(b)</sup> ἔτει τῆς ἐμῆς<sup>(c)</sup> βασι-  
λείας KZ.

conterminas, ab oriente usque ad  
Thuriferam, ab occidente verò us-  
que ad Æthiopiæ<sup>(m)</sup> Sasiq̄ue loca,  
subditas mihi feci: alias quidem  
ipse veniendo vincens, alias lega-  
tis à me missis. Cúmque totum sub  
me rege<sup>(17)</sup> mundum in pace con-  
stituissem, descendi Adulen sacri-  
ficatum Jovi, & Marti, & Nep-  
tuno<sup>(18)</sup> pro navigantibus. Collectis  
verò & adunatis exercitibus, hoc  
in loco quum consedissem,<sup>(n)</sup> sellam  
hanc, Depositum Marti, feci<sup>(o)</sup>  
anno<sup>(19)</sup> regni mei vicesimo sep-  
timo.

*Cosmas, & Montfauconii ad Monumentum Notæ, literulis signatæ.*

(a) Ἐν τῇ Ἀδύλῃ, *Adule*, ex quâ mare adjacens sinus Adulitanus vocabatur, vide Pto-  
lemæum. *Montfauconii*.

(b) Ἐλεσβαάν, *Elesbaan* Rex Axomitarum, eâ quam Cosmas memorat expeditione, Ho-  
meritarum regnum delevit, pulso Dunaanō rege Judaicæ religionis, qui immanem in  
Christianos carnificinam exercebat. Qui Elesbaan alio nomine Calebus vocabatur,  
à Græcis pariter & Arabibus & Æthiopicis celebratus, atque in sanctorum fastos re-  
latus est. Hujus mentionem habent Nonnosus in Photio, Metaphrastus, Callistus,  
Abulpharagius. Hæc pluribus recensita videas apud Jobum Ludolphum, accura-  
tissimum rerum Æthiopicarum interpretem & indagatorem. *Montfauconii*.

(c) Γάζη *Gaza*. Ex nominibus Æthiopicis quæ sequuntur pleraque hodierni usûs in  
Æthiopiâ sunt, quæ nos pro facultate indicabimus, eâ tamen cautione ut ne nimium  
conjecturis indulgeamus. *Gaza* in Æthiopiâ pro loco aut gente peculiari non occur-  
rit; sed Hodierni Habessinī regnum suum Gheeza vocant: an verò id ipsum Inscriptio,  
*Gazam* à Ptolemæo in Æthiopiâ subjugatam memorans, significet, ignoratur. Quæ  
mox sequitur Ἀγάμη, *Agame* vel *Agami*, jam *Agamia* dicitur, estque præfectura reg-  
ni Tigræ: nec ex nominis similitudine tantum eadem esse deprehenditur, sed etiam  
quâ quæ mox recensentur loca, pleraque huic vicina sunt. De Σιγύη nihil reperio.  
*Montfauconii*.

(d) Ἄνα ἢ Τιαμῶ, quæ item Τζιαμῶ vel Τζιαμα dicebatur. Eo nomine præfectura quæ-  
dam regni Tigræ hodieque proximè Agamiam existat, *Tzama*. De *Ava* nihil habe-  
mus, nisi fortè dicas esse præfecturam Tigræ quæ dicitur *Afa*. De γάμελα occurrit  
nihil. *Montfauconii*.

(e) Καὶ Ζιγγαβινὴ καὶ Ἀγγαβί, καὶ Τιαμῶ καὶ Ἀθαγαβί καὶ Καλαὰ καὶ Σεμνί. De duobus  
primis nihil succurrit. De *Tiama* verò conjectare licet esse aliam præfecturam  
Τιαμῶ cognominem in regno Bagamedra, nec procul positam, *Tzama* dictam. *Atba-*  
*gaos*:



γίαιος: διὰ sunt in Habessinâ regiones nomine *Αγιο*, quarum alterutra hic fortasse indicatur. De Calaa nihil. Semene verò aut Samine, mox sequens, est certissimè regio Samen vel Semen hodierna: nam & nomen consentit adprimè, & præruptis nivosisque montibus plena esse narratur. *Montfauconi.*

(f) Ἐπειὰ Λασινὲ, καὶ Ζαῶν, καὶ Γαβαλά. Hæ gentes hæctenus ita vocantur. *Cosmæ.*

(g) Σεσία Ἰθνος ἐπολέμησα. *Sesæ Gentem debellavi.* Hic Barbariæ gentes indicat. *Cosmæ.*

(h) Σεσεα, Ραυσό & Solate ad Barbariam pertinent. Barbaria autem regio erat maritima; ultra fretum Arabici sinûs, ut ait plerumque *Cosmas*, quæ item Thurifera vocabatur. *Montfauconi.*

(i) Ἀρχίτας καὶ Κνωδοκόπιτας. Gentes quæ in Homerite sunt significat, id est, Felicis Arabiæ populos. *Cosmæ.*

(k) Σπό τε Λόκης Κώρης. In partibus Blemmyum vicus est nomine *Leucogen*. *Cosmæ.*

(l) ἕως ἤ Σαβαίων χώρης. Sabæorum item Regio in Homerite est. *Cosmæ.*

(m) καὶ Σάσος τόπων. Hæc Sasi regio ultima Æthiopum est, ubi etiam multum auri reperitur, quod dicitur *Tancharas*. Ulterius autem est Oceanus & regio Barbareotaram qui *Thuris* exercent mercaturam. *Cosmæ.*

(n) τόνδε τὸν δῖφρον. Et hæc quidem in fellâ scripta sunt. Porro usque in præsentem diem ante hanc fellam reos capitali pœnâ adficiunt. In Semenem verò, ubi nix & glacies esse dicitur, Rex *Axiomitarum* eos mittit, quos ex filii pœnâ mulctat. *Cosmæ.*

(o) ἔτει τῆς ἑμῆς βασιλείας Κ Ζ. i. e. anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo. Est itaque hic unus ex iis qui regnârunt *Ptolemæis*, sive *Philometor*, sive *Euergetes secundus*, sive is qui *Dionysus* dictus. Nam ii ultra viginti septem annos regnârunt.

Levis iste *Cosmæ* commentariolus, idemque non levis error. Etenim scripta est in hoc lapide vera illa *Euergetis Primi* Historia, qui viginti sex annos integros & vicesimi quoque septimi partem aliquam regnavit. Verùm attende, bone lector: Hæc non intellexit, adeoque non finxit *Cosmas*. *Vide notam è nostris ultimam.*

### Nostræ ad Monumentum Notæ, signatæ numeralibus.

(1) Ἀδύλη λιμὲν Ἀξιωματῶν. *Maritimâ Æthiopum, Adule vocatâ, urbe, Axioimitarum portu.* Eadem *Plinio* lib. 6. c. 29. oppidum *Aduliton* seu, ut postea habet, *Adulitarum, maximum Emporium Troglodytarum, etiam Æthiopum.* *Abeft* (inquit) à *Ptolemaide* ad fauces *Rubri maris* quinque dierum navigatione: Ab *Axumis* autem, tradente sic *Nonnofo* apud *Photium*, itinere dierum quindecim. ἢ δὲ Ἀξιμῖς (inquit) πόλις ἐστὶ μεγίστη, καὶ οἶον μητρόπολις τῆς ἅλης Ἀθιοπίας. i. e. *Est verò Axumis urbs maxima, totius quasi Æthiopiæ metropolis.*

(2) ὁ τῆνικαῦτα βασιλεὺς Ἀξιωματῶν Ἐλεσβαάν. *Rex tunc Axioimitarum Elesbaan.* Congruit his idem ille *Nonnosus* *Historiæ Legationum* apud *Photium* Auctor, ipse scilicet legatus ab *Imp. Justiniano* missus, idque paulo post *Cosmæ* nostri negotiationem, πρὸς τὸν τῶν Ἀξιωματῶν βασιλέα. Ἐλεσβαάν δὲ τότε ἐκράτει τῷ Ἰθνος. i. e. *ad Axioimitarum Regem. Genti verò tum imperitabat Elesbaas.* *Photii* Cod. iii.

(3) βασιλεὺς μέγας Πτολεμαῖος, υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης Ἀρσινόης θεῶν ἀδελφῶν, τῶν βασιλέων Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης Βερενίκης θεῶν Σωτήρων ἀπόγονος. i. e. *Rex magnus Ptolemæus Filius Regis Ptolemæi & reginæ Arsinoes, deorum Fratrum, Regum Ptolemæi & Reginæ Berenices deorum Servatorum nepos.*

Geminata in hoc proœmio ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ & ΘΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΩΝ elogia ansam Begero præbuerat dubitandi de Antiquitate Monumenti. Hæctenus enim in *Ptolemaicæ* familiæ nummis, non nisi simplex ΘΕΩΝ supra *Soteris* & *Berenices* capita, simplexque ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ supra *Philadelphum* & *Arsinoen* comparuerant. At statim aureus est repertus post hæc objecta nummus, cum jugatis capitibus hinc *Ptolemæi Soteris* & *Berenices*, illinc *Philadelphî* & *Arsinoes*; illis quidem sine *Epigrapha*; his verò integrum

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tegrum præferentibus, ut in hac Inscriptione Adulitanâ, ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ elogium. Singularem hujusmodi nummum opportunè orbi erudito suppeditavit Clariss. Vaillantius. *Hist. Ptol. Regum pag. 52.* Isque sub initiis Ptolemæi Euergetis signatus fuit; tum scilicet cùm Philadelphum recens defunctum consecraret Euergetes, ut Arfinoem prius defunctam Philadelphus ipse consecraverat. Clarè igitur ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ titulum nummus hac Epigraphâ insignis explicat: nec minus clarè ΘΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΩΝ, hoc est, Soteris & Berenices *Divorum servatorum* titulum, Bucolici Poetæ carmen: Qui tamen Ἀρωγῆς pro Σώτηρος, *Auxiliautores* pro *Servatores*, Poeticâ suadente, dixit. *Theocriti Id. 17.*

Μηδὲ Φίλα ἢ πατρὸς θυώδεα; εἴσατο νηῶς.  
Ἐν δ' αὐτῆς χερσῶν περικαλλείας ἠδ' ἐλέφαντι  
Ἰδρυσεν, πάντας ἐπιχθονίοισιν ἀρωγῆς. i. e.

*Struxit odoriferum matricæ patrique facellum:  
Interiusque ipsos elephanto auroque decoros,  
Humano auxilium generi, duo numina fecit.*

Sed & alterum objectum à Begero est, nullos fuisse Philadelpho ex Arfinoe conjugè & sorore liberos; clarè illud traditum à Pausaniâ; & proinde, si verum fuerit, actum esse de Monumento. At nihil minus, insignissime Begere. E contrario, nova hinc orta lux, & testimonium Antiquitati redditum. Jure enim adoptivo & legitimo Divæ Arfinoes filium se tulit Euergetes: unde prælatum est iste minus solens verborum ordo ΤΙΟΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ pro alio longè usitatior ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΤΙΟΣ. Iterum ut uno eodemque jure, hoc est naturæ ipsius, non adoptionis lege, tum Berenices tum Soteris nepotem se innueret, admissa est insolita locutio, ΤΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ pro ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ἀπόγονος. Hanc interim adoptionem à Theocriti Scholiaste accipe, ad *Idyl. 17.* Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ φιλαδελφῷ συνόκει πρότερον Ἀρσινόη ἢ Λυσίμαχος, ἀφ' ἧς ἢ τὸς παῖδας ἐγέννησεν, Πτολεμαῖον, ἢ Λυσίμαχον, ἢ Βερενίκην. Ἐπιβυλώσαν δὲ ταύτην ἐν ἑρῶν, . . . ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς Κοπτὸν . . . ἢ τὴν ὁμοίαν ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην ἔγημε, ἢ εἰσεποίησατο αὐτῇ τὰς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας Ἀρσινόης γεννηθείας παῖδας. i. e. *Ptolemæo Philadelpho primo conjuncta fuit Arfinoe Lysimachi F. ex quâ & liberos suscepit, Ptolemæum (hoc est Euergetem nostrum) Lysimachum, & Berenicem. Hanc autem contra se conspirantem cùm detexerat, ablegavit eam Coptum in exilium, propriamque ipsius sororem Arfinoem maritam duxit. Eique ex Arfinoe priore genitos adoptavit liberos. Priorem igitur Arfinoem, damnatum, injustum, nullisque uspiam aut nummis aut monumentis honorandum nomen jure siluit Euergetes; alteram rectè inscribens adoptivam matrem, & Divæ sororis & Veneris Zephyritidis titulo, impensè ab Ægyptiis cultam.*

(\*) Τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ πατρὸς Ἡρακλῆος τῷ Διός. Paterno genere à Jove per Herculem ducto gloriatur; id quod Soteri Ptolemæo cum Alexandro Magno commune, intra ipsam Ptolemæorum aulam, Philadelpho & Euergeti æqualis, Theocritus Poeta cecinit.

Ἄμφω ἦδ' ἀπόγονος σφίν ὁ κάτερος Ἡρακλείδας. i. e.  
*His Heraclides proavus communis utriusque. Idyl. 17.*

(i) Τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ μητρὸς Διονύσου τῷ Διός. Qui matrem naturâ Arfinoem superiùs filebat, hic genus per eam ductum non silet Euergetes. Sed palam facit eam genitam à Lysimacho; Lysimachum generis sui Auctorem perhibuisse Bacchum. Hæc duo memorata genera demonstrant prius illud ΤΙΟΣ ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ i. e. *Filius Divorum Fratrum*, nonnisi sensu adoptionis, quoad matrem accipi. Aliter idem esset Euergeti & Paternum & Maternum genus. Sanè ex fratre & sorore uterinâ genitis diversum esse non potest.

(\*) Παρολαβὼν τὸ πατρὸς, κ. τ. λ. i. e. *cùm accepisset à patre regnum.* De tradito Euergeti à Philadelpho patre imperio, Monumento plenè concinit Theocritus.

Καὶ μὲν Φοινίκας Σοπτέμεναι, Ἀραβίας τε,  
Καὶ Συρίας, Λιβύης τε, κελαινῶν τ' Αἰθιοπῶν.  
Παμφυλίσι τε παῖσι καὶ ἀρχαῖταις Κιλίκιας  
Σημαίνης, Λυκίους τε Φιλοπυλίοις τε Κάρεσσιν,  
Καὶ νῆσοις Κυκλάδεσσιν—Idyl. 17.

*Partim Phœnicas, partim Libyaque Syrosque,  
Atque Arabas partim sibi vendicat, Æthiopsaque,  
Pamphylisq̄ue omnes, Cilicisq̄ue basile gerentes,  
Et Lyciam, Cariamque, & Cycladas æquore sparsas.*

(7) μετὰ ἐλεφάντων Τρωγλοδυτικῶν καὶ Αἰθιοπικῶν, ὧς ὁ τε πατήρ αὐτοῦ ἢ αὐτὸς πρότερος ἐκ τῶν χώρων τούτων ἐθήρυσαν. i. e. cum Elephantis Troglodyticis Æthiopicisque, quos & regis pater, & rex ipse Euergetes primi ex semibus istis venatu ceperunt. Philadelphus huic venatui unicè intentus Ptolemaidem condidit in sinu Arabico, ea ratione Ptolemaidem Θεῶν & Πηθίθης i. e. venaticam cognominatam. Eumque Agatharcides à Photio excerptus primum dicit instituisse Elephantorum atque ejusmodi belluarum venationem. Quod tamen cautius & verius in Inscriptione nostrâ de Troglodyticis & Æthiopicis elephantis, perque eas solummodo regiones venatione, affirmatur. Simili restrictione Hieronymus ad Danielem cap. xi. Narrant (inquit) Historiâ Ptolemaum Philadelphum habuisse elephantos, quos primus eduxit ex Æthiopia, quadringentos. Indicorum enim usum elephantorum quis non novit antiquiorem?

(8) ἐξεστράδωσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, κ. τ. λ. . . . κερλεύσας δὲ ἐντὸς Ἐυφράτης χώρου πάσας, κ. τ. λ. . . . διέβη τὸν Ἐυφράτην ποταμόν. i. e. Expeditionem in Asiam fecit, rediitque omni ultra Euphratem regione, trajecit fluvium. Hoc est quod Historicè attigit Appianus in Syriacis p. m. 201. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλαδέλφῳ . . . ἐς Συρίαν ἐπέβη, καὶ ἐς Βαβυλῶνα ἤλασε. i. e. in Syriam impetu facto Babylonem usque penetravit. Prophetice vero Daniel cap. xi. ψ. 7. veniet cum exercitu, & ingreditur provinciam regis Aquilonis, & abutetur eis & obtinebit. Hieronymus quoque in Danielem commentatus, abusus est eis, inquit, & obtinuit, in tantum ut Syriam caperet, & Ciliciam, superioresque partes trans Euphratem, & propemodum universam Asiam. Unde & Josephus contra Apionem. l. 2. c. 5. Τρίτος Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ λεγόμενος Ἐυεργέτης, κατασχὼν ὅλην Συρίαν καὶ Κερέτες, ἃ ποῖ ἐν Ἀιγύπτῳ θεοῖς χαλεπήεα τῆς νίκης ἔθυσεν· ἀλλὰ παρρηγενομένος εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα πολλὰς, ὡς ἡμῶν νόμιμὸν εἶναι, ἐπέβησε θυσίας τῶ θεῷ, καὶ ἀνέθηκε ἀναθήματα τῆς νίκης αἴτια. i. e. Ptolemæus tertius, cognomine Euergetes, cum totam vi Syriam obtinuerat, non illis in Ægypto diis victoriae charisteria sacrificavit: sed præsens Hierosolymis multa, ritu nostro, Deo peregit sacrificia, & digna istâ victoriâ donaria sacravit.

(9) ἀναζητήσας ὅσα ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερά ἐξ Ἀιγύπτου ἐξήχθη, καὶ ἀνακομίσας εἰς Ἀιγύπτον. i. e. cum perquisivisset quæcumque à Persis ex Ægypto aueræ fuerant, res sacras, easque unâ cum aliâ ex locis congestâ gazâ in Ægyptum reportasset. En & rem, & verba sacra Danielis prophetiæ c. xi. ψ. 8. omnimodè respondentia. Insuper & Deos eorum & Sculptilia, vasa quoque pretiosa auri & argenti, captiva ducet in Ægyptum. Quibus addendus Hieronymus & servata ab eo Historia, lapidis non minus quàm prophetiæ interpretes. Ptolemæus, cognomento Euergetes, diripiens regnum Seleuci quadraginta millia talentorum argenti tulit; & vasa pretiosa, simulacraque deorum duo millia quingenta, in quibus erant quæ Cambyfes, captâ Ægypto, in Persas asportaverat. Denique gens Ægyptiorum, quia post multos annos illos eorum retulerat, Euergetem eum appellavit. Suffragatur his prolatus à Vaillantio Thebanorum nummus, hinc habens caput Jovis; illinc aquilam cum epigraphe ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Hi scilicet hunc cognominis honorem primi detulisse visi, læti ob restituta sacra, quæ Cambyfes, in censo apud Thebas Jovis templo, spoliaverat. vid. Herodot. lib. 3. cap. 24.

(10) ἄλα τῶν ὀρυκθέντων ποταμῶν. i. e. per manufactos amnes. Διῶρυγας vero intelligit; hoc est alveos circa Euphratem, non dissimiles iis qui circa Nilum, ductos. Per eos scilicet;

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scilicet, exundante sub æstatem flumine, ab Assyriâ Arabiam versus submittebatæ erant Ptolemæi copiæ. Interim ποταμός, hoc est amnes sive fluvios, eos vocat, non aliter atque eorum unum Palacottam, alias Pallacopam, ab Appiano & Arriano nominatum novimus. Cui tamen ἴσι διώρυξ ὁ Παλλακόπας ἐκ τῆς Ἐυφράτου, ἄρχη δὲ ἐκ πηγῶν τῆς ἀνίχων ποταμῆς. i. e. *Alveus est Pallacopas ex Euphrate ductus, non à suis fontibus exoriens fluvius.* Arrianus de expedit Alex. l. 7. c. 21. conferendus & Straboni lib. xvi. de his ipsis circa Euphratem alveis agenti.

(11) μεθ' ἃ τὰ μὲν ἔγγιστα τῆ βασιλείᾳ ἔθνη εἰρηδύεσθαι κελεύσας. i. e. *Post debellatam Asiam, finitimis circa regiam gentibus, ad pacem redire iussis.* Hæc omnino pertinent ad compressam in Ægypto seditionem istam, quam & Justinus memoravit & Hieronymus. Hic enim Ptolemæum in terram suam tum reversum tradit, cum audisset in Ægypto seditionem moveri. Ille verò; (lib. 27. c. 2.) nisi in Ægyptum domesticâ seditione revocatus esset [Ptolemæus] totum regnum Seleuci occupâisset.

(12) Γάζη ἔθνη. i. e. *Gaza Gentes.* Duas credo intelligi, quarum utriusque clarè fati & explicita apud Plinium mentio, lib. 6. cap. 29. *Gaza oppidum, inquit, promontorium, & portus Mossylytes, quo Cinnamomum devchitur. Hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit. Aliqui unum Æthiopiæ oppidum ultra ponunt in littore, Baragaza, i. e. maritimum Gaza.*

(13) Ἄνα i. e. *castellum Aven.* Ejus notitia à Nonnosò est apud Photium *Cod. iii.* μέγιστον ἐφ' ἂν βίαια περὶ χωρίον Ἄνη προσνομαζόμενον (κεῖται δὲ ἡ Ἄνη ἐν μέσῳ τῆς τε τῶν Ἀνξυριτῶν ἢ τῶν Ἀδαλιῶν πόλεως) ἐλεφάντων πλήθος ἢ ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν ἴσον χιλιῶδων πέντε. i. e. *Maximum oblatum est spectaculum circa castellum Aven dictum (est verò Aven inter Axunitarum & Adulitarum urbem media) elephantorum nempe multitudo non exigua, imò millia ferme quinque.*

(14) Ταγγαίτας, *cod. Vaticano ἔθνη ταγγαίτων. Tangaitarum gentem.* At verò If. Vossius, qui Florentinam hanc evolverat inscriptionem, ejusque præ Romanâ integritatem mirum in modum deprædicat in aureolis ad Pomponium Melam observatioribus, non ταγγαίτας legit, sed Παγγαίτας. In quo judicium & conjecturam suam secutus videtur vir doctissimus, potius quam elementi in MS. ductum. Nimirum id egit Vossius, ut Diodori Siculi, & Ptolemaici nostri marmoris, & emendatâ à se Melæ auctoritate demonstraret, Panchaiam, decantatam à Poetis Thuriferam regionem, non Arabiæ Felicis, at Æthiopiæ fuisse portionem. *If. Vossius ad P. Melam, l. 3. c. 8.*

(15) Στὸν Λόκῃς Κώμης, *ab Albo vico.* Ejus scilicet cujus meminit Strabo lib. xvi. Ælius Gallus, inquit, missus ab Augusto Cæsare ἦκεν εἰς Λόκῃν κώμην τῆς Ναβαταίων γῆς, ἐμπορείον μέγα i. e. *pervenit ad Album vicum, Nabatarum regionis, emporium magnum.* Hujus verò, falem hoc nomine, emporii nulla videtur fuisse celebritas Cosmæ nostri tempore: aliter illud intra Blemmyum in oppositâ continente fines, mercator, & navigator tantus, non quæsisset. *vide Cosmæ notam k.*

(16) ἐπολέμησα — χώρας — ἔθνη — i. e. *debellavi regiones, gentes.* Quod multoties in hæc Inscriptione verbum istud ἐπολέμησα cum casu quarto construatur; nihil in eo peccatum est contra syntaxin grammaticalem: sed Hellenisticum est, veram laudatæ inscriptionis & originem & antiquitatem prodens. Id enim, ignotum classicis scriptoribus, utramque facit paginam in Versione LXX-virali, eodem, ac ipsa inscriptio, & tempore & loco natâ. Ex. gr. *Isa. xxxvi. 10. ἀνέβημεν ἐπὶ χώρας ταύτην πολεμήσαι αὐτήν. xxix. 1. πόλις. . . ἐν ἐπολέμησε Δαβὶδ. Pfal. cxxviii. 1. πλεονάκεις ἐπολέμησάν με. Jer. xlviii. 10. ὄχροντε πολεμῆν αὐτήν.* Pari ratione inferiùs in inscriptione legitur *κατέλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀδύλῃν θυσιάσαι,* cui similem constructionem alibi vix reperies quàm apud LXX. Ex gr. 2. *Paralip. xxvi. 16. ἐισῆλθεν Ὀζίας εἰς τὸν ναὸν κυεῖν θυμιάσαι.* ut omittam *ἐχαρυσάμην, δὲ χαρυσίαν ἔχων, τῇ ἡμέρῃ γῆ,* aliaque quæ à Classicis parciùs adhibita, huic tamen inscriptioni cum Hellenisticis communia notabit Lector. De istâ quidem Hellenisticâ, rectè sic vocatur necne, nondum inter doctos convenit. At de re ipsâ, hoc est an mutationem passî sit Græca lingua, occasione Macedonum in Ægypto & Syriâ regnantium, nemo unquam dubitaverit.

(17) Πάσις

# PTOLEMÆI EUERGETIS. 87

(17) Πάντα ὑπὸ ἡμοῦ κόσμον. *Totum sub me Rege mundum.* Κόσμος & mundus non semper univcrsum absolutè sumptum, sed & aliquando partem aliquam Univerfi insigniorem significant. Græcè igitur Clemens in *Ep. ad Romanos*, ὁ μὲν Ὀκεανὸν κόσμος. Latine Propertius, *lib. 4. eleg. 3. Cogor ἔξ τῆς tabulæ pictos ediscere mundos.*

(18) Θυσίαις ὑπὲρ τῶν πλωζομένων. *Sacrificatum pro navigantibus.* Ecce titulum Euergeti certè nostro bene notum & familiarem: qui nempe Pharam Alexandrinum, à patris ejus, Regis Ptolemæi Philadelphi, anno primo, condecoraverat: ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΚΝΙΔΙΟΣ ΔΕΣΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΕΙΝ ΤΗΡ ΠΛΩΖΟΜΕΝΩΝ. Vide Strabonem l. xvii. & Luciani *Quom. scrib. sit Historia.* Plinium verò lib. 36. cap. 12.

(19) ἔτει τῆς ἡμῶν βασιλείας κζ. *Anno Regni mei 27.* Annum ita lego viceſimum septimum, ut in Vaticano codice, numeralibus expressum. Huic enim respondent nummi Ptolemæici, annum regni modo simili notantes; ut & lapis iste Chronographus (qui tamen est sequioris ævi) Menandri Poætæ ætatem sic designans. ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΠΕΙΘΟΥΣ ΚΗΦΙΣΙΕΥΣ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΘΗ. ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΕΤΕΛΕΥΤΗΣΕΝ. ΕΤΩΝ. Ἡ. ΚΑΙ. Ἡ. . . . ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ Ἡ. ΚΑΙ. Ἡ. ΕΤΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΣ. *Grut. mxxvii. Vid. Dodwelli de Dicæarcho Dissert. p. 52. Ἐπι ἀντιμωρῶν ad Gruteri Pag. cmxviii. Epigr. 12.*

Non pauci olim Ptolemæo nostro Euergeti tantummodo 25. regni annos tribuerunt, secuti nempe Canonem regum à Nabonassaro deductum. Is verò Canon ad rationes Astronomicas, non Historicas compositus, nulla regnandi agnoscit initia, nisi (ut inquit Censorinus) à primo die mensis ejus, cui apud Ægyptios nomen est *Thoth*. Qui igitur ratione istâ Astronomicâ viginti quinque annos regnaverit, Historicâ veritate integros viginti sex implere potuit Euergetes. Et rotidem impleſſe quidem, inter recentiores Chronographos, asserit Lydiatus nostras; de emendatione temporum pag. 91. *extincto Ptolemæo Euergete postquam regnaverat 26. annos, Ægypti regnum adeptus est ejus filius Ptolemæus Philopator.* Idem aliquanto plenius inter veteres Historicos Auctor Josephus adstruit, secundum exemplar Antiquitatum in Collegio Novo Oxoniæ servatum. *Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Φιλάδελφον τὴν βασιλείαν κατέλαβε Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ καλούμενος Ἐυεργέτης, ἧπὶ ὅλοις ἔτεσιν κς. i. e. Post Philadelphum regnum obtinuit Ptolemæus, cognomine Euergetes, viginti sex totis annis.* Vide Josephum à doctiss. Hudsono editum, pag. 519. Hæc satis innuere videntur quod expressum est in monumento nostro; inchoatum nempe fuisse annum regni viceſimum septimum; quem quidem vincendi, regnandi, vivendi finem habuit Euergetes.

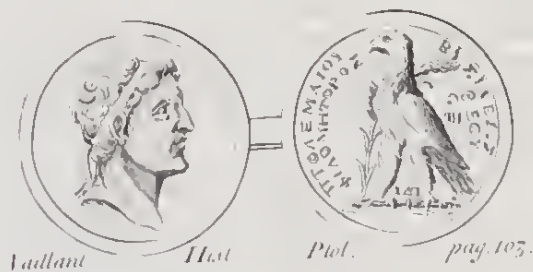
Nodum aliter solvit ὁ μακαρίτης Henr. Dodwellus, in Historicis certè & Chronographicis, immensâ Vir doctriâ, & promptissimo ingenio Auctor. Numero ille Canonis Astronomici nimio plus adstrictus “Annum, inquit, regni κζ huic Euergeti tribuit Monumentum Adulitanum. Is numerus si rectè se habeat, eum quoque cum patre commune biennium habuisse necesse erit, ut habuit cum avo pater. *Vide supra laudatam de Dicæarcho dissertationem p. 56. inter veteres Geographos Oxon. 1703.*

Nihil moramur de Monumento Adulitano, judicium dicam, an præjudicium, Cl. Joannis Harduini; in suis certè Conjectoris audacissimi; at de alienis mortalium, quos terra tulit, suspiciosissimi; cuique nihil sincerum visum in omni antiquâ Latinitate, præter Tullium, Plinium, Maronis Georgica, Flacci Sermones & Epistolas, Inscriptiones admodum paucas, Fastosque nonnullos. *Vide ejus Chron. vet. Test. pag. 168. Ἐπι τῶν ἀριθμῶν Herodiadum p. 60.* Huic scilicet, ut & Cl. Begero, displicuere conjunctim lecta ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ vocabula. Utrique igitur in his notis eadem operâ responsum est. Statque contra clarus ille à Vaillantio, bono literarum fato, prolatus nummus. *vide supra pag. 76, 83.*

*N. B. pag. 73. lin. 19. legendum, Jacobus Sponius. p. 80. l. 20. genu tenuis.*

*Ptolemæus & Cleopatra Dii Philometores.*

CUM rarissima sit Regum Ptolemæorum in lapidibus antiquis mentio, huic qui præcessit Ptolemæi Evergetis monumento subjungitur Cypria, quæ ad manum est, Inscriptio, Ptolemæi sexti & Cleopatraz ejus uxoris sororisque, titulis insignis. Debetur illa viro eruditissimo, amicitiaque mecum conjunctissimo, Rev. S. Lisle, S. T. P. qui propria eam manu, apud Citium olim urbem, oppidum nunc *Larnaka*, exscripsit.



ΗΠΟΛΙΣ

ΑΓΙΑΝΔΑΜΟΘΕΤΟΥΚΡΗΤΑΤΟΝΑΡΧΙΣΩΜΑΤΟΦΥΛΑΚΑ  
 ΚΑΙΕΠΙΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΕΝΚΑΙΕΥΝΟΙΑΣ  
 ΤΗΣΕΙΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΑΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΝ  
 ΚΑΙΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΝΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΝ  
 ΤΗΝΑΔΕΛΦΗΝΘΕΟΥΣΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΑΣΚΑΙΤΑΤΕΚΝΑ  
 ΑΥΤΩΝΚΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣΑΥΤΗΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΣΙΑΣ.

Ἡ πόλις

*Hoc honore profecuta est Citiensum Civitas*

Ἀγίαν<sup>(1)</sup> Δαμοθέτα Κρήτα, Ἀρχισωμαλοφύλακα<sup>(2)</sup>, ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως, ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν ἢ εὐνοίας τῆς εἰς βασιλέα<sup>(3)</sup> Πτολεμαῖον, καὶ βασίλισσαν Κλεοπάτραν, τὴν ἀδελφὴν, θεῶς Φιλομήτορας, ἢ τὰ τέκνα<sup>(4)</sup> αὐτῶν, ἢ τῆς εἰς αὐτὴν εὐεργεσίας.

*Hegiam<sup>(1)</sup> Damotheta F. Cretensem, è primoribus<sup>(2)</sup> corporis custodiariis, & Civitatis præfectum, virtutis ergo, & benevolentia erga regem<sup>(3)</sup> Ptolemæum, & reginam Cleopatram Sororem, Deos Philometoras, liberosq; <sup>(4)</sup> eorum, & beneficentia erga ipsam civitatem.*

*Ad*

# PTOLEMAEUS ET CLEOPATRA. 89

## Ad Inscriptionem notæ.

(1) Ἁγίαν *Hegiam*. Id nominis, Ἡγίαν varietate dialecti scriptum, habemus apud Laertium, inter curatores Platonis Testamenti; & apud Polybium, inter *Phocæensium* legatos ad Antiochum Seleuci missos.

(2) ἀρχισωμαποφύλακα. Ita & Pseudo-Aristeas, in LXXII interpretum historiâ, Ptolemæi Philadelphi memorat Σωσίβιον τὸν Ταρσύνιον καὶ Ἀνδρέαν ἀρχισωμαποφύλακας. Erant enim tum circa Alexandrum M., tum circa ejus in regnis successores, ἀρχισωμαποφύλακες & σωμαποφύλακες primores nempe, & inferiores *corporis custodiarum*. Ita vocem verto auctoritate Inscriptionis Latinæ *CORPOR. CUSTODIARIOR.* superius jam pag. 35. allatæ. Primores erant qui in Macedonum aulis Regis φίλοι, i. e. amici, vocabantur; inferiores qui, è nobilissimis familiis, in eundem ordinem juvenes allecti, officium obibant à Curtio, lib. 5. c. 1. descriptum. *Inter epulas, inquit, hi sunt regis ministri: iidemque equos ineunti prælium admovent, venantemque comitantur; & vigiliarum vices ante cubiculi fores servant.*

(3) βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον καὶ βασίλισσαν Κλεοπάτραν τὴν ἀδελφὴν, θεῶς φιλομήτορες. Hi geniti iisdem parentibus, Rege Ptolemæo Epiphane, & Cleopatrá Antiochi magni Filiâ, grato in matrem animo, quod Patri superstes & regno & matrimonio eos sociaverat, *Philometoras, hoc est, matris amatores*, se ferebant: nec *Philometoras* solum, sed & *Deos Philometoras*: exemplo eorum quos in præcedente monumento vidimus; ΘΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΩΝ, & ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Nisi quod hi mortui à successoribus, illi à se vivi consecrarentur. Præclarus ille quem Vaillantio debemus nummus, hos Ptolemæo honores anno regni 14, hoc est ante Christum 165, delatos testatur. Eodem cum reginâ Cleopatrá, sorore conjugæ, communicatos hæc primum inscriptio prodidit.

Cleopatra, mortuo Philometore, & alteri uterino fratri Regi Ptolemæo Evergeti II. nupsit. Ejus igitur, aut ejus ex Philometore Filiæ, Cleopatrx, quam postea idem Evergetes II. uxorem duxit, mentio est in marmore, olim Delio, nunc Oxoniensi.

ΜΑΡΚΟΝ ΣΥΓΓΕΝΗ  
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ  
ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ  
ΑΥΚΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΑΙΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΥΙΟΥ  
ΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ ΙΑΡΕΤΗΣ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ ΚΑΙ  
ΚΑΛΟΚΑΓΑΘΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΑΤΤΟΥΣ  
ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣ ΑΠΟ ΔΩΝΙΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙ

i. e. MARCUM. COGNATUM. REGIS. PTOLEMAEI. EVERGETIS. ET. REGINAE. CLEOPATRAE. ET. PROPRAETOREM. LUCIUS. ET. CAIUS. PEDII. CAII. FILII. ROMANI. VIRTUTIS. ERGO. ET. BONITATIS. ET. ERGA. IPSOS. BENEVOLENTIAE. *posuere.* APOLLINI. DIANAÆ.

(4) καὶ τὰ τέκνα & *liberos*, pro consuetâ nempe in Aulâ Ptolemæorum formulâ. Hinc Philometoris avus Ptolemæus ipse Philopator, datâ de Judæis Epistolâ, 3 Macc. vii. Ἐγγράμεθα καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰ τέκνα ἡμῶν. i. e. *Valemus & nos & liberi nostri.* Pseudo-Aristeas quoque in spurgiâ ad Philadelphum datâ. Ἀυτὸς τε ἕρρωστο, καὶ ἡ βασίλισσα Ἀρσινόη, ἡ ἀδελφὴ, καὶ τὰ τέκνα καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι. i. e. *Et tu ipse, & Regina Arsinoe, soror vestra, & liberi bene valeant.* Ubi cautè *liberos*; nec Ptolemæi dixit, nec Arsinoes: quia diverso jure, hujus erant adoptione, illius naturâ liberi. Ut enim omnia finxerit, at omnia rei disconvenientia non finxit Aristeas. *vid. Mon. Adul. Not. 3.*

## Donaria Apollinis Didymei.

GRYPH  
cum  
LYRA.



Sculptura  
supra Tem-  
pli Mileſi  
Epistylum.



ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ  
ΔΙΔΥΜΕΥΣ  
ἐ Καλυδα  
νομίμω.

Ultrò nos vocat, & remoratur aliò properantes, revisendus iterum insignis Mileſius lapis: is nempe quem Regis Seleuci Monumentum à fronte ornat. Ab initio enim plura alia custodiit *Donaria Apollinis Didymei*, dextro lævoque ejus lateri commissa, quorum partem nobis invidit longa ætas; partem ipsa maculavit, quæ locum obsidet, barbaries; at partem aliquam servavit felix Sherardi diligentia, posthæc dum stabunt literæ, nec interire, nec sordescere metuentem. Quod ergo primum hîc insequitur, priore sui parte satis integrum, & regis Prusæ nomine nobilitatum, ætatem spondet annorum ante Christum plus minus 155. Secundum & Tertium, cùm eidem sint inscripta lapidi, par est ut ad idem fere tempus referantur.

### I.

\* in progr.  
ΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΤΟΥ

ΕΠΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥΤΟΥΘΕΟΥ  
\* ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΥΤΟΥΜΕΤΑΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ  
ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΟΥΝΤΟΣΔΕΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ  
ΤΟΥΜΕΝΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥΚΑΤΑ  
ΠΟΙΗΣΙΝΔΕΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥΤΟΥΜΑΙΩ  
ΝΟΣΤΑΜΙΕΥΟΝΤΩΝΔΕΚΑΙΠΑΡ  
ΕΔΡΕΥΟΝΤΩΝΕΝΤΩΠΕΡΩΙΔΗΜ...  
.ΥΤΟΥΠΑΣΙΩΝΟΣΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥΤΟΥ  
ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝΟΣΤΑΔΕΑΝΕΤΕΘΗΤΩΙ  
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΥΔΡΙΑΕΦΗΣΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ

ΑΠΟΛ-



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. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΔΙΔΥΜΕΩΣ ΟΛΚΗΝΑΓ  
 ΟΥΣΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ ΧΙΛΙΑΣ ΤΕΤΡΑΚ  
 ΟΣΙΑΣ ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΦΙΑΛΗ ΑΠΟΛΛΩ  
 ΝΟΣ ΔΙΔΥΜΕΩΣ ΕΚΤΗΣ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΛΕΙΣΗΣ  
 ΑΠΑΡΧΗΣ ΥΠΟ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ ΟΛ  
 ΚΗΝΑΓΟΥΣΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΣΙΑΣ  
 ΚΥΔΙΚΗΝ ΩΝ ΦΙΑΛΗ ΟΛΚΗΝΑΓΟΥΣΑ ΑΛΕ  
 ΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ ΕΚΑΤΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΕΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΡΑΤ.  
 ΚΟΥ ΦΙΑΛΗ ΟΛΚΗΝΑΓΟΥΣΑ ΜΙΛΗΣΙΑΣ Ε  
 ΝΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΚΑΝΟΥΝΤΗΣ ΦΥΛΗΣΑΣ Ω  
 ΤΙΔΟΣ ΟΛΚΗΝΑΓΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ ΠΕΝΤ  
 ΑΚΟΣΙΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΑΔΕΣ  
 ΔΥΟ ΟΛΚΗΝΑΓΟΥΣΑΙ ΗΜΕΝΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ  
 ΟΚΤΑΚΟΣΙΑΣ ΕΙΚΟΣΙ ΗΔ ΟΚΤΑΚΟΣΙΑΣ ΤΡΙΑ  
 ΚΟΝΤΑ ΕΞ ΙΒΑΝΩΤΙΣ ΧΡΥΣΗΝΑ  
 ΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΟΛΚΗΝΑΓΟΥΣΑ  
 ΧΡΥΣΟΥΣ ΕΚΑΤΟΝ ΤΟ ΔΕ ΕΜΒΟΛΟΝ ΑΤΤΗΣ ΑΡ  
 ΓΥΡΟΥΝΑΓΟΝ ΔΡΑΧΜΑΣ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ ΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΡΕΙΣ Ο  
 ΒΟΛΟΝ ΕΝΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΕΚΑΜΑΣ ΑΡΤΗΣ ΕΚΥΦΟΣ  
 ΧΡΥΣΟΥΣ ΟΛΚΗΝΑΓΩΝ ΧΡΥΣΟΥΣ ΕΚΑΤΟΝ ΟΓΔΟ  
 ΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΕΠΤΑ ΗΜΙΧΡΥΣΟΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΩ \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

Ἐπὶ Στεφανηφόρον τῷ θεῷ Θεο-  
 κλείτῃ τῷ Μεταμενοδώρῃ, προφη-  
 τούουλος δὲ <sup>(1)</sup> Ἀντιπάτρῃ τῷ Μενί-  
 στρατῇ, καὶ πόνησιν δὲ Μενάνδρῃ  
 τῷ Μαϊῶνι, ταμιδούουλον <sup>(2)</sup> δὲ καὶ  
 παρεδρδούουλον ἐν τῷ Ἱερῷ Δημη-  
 τρεῖ τῷ Πασιῶνι, Ἐκαταίῃ τῷ  
 Ἀρτέμιωνι, τάδε ἀνέλεθη τῷ Ἀ-  
 πόλλωνι. Ὑδρία, ἐφ' ἧς ἐπιγραφή  
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΔΙΔΥΜΕ-  
 ΩΣ, ὀλκὴν ἄγασα Ἀλεξανδρείας  
 χιλίας τετρακοσίας ἐνενηκοντα.  
 Φιάλη Ἀπόλλωνος Διδυμέως ἐκ  
 τῆς ἀποσταλείσης <sup>(3)</sup> ἀπαρχῆς ὑπὸ  
 βασιλέως <sup>(4)</sup> Περσίου, ὀλκὴν ἄγασα

Sub Dei Stephanephoro The-  
 ocrито F. Metamenodori, Prophe-  
 ta verò <sup>(1)</sup> Antipatro F. Menistrati,  
 Poetâ Menandro F. Maonis, Prae-  
 fectis <sup>(2)</sup> Aeriis, & Adfessoribus in  
 Templo Demetrio F. Pasionis, He-  
 catæo F. Artemonis, dedicata hæc  
 Apollini fuere. Hydria, super  
 quam inscriptio APOLLINIS DIDY-  
 MEI, pondere æquans drachmas A-  
 lexandrinas mille quadringentas  
 nonaginta. Phiala Apollinis Didy-  
 mei ex <sup>(3)</sup> primitiis que missæ sunt  
 à Rege <sup>(4)</sup> Prusia, pondere æquans  
 Alexandrinas trecentas. Cyzice-  
 Ἀλεξ-

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Ἀλεξανδρείας τετρακοσίας. Κυζι-  
κηϊῶν φιάλη, ὀλκὴν ἄγρσα Ἀ-  
λεξανδρείας ἕκαλον. Κρατέες τῆ  
Κρατῆϊκῆς φιάλης, ὀλκὴν ἄγρσα Μι-  
λησῖας ἐνενηκονία. Κανῶν τῆς Φύ-  
λης Ἀσώτιδος, ὀλκὴν ἄγρον Ἀλεξ-  
ανδρείας πεντακοσίας. Βασιλείως  
Περσῖς <sup>(1)</sup> Περσιάδες δύο, ὀλκὴν  
ἄγρσαι, ἡ μὲν Ἀλεξανδρείας ὀκτα-  
κοσίας εἴκοσι, ἡ δ' ὀκτακοσίας τετρά-  
κοσια ἕξ. Λιβανωτῖς χρυσῆ Ἀπόλ-  
λωνος καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος, ὀλκὴν ἄγρ-  
σα χρυσῆς ἕκαλον τὸ δ' ἔμβολο-  
[ν αὐτῆς ἀρ]γυρεν, ἄγρον δραχ-  
μαῖς τεσσαράκοντα τρεῖς, ὄβολον  
[ένα. Βασιλείως Καμασαρῆς σκύ-  
φος] χρυσῆς ὀλκὴν ἄγρων χρυσῆς  
ἕκαλον ὀγδοήκοντα ἐπτά, ἡμίχρυσον.  
Ἀρτέμιω <sup>(2)</sup> \* \* \* \* \*

norum Phiala, pondere æquans A-  
lexandrinæ centum. Crateæ F.  
Craticæ Phiala, pondere æquans  
Milesias nonaginta. Canistrum tri-  
būs Asotidis, pondere æquans A-  
lexandrinæ quingentas. Regis  
Prusie <sup>(1)</sup> Prusiades duæ, pondere  
æquantur, una quidem Alexan-  
drinæ octingentas viginti; altera  
verò octingentas triginta sex. A-  
cerra thuraria aurea Apollinis  
& Dianæ, pondere æquans au-  
reos centum: ejusque repagulum  
argenteum, æquans drachmas  
quadragesima tres, obolum [unum.  
Reginæ Camasartæ scyphus] au-  
reus, pondere æquans aureos cen-  
tum octoginta septem, cum dimi-  
dio. Artemo <sup>(2)</sup> \* \* \* \* \*

II.

\* sic ΕΠΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΟΥ \* ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥ  
ΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΒΩΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΗΜΑΝΤΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΕΥ  
ΟΝΤΟΣ ΔΕΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΕΔΡΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΕΡΩΙΚ  
\* sic ΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥ \* ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ ΤΑ ΔΕ ΑΝΕ  
ΤΕ ΘΗΤΩΙΑ ΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ ΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΤΟΥΤ . . .  
ΩΣΦΙΑΛΗ ΒΟΗΓΙΑ ΙΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΦΗΣ ΕΠΙ  
ΓΡΑΦΗ ΟΛΚΗ ΕΠΙΧΩΡΙΑΙ ΕΝ ΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑΚΥΤΙΚΗ  
ΝΩΝΦΙΑΛΗ ΕΦΗΣ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΟΛΚΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ  
ΡΕΙΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΝ.

Ἐπὶ Στεφανηφόρου Μενεκράτου,  
προφήτου Βαβῶνος τῆ Ἀγη-  
μάντις, ταμιθίου δὲ καὶ παρε-  
δρεύουτος ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ Καλλικρά-  
της τῆ Ἀπολλωνίως τὰδε ἀνέθηθη  
τῷ Ἀπολλωνί. Ἀθηναίως τῆ Τ . . .

Sub Stephanophoro Menecrate,  
Propheta Babone F. Agemanti,  
Præfesto Ærarii, & adfessore in  
Templo, Callicrate F. Apollonii,  
dedicata hæc Apollini fuere. A-  
thenæi F. T . . . is Phiala Bo-  
ως

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ως φιάλη <sup>(7)</sup> Βοηγία νικήσαντος, ἐφ' ἧς ἐπιγραφή [ὄλκῃ] ἐπιχώριαι ἐνενηκοντία. Κυζικηνῶν φιάλη ἐφ' ἧς ἐπιγραφή, ὄλκῃ Ἀλεξάνδρειαι ἑκατον.

*um* <sup>(7)</sup> *venatu victoris, super quam inscriptio, pondus drachma nostra Milesiæ nonaginta. Cyzicenorum phiala supra quam inscriptio, pondus Alexandrinæ centum.*

### III.

ΕΠΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥΕΥΚΡΑΤΟΥ\*ΤΟΥ..... \* sic  
 .. ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ.....  
 .. ΤΟΥ ΕΥΑΝΔΡΙΔΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΕΥΟΝΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ  
 ΠΑΡΕΔΡΕΥΟΝΤΩΝ ΝΕΝΤΩΝ ΗΡΩΙΑ ΕΩΔΑΜ  
 Α ΤΟΥ ΔΑΜΙΔΟΣ ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΥΩΝΙΔΟΥ  
 ΤΑ ΔΕ ΑΝΕΤΕΘΗΤΩ ΙΑ ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΙΕΣΧΑΡΙΣΧΡΥΣ  
 Η ΟΛΚΗΝ ΑΓΟΥΣ ΑΧΡΥΣΟΥΣ ΠΕΝΤΑΚΟΣΙΟΥΣ Η ΠΡΟ  
 ΣΕΝΕΧΘΕΙΣ ΔΥΠΟΤΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΡΕΘΕ  
 ΝΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΑΣ ΚΑΤΑΣ \* \* \* \* \*

Ἐπὶ Στεφανηφόρου Ἐυκράτου τῆ  
 . . . . προφητεύοντος δὲ Ἀντιπάτρου . . . .  
 . . . τῆ Ἐυανδρίδα, ταμιεύοντων  
 δὲ καὶ παρεδρεύοντων ἐν τῷ Ἱερῷ  
 Λεωδάμα τῆ Δάμιδος, Ἰάσονος  
 τῆ Μυωνίδα, τάδε ἀνέτεθη τῷ Ἀ-  
 πόλλωνι. Ἐχάρις χρυσοῦ ὄλκῃ ἀ-  
 γουσα χρυσοῦ πεντακοσίου, ἡ προ-  
 σενεχθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν  
 αἰρεθέντων ἐπὶ ταῖς κατὰ <sup>(8)</sup> \* \* \* \*

*Sub Stephanephoro Eucrate F.  
 . . . . Prophetâ verò Antipatro . . . .  
 . . F. Euandridæ, Præfektis Æra-  
 rii, ὃ Adfessoribus in Templo,  
 Leodamâ F. Damidis, Jasone F.  
 Myonidis, dedicata hæc Apollini  
 fuere. Thuribulum aureum pon-  
 dere equans aureos quingentos,  
 oblatum à viris qui electi fuere  
 ad \* \* \* \* \**

### *Ad Donaria Apollinis Didymei notæ.*

(1) Προφητεύοντος Ἀντιπάτρου, κατὰ ποιήσιν δὲ Μενάνδρου. i. e. *Prophetâ Antipatro, Poetâ verò Menandro.* Prophetæ, Milesii hujus oraculi ministri, forte solebant eligi. Quod testatur inscriptio, secundæ hujus operis parti reservata, Προφητῆς. ἀμα. καὶ. Κεῖραρχου. Φλαβιανου. λαβων. παρὰ. τῆς. πατρίδος. τῆν. προφητείαν. ἀνακληρωθεί. κ. τ. λ. Cùm verò sorte electi omnes poetico ingenio non essent præditi, his aliquando substitutus est Poeta, qui edenda à Prophetâ responsa metricè componeret. Cui simile est quod, de Delphico agens oraculo, nos docet Strabo. Ibi nempe Pythiam, hoc est Prophetani fœminam, vaticinari quidem tum metricè, tum profaicè, εἰλεῖναι δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἰς μέτρον ποιητῆς τινος ὑπεργνώσας τῷ Ἱερῷ. i. e. *Poetas quosdam templi administratos profaica in metrum vertere.* Strab. lib. ix.

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(2) Ταμιθούλιον δὲ καὶ παρθερούλιον ἐν τῷ Ἱερῷ. i. e. *Præfectis Ærarii, & adfessoribus in Templo.* Idem illi, quibus sacri Thesauri concredita est custodia, adsidebant etiam in Templo, *παρθεροι* inde Ἀπόλλωνος vocati, de quaestionibus juris, ut apud Delphos Amphictyones, consiliarii, & iudices, constituti. Sic enim τὸ Ἀμφικτυονικὸν σύστημα i. e. *Collegium Amphictyonicum* describit Strabo lib. ix. *tanquam περὶ τε τῶν κοινῶν βυλδοσόμενον, καὶ τῷ Ἱερῷ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἔξον κοινοῦραν, ἃ τε καὶ χρημάτων διοικημένων πολλῶν, καὶ ἀναθημάτων, φυλακῆς, καὶ ἀγιστείας δεομένων μεγάλης.* i. e. *de re communi, & de commissâ sibi Templi procuratione, consulturum, utpote multis ibi depositis & pecuniis & donariis, summâ cum curâ & sanctitate custodiendis.*

(3) ἐκ τῆς ἀπαρχῆς. i. e. *ex primitiis donaria.* Idem videmus in hoc oraculo Milesio, quod & de Delphico Strabo retulit; hoc est, ἀποκεῖσθαι ἐν θησαυροῖς ἀπὸ λαφύρων ἀνατεθῆναι, ἐπιγεφῶας σῶζοντα, ἐν αἷς καὶ οἱ ἀναθέντες. i. e. *reposita esse in thesauris donaria & manubiis dedicata inscriptiones servantia & in iis dedicantium nomina.*

(4) ἐκ τῆς ἀποσαλεύσεως ἀπαρχῆς ὑπὸ βασιλέως Περσίου. i. e. *è primitiis missis à rege Prusîâ.* Prusias hic intelligendus est regum Bithyniæ ejus nominis tertius, Κυνηγὸς i. e. *Venator* appellatus; primitiæque ab eo missæ, ex spoliis forsitan Attalicis, post direptam urbem Pergamum, & Æsculapium Prusiæ ipsius humeris avectum, anno ante Christum 156. Interim patratum Pergami scelus palpato Didymeo Apolline defultoria vir religionis penfare voluit. Hujusque rei, eo quo decebat more, meminit Scymnus Chius, Poeta Geographus, in Senariis Nicomedi Prusiæ *Cynegi* F. dicatis *ψ. 55.*

Διὸ καὶ τῇ προβίσει, σύμβυλον ἐπελεξάμενον  
τὸν συγκαταρθώσαντα καὶ τῷ σῶματι  
τὰ τῆς βασιλείας πρότερον, ὡς ἀκόσμενον,  
Παρά σοί τε, βασιλεῦ, γνησίως τιμώμενον  
καὶ ἀπάντα τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα πόνεν Διδύμοις λέγῳ,  
τὸν καὶ θεμισθούλια, καὶ μνηστήτην. i. e.

*Hujus participem consilii feci Deum,  
Qui prosperavit, sic enim audio, tui  
Olim parentis regna, quique etiam tibi,  
Rex magis, semper verâ & constanti fide,  
Fuit honoratus, in Didymis Apollinem  
Responsa dantem, misarumque præsidem.*

Ubi collaudans veram istam Nicomedis & constantem in Deum fidem contrariæ Prusiam inconstantiam non obscure infimulavit auctor: Ejus nempe quam Polybius apertius perisitam dedit. Ἄμα μὲν θύειν, κ. τ. λ. i. e. “ simul victimas cædere, iisque placare  
“ divinum numen, omnemque aram atque mensam præter morem modumque colere,  
“ quod, in genua prolapsus, & muliebri timore tremulus, facere solebat Prusias, si-  
“ mul eadem sacra deturpare, iisque destructis contumeliam divino numini infer-  
“ re, quis hæc non esse dicat animi infanientis opera? *de virt. & vit. p. m. 1468.*

(5) Περσιάδες δύο. *Prusides duæ.* Poculorum genus, ab ipso donatore Prusiâ id nominis sortitum, ut à Seleuco *Σελωκίδες*, ab Antigono Ἀντιγονίδες. Περσιᾶς (inquit Athenæus lib. xi.) ὅτι τὸ ποτήριον ἐξορθὸν ἐστίν, κ. τ. λ. i. e. *Quod Prusias sit rectum poculum, & à Prusiâ rege Bithyniæ, luxu ac mollitie famoso, sic vocatum, testatur Nicander Chalcædونیος.* Neque abhorret ab his nummus, cujus anticam occupat Rex ipse Prusias; posticam verò rectum *Prusias* poculum; non, ut optimo Spanhemio visum, *singularis velut citbara.* *de præst. numif. p. 514.*



(6) ΑΡΤΕΜΩ \* \* supersunt hujus inscriptionis mutili tres versiculi, è quibus nihil sani certive eruendum, excepto quòd legatur, ΘΙΑΛΙΟΝ ΟΑΚΗΣ ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΕΙΚΟΣΙ—

(7) Βοηγίς, i. e. *Boum seu Taurorum venatu.* Is apud Thessalos institutus postea cum Ionibus colonis in Asiam unâ commigravit. Ibi Ephesi, proximâ Milesiis urbe, frequentatum scribit Auctor Artemidorus; Smyrnæ verò annum fuisse testatur antiquum marmor, olim Smyrnæum, nunc, ex Seldeni testamentò, Oxoniense; in-  
scriptum

## DONARIA APOLLINIS DIDYMEI. 95

scriptum ΤΑΥΡΟΚΑΘΑΨΙΩΝΗΜΕΡΑΒ. i. e. *spectaculi quod vocatur Taurocathapsia die secundo.* Æri illud incisum, luculentèque à doctissimo Prideauxio inter Marmora Oxoniensia explicatum, contemplare Lector. Nugantur verò veteres Glossatores Philoxenus aliique, qui *Pila* reddunt ταυροκαθψίαι, & ταυροκαθψίαι vice versâ *Pila*. Erant enim spectaculum ab his toto genere diversum, *jàstata* à *Tauris pila*, ταυρώεσι ab iisdem Glossatoribus rectè fortassis dictæ; de quibus Martialis lib. *Speil.* 19, 22. *Jastat ut impesitas Taurus ad astra pilas.* At ταυροκαθψίαι ipsissima fuere nostra Βορύλα, *Taurorum scilicet venatio*: secundùm optimum vocis interpretem, pæclarum lapidem Oxoniensem, in quo sculptæ ad vivum figuræ, id ipsum quod Plinius & Suetonius, tantùm non loquuntur. Quorum hic in vitâ Claudii *cap. 21. Exhibuit, inquit, Thessalos equites, qui feros Tauros per spatia circi agunt, insiliuntque defessos, & ad terram cornibus detrabunt.* Ille vero *Nat Hist.* l. 8. c. 45. *Thessalorum gentis inventum est, equo juxtâ quadrupedante cornu intortâ cervice tauros necare.*



(\*) ΑΙΡΘΕΩΝΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΑΣ \* \* Hic visum fugere incipiunt, qui exitere olim quadraginta septem versiculi. Ornabant verò eundem lapidem & tres alii, mutatis nominibus his planè gemini, sed imperfecti, & nullo nunc momento tituli.

## Monumenta Teia.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ

*Bacchus*



ΤΗΙΩΝ.

*Teorum.*

**I**N ipso Ionixæ meditullio olim florebat Teos, indigenis hodiè *Bodrùn*, Græcarum siqua alia civitatum, sub Lydorum & Persarum jugo, servitutis semper impatientissima. Quam verò nacta est libertatem beneficio Atheniensium, aut Macedonum in Asiâ dominantium, eam sollicitè admodum custodit; palpatis Antiocho M. & Philippo, Syriæ & Macedoniæ regibus, mox etiam missis ad Romanos, ad Ætolos, & quamplurimos Cretæ populos,

pulos, legationibus. Apud hos omnes id unicè agebant Teii, ut sibi novum jus Aſyli, ratione territorii Baccho nuper conſecrati, ratum firmumque haberetur. Ut verò eorum poſtulis benignè atque amicè quis reſponderit, prorsus illud ſeu Decretum, ſeu Epistolam, in lapides retulère Teii: Quorum hodieque, in ipſo oppido *Bodrùn*, & in vicinis circumquaque villulis, agrisque non pauci proſtrati jacent. Una autem, diverſi ab his generis, concepta Dirarum Formula, ad antiquiora longè tempora, ipſo Anacreonte Teio haud inferiora, referenda eſt. Æquum igitur ut, illis ſuo ordine ſecuturis, ab hocce potius exordiamur, mirâ poſt Sigeum lapidem, & ætate, & raritate monumento.

### *Teiorum Diræ.*

**D**EFIGI *divis deprecationibus nemo non metuit*, inquit Plinius, lib. 28. c. 2. Dirarum verò obnuntiatio apud Græcos olim & Romanos in uſu fuit, veteri horribilique ſacro ab Hebræis, ut videtur, ducto. Moſes certè monitu divino, ut benedictionum unam, ita & alteram maledictionum ſeu dirarum formulam concepit, candidis lapideis tabulis, ſupra montem Hebal, inſcribendam. Eamque coram omni multitudine poſtea legit Joſue, primus ille Iſraelitarum poſt Moſem ductor. Deut. xxvii. 12. Joſ. viii. 34. More non diſſimili & ſummus Athenienſium Magiſtratus Diras quotannis obnuntiavit contra nefarios non alio facilè vinculo coercendos: Speciatim *contra vetita exportantes*: ſecundùm legem à Solone ſcriptam: *id ni Archon ſecerit, centum ipſe drachmas multam Ærario ut perſolveret*. A Romanis quoque Diras obnuntiari ſuetas, poſt Ciceronem *de Divin.* 1. & Plutarchum in *Crasso*, Auctor in *Parthicis* Appianus: ſeriò ſcilicet perſuaſis, *reconditas hæſce veteresque Diras talem vim habere ut nemo illis implicitus ullo modo potuerit effugere*. Ergo vidimus, inquit Plinius, *certis precationibus obſecraſſe ſummos magiſtratus. . . Sacri verò precationem, quâ ſolet præire Quindecimvirum Collegii magiſter, ſiquis legat, proſectò vim carminum ſateatur, ea omnia approbantibus octingentorum triginta annorum eventibus*. Nihil mirum igitur, ſi exiguus Teiorum populus, beati & feracis agri, at malè ſecuri juxta mare cultor, hac ſe Dirarum religione, contra improborum hominum facinora, tutum & munitum vellet.

Ipſe

Ipse ille, qui reliquias monumenti servat, prope *Era-ki* oppidulum, octo horarum itinere à Smyrnâ dissitum, inter sepulchreta Turcica projectus jacet, mole satis magnus, stelæ formâ oblongus lapis. Altiolem ejus antiquitatem, bis mille annos longè superantem, præter alia mox notanda, arguunt Simonideæ quidem, sed non diu post Simonidem, rudioris figuræ literæ. Atque inter eas quædam etiam Cadmeorum formam vix dum integram exuerant. Etenim N reducto uno inæquali latere; Σ verò ut arcus Scythicus formatur. O quoque, quæ à Cadmi tempore sonum ΟΥ syllabæ expresserat, ejus proinde vicem multoties in monumento gerit. His adde certissimum illud Grammaticæ post Cadmeam proximæ indicium, voces duobus interpunctis à se invicem disternatas; exceptis (quæ, præfixarum Hebraicarum ritu, cum cognatis sibi verbis & nominibus coalescunt) articulis, conjunctionibus, & præpositionibus. Ut taceam tres voces Κιζαλλεύω, Φοινικήια, Τιμυχέουτες, nunc primum in Græcæ linguæ Thesaurum legitimè relatas. Atque horum aliqua quidem criteria in oculos se palam ingerunt. Cætera habe, Lector, ex fide doctissimorum duorum testium, illustrissimi *Guiljelmi Sherard*, LL. D. & reverendi *Samuelis Lisle*, S. T. P. Quorum ille A. D. 1709, uterque verò 1716, *Monumenta Teia* viderunt, tractaverunt, exscripserunt.

Periit Formulæ initium, si modo hîc fuerit initium, duobus prioribus versibus comprehensum. Inde continuos septem aliquatenus restitutos dedi. Inque iis unum illud venerabile opportunè servari contigit; summus tunc temporis Teiorum magistratus, antiquissimâ potestate, tituloque, *Æsymmetes*. Novem qui sequuntur versiculi, pessimè laceri & exesi, pro deploratis sunt habendi. Reliquos triginta quatuor utroque scriptionis genere, & veteri damus, & recentiori. Cùm verò, auctore Plinio, *l. 28. c. 2.* & *componi carmine* solerent, & *ad tibiam* recitari Diræ; fas est ut Formulam tribuamus, non quidem Anacreonti Teio, qui suavi adeò barbato inclaruit; at alicui ex ejus popularibus, inconditos ad tibiam modos, & rude canticum edocto.

### *Teia Dirarum Formula.*

1. . . ΑΠΟΝΟΣ . . . . .

2. ΕΥΟΙ: ΕΝΑΥΤΩΙ . . . . .

C c

3. ΟΣΤΙΣ:

3. ΟΣΤΙΣ : ΤΗΩΝ : Ε.. ΥΝΩΙ
4. ΗΑΙΣΥ. ΝΗΤΗΙ : .... ΗΙ : Η
5. ΕΠΑΝΙΣΤΑΙΤΟ : ΗΔΙ ...
6. ΧΗΤΑΙ : ΑΠΟΛΛΥΣΘΑΙ : ΚΑΙ
7. ΑΥΤΟΝ : ΚΑΙΓΕΝΟΣ : ΤΟΚΕΙΝ
8. Ο : ΟΣΤΙΣ : ΤΟΛΟΠΟ : ΑΙΣΥΜ
9. ΝΩΙ : ΕΝΤΕΩΙ : ΗΓΗΙΤΗΙΤΗ
10. ΙΗΙ : .... ΟΣΑΝ : Κ. ΣΑ .. Τ
11. ΕΝΕΙ : ... ΑΡΟΝ : ΝΑ ...
12. ΩΣ : ΠΡΟΔΟ ..... ΤΗ. ΠΟ
13. Λ ..... ΤΗΝΤΗΙ
14. ΩΝ : ΗΤΟ.. ΑΝΔΡΑΣ ...
15. ΗΣΩΙ : ΗΘΑ ..... ΤΟ
16. ΜΕΤΕ ..... ΕΝ
17. ΑΡΟ. ΗΙ : ΠΕΡΙΓ .....
18. ... ΝΟ : ΠΡΟΔΟ .....
19. ΔΔΕΥΟΙ : ΗΚΙΞΑΛΛΑΣ : ΥΠΟ
20. ΔΕΧΟΙΤΟ : ΗΛΗΙΨΟΙΤΟ : ΗΛ
21. ΗΙΣΤΑΣ : ΥΠΟΔΕΧΟΙΤΟ : ΕΙ
22. ΔΩΣ : ΕΚΓΗΣ : ΤΗΣΤΗΙΗΣ ; Η\*
23. ΑΛΛΑΤΗΣ : ΦΕΡΟΝΤΑΣ : Η\*\*\*
24. ΑΚΟΝ : ΒΟΔΕΥΟΙ : ΠΕΡΙΤ\*\*
25. ΩΝ : ΤΟΞΥΝΟ : ΕΙΔΩΣ : ΗΠ\*\*\*
26. ΕΛΛΗΝΑΣ : ΗΠΡΟΣΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ
27. ΥΣ : ΑΠΟΛΛΥΣΘΑΙ : ΚΑΙΑΥ
28. ΤΟΝ : ΚΑΙΓΕΝΟΣ : ΤΟΚΕΝΟ :
29. ΟΙΤΙΝΕΣ : ΤΙΜΟΧΕΟΝΤΕΣ :
30. ΤΗΝΕΠΑΡΗΝ : ΜΗΠΟΙΗΣΕΑ
31. Ν : ΕΠΙΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ : ΚΑΘΗΜΕΝ
32. Ο : ΤΩΓΩΝΟΣ : ΑΝΘΕΣΤΗΡΙΟ
33. ΙΣΙΝ : ΚΑΙΗΡΑΚΛΙΟΙΣΙΝ :
34. ΚΑΙΔΙΟΙΣΙΝ : ΕΝΤΗΠΑΡΗ
35. Ι : ΕΧΕΣΘΑΙ : ΟΣΑΝΤΑΣ\*ΤΗΛΑ
36. ΑΣ : ΕΝΗΙΣΙΝ : ΗΠΑΡΗ : ΓΕΓΡ
37. ΑΠΤΑΙ : ΗΚΑΤΑΞΕΙ : ΗΦΟΙΝ
38. ΙΚΗΙΑ : ΕΚΚΟΨΕ : ΠΗΑΦΑΝΕ
39. ΑΣ : ΠΟΙΗΣΕΙ : ΚΕΝΟΝ : ΑΠΟΛ
40. ΛΥΣΘΑΙ : ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΝ : ΚΑΙΓ  
ΕΝΟΣ
41. ΟΣΤΙΣ : ΦΑΡΜΑΚΑ : ΔΗΛΗΤΗ
42. ΡΙΑ : ΠΟΙΟΙ : ΕΠΙΤΗΙΟΙΣΙ
43. Ν : ΤΟΞΥΝΟΝ : ΗΕΠΙΔΙΩΤΗΙ : Κ
44. ΕΝΟΝ : ΑΠΟΛΛΥΣΘΑΙ : ΚΑΙΑ
45. ΥΤΟΝ : ΚΑΙΓΕΝΟΣ : ΤΟΚΕΝΟ :
46. ΟΣΤΙΣ : ΕΣΓΗΝ : ΤΗΝΤΗΙΗΝ : Κ
47. ΩΛΥΟΙ : ΣΙΤΟΝ : ΕΣΑΓΕΣΘΑΙ :
48. ΗΤΕΧΝΗΙ : ΗΜΗΧΑΝΗΙ : ΗΚΑΤ
49. ΑΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΝ : ΗΚΑΤΗΠΕΙΡΟ
50. Ν : ΗΕΣΑΧΘΕΝΤΑ : ΑΝΩΘΕΟΙΗ :
51. ΑΠΟΛΛΥΣΘΑΙ : ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΝ : Κ
52. ΑΙΓΕΝΟΣ : ΤΟΕΚΕΙΝΟ.

\* sic



3. Ὅσις Τηίων ἐν Ξυῶ  
 4. ἢ Αἰσυμνήτη, ἢ Κρατῆ, ἢ  
 5. ἐπανισαῖτο, ἢ διαμά-  
 6. χηῖαι, ἀπόλλυσθαι καὶ  
 7. αὐτὸν, καὶ γένος τῆ κείνου.  
 8. Ὅσις, τῶ λοιπῶ, αἰσυμ-  
 9. νῶ ἐν Τέω, ἢ γῆ τῆ Τη-  
 10. ἰῆ : . . . Ὅς ἂν : κ. σα . . .  
 11. ενει : . . . αρον : να . . .  
 12. ως προδο . . . τὴν πό-  
 13. λιν . . . τὴν Τηί-  
 14. ὶων : ἢ τὰς ἀνδρας . . .  
 15. ησω : ἢ θα . . . το  
 16. μεξε . . . . . εν  
 17. αρο . ηι : παρεργ . . . . .  
 18. . . . προδο[ιη, ἢ κίξα-]  
 19. λλάσιοι, ἢ κίξάλλας ὑπο-  
 20. δέχοισι, ἢ ληϊσίοι, ἢ  
 21. ληισίας ὑποδέχοιτο, εἰ-  
 22. δώς, ἐκ γῆς τῆ Τηίης, ἢ θ-  
 23. αλατῆης, Φερσίης, ἢ τὸ  
 24. κακὸν βελλίοι παρὶ Τηί-  
 25. ὶων τῶ Ξυῶ, εἰδώς, ἢ πρὸς  
 26. Ἑλλώας, ἢ πρὸς Βαρβάρους,  
 27. ἀπόλλυσθαι καὶ αὐτὸν, καὶ  
 28. γένος τῶ κείνου.  
 29. Ὅσινες τιμαρχέοντες  
 30. τῶ ἐπάργῳ μὴ ποιήσειαν,  
 31. ἢ τὴν διωάμῃ, καθημέ-  
 32. ρε τῶ ἀγῶνῳ, Ἐνθεσθηρί-  
 33. οισιν, καὶ Ἡρακλίοισιν,  
 34. καὶ Δίοισιν, ἐν τῆ ἐπάργῳ  
 35. ἔχεαθ. Ὅς ἂν τὰς σήλας,  
 36. ἐν ἧσιν ἢ ἐπάργῳ γέ-  
 37. γραπῆαι, ἢ κατὰξῆ, ἢ Φοι-  
 38. κῆια ἐκκόψῃ, ἢ πῶ ἀφανέ-  
 39. ας ποιήσῃ, κείνον διπόλ-  
 40. λυσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸν, καὶ γ-  
 41. ἔνος  
 41. Ὅσις Φάρμακα δηλητή-  
 42. ρα ποιοῖ, ἢ τὴν Τηίοισιν  
 43. τὸ ξυῶν, ἢ ἐπ' ἰδιώτη,  
 44. κείνον ἀπόλλυσθαι, καὶ αὐ-  
 45. τὸν, καὶ γένος τῶ κείνου.  
 46. Ὅσις ἐς γῆν τὴν Τηίαν κω-  
 47. λυοῖ σίτον ἐσάγεαθ,  
 48. ἢ τέχνη, ἢ μηχανῆ, ἢ κατὰ  
 49. θάλασσαν, ἢ κατ' ἠπειρον,  
 50. ἢ ἐσαχθέντα ἀναθεῖναι.  
 51. ἀπόλλυσθαι καὶ αὐτὸν, καὶ  
 52. γένος τῶ κείνου.

Quicumque Teiorum in Communi  
 aut Æsymnetæ, aut Judici, vel  
 insurrexerit, vel depugn-  
 averit, deperdi &  
 eum, & genus ejus.

Quicumque in posterum, Æsymna-  
 tum in Teo, aut Terrâ  
 Teiâ gesserit; — Qui

\_\_\_\_\_ civitatem  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Teio-  
 rum, aut homines

\_\_\_\_\_ . . . prodiderit; aut furta  
 fecerit, aut fures domo ex-  
 ceperit; aut prædatus fuerit, aut  
 prædones, sciens, exce-  
 perit, ex terrâ Teiâ, orâve  
 maritimâ, quid auferentes; aut  
 malum consilium de Tei-  
 orum Communi, id sciens, seu cum  
 Grecis, seu cum Barbaris  
 iniverit; deperdi

& eum, & genus ejus.  
 Quicumque, fungentes Timuchorum  
 munere, Diras non obnuntiaverunt,  
 pro potestate, confi-  
 dente multitudino, in Festis Antbes-  
 teriis, & Heracleis,  
 & Dialibus, Diris  
 eos ipsos implicari. Quicumque aut col-  
 umnas diffregerit, in quibus sunt  
 scriptæ Diræ; aut literas [ab vis]  
 exsciderit; aut aliquo modo [columnas]  
 evanidas reddiderit; deperdi  
 & eum, & genus ejus.

Quicumque nociva pharmaca  
 confecerit, seu Teiis  
 in communi, seu privatæ alicui personæ;  
 deperdi & cum,  
 & genus ejus.

Quicumque in Terram Teiam impe-  
 diverit frumentum importari,  
 aut dolo, aut machinâ aliquâ;  
 sive per mare, sive per continentem;  
 aut inportatum aliud diverterit;  
 deperdi & eum, &  
 genus ejus.

*Ad varia & difficiliora Inscriptionis NOTÆ.*

Ψ. 4. 'Λισυμνήη, i. e. *Æsymnetæ*. Hinc collige, amice Lector, venerandam Teii Lapidis antiquitatem, in quo magistratus habetur *Æsymnetes*, quam tanquam priscae rem ætatis memoravere Aristoteles & Theophrastus, suoque jam tempore desuetam. "Ἐτερον δ' [ἔδος μοναρχίας] ἦν ἐν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις Ἕλλησιν, ὧς καλοῦσιν Ἰσσυμνήτας. ἔσι δὲ τῷθ', ὡς ἀπλῶς εἶπεν, ἀρετὴ τυραννίς . . . ἔρχον δὲ οἱ μὲν διὰ εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τάσιν, οἱ δὲ μέγιστα τινῶν ὠλοσμένων χρόνων ἢ πρῶτων, i. e. *Fuere apud prisca Græcos, aliâ monarchiæ specie, ii quos Æsymnetas nuncupant. Eratque, ut plurimum, suffragiis collata hæc Tyrannis. Gerebant eam alii ad vitæ terminum, alii ad præfinita certa tempora, & negotia.* Arist. Polit. l. 3. c. 14. Quibus omnino similia è Theophrasto adduxit Dionys. Halic. Antiq. lib. 5. c. 73. "Οἱ γὰρ Ἰσσυμνήται καλούμενοι παρ' Ἑλλήσι τὸ ἀρχαῖον, ὡς ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι βασιλείας ἰσορῆθ' ὁ Θεόφραστος, ἀρετὸι ἦσαν οἱ τυράννοι. i. e. *Qui antiquitus apud Græcos Æsymnetæ sunt vocati, ut in libris de regno narrat Theophrastus, Tyranni erant electione creati.*

Ψ. 4, 5. 'Λισυμνήτη — ἢ ἑπαναστατοῦ, ἢ διαμάχεται, i. e. *Æsymnetæ vel insurrexerit, vel defugaverit.* Quæ hîc habentur de seditione non movendâ, deque arcendis proditoribus, furibus, latronibus, aliisque civitatum pestibus, videntur à Teiis promulgata, statim ac redierant ab Abderis, suorum in Thraciâ coloniâ. Eò enim profugerant tum Anacreon Poeta, tum alii multi Teii, exuti Teo urbe patriâ, ob infaustam illam Histiaei & Ionum contra Darium ἑπανάστασιν, anno ante Christum 497. *vide Herodot. l. 6. Strabonem. lib. 14. & Suidam in vocibus Τεῖω, Ἀνακρέων.* Fors etiam & in his memoria est Tei urbis Temeno, Rhodio duci, proditæ: ut refert Æneas in *Polioretico*, c. 18.

Ψ. 6. 'Απόλλυθς ἢ αὐτὸν ἢ γίνος ἢ κείνη. Similiter in Magnetum & Smyrnæorum scœdere, ἐφιορκῶντι ἢ ἐξώλεσα ἢ αὐτὸν ἢ γένει τῷ ἐξ ἐμῆ. Nec non in Atheniensî Dirarum formulâ, quam verè videtur Aristophanes quanquam ridibundus attigisse, Θεσμοφ. p. m. 770. κακῶς ἀπολείθαι τῶν ἀντὶν κ' οἰκίαν, ἀρεθῶδε.

Ψ. 19. Κιζάλλας. Absque Hesychio effret, & Stobæo, & hoc lapide, periisset Græcæ linguæ amatoribus vox κιζάλλης. Hesychio verò κιζάλλια, πᾶσα κλοπιτεχνία. Κιζάλλης (mendosè cum λ simplici) φῶρ, de quo Gellius, lib. i. c. 18. *Quod Græcis nunc κλέπτης dicitur, antiquiore Græca lingua φῶρ est dictum: hinc per affinitatem literarum, qui φῶρ Græcè, Latine fur est.* A Stobæo quoque, *Sermone XLII.* (quod mihi humanissimè indicavit Schultingius Batavorum decus) Democriti Lex hujusmodi servatur. Κιζάλλην καὶ ληστὴν πᾶσι κλέων τις ἀθῶος ἀν εἴη, καὶ αὐτοχειρῆς, καὶ κελῶν, καὶ ψήφω, i. e. *Kixallam, atque qualemcunque prædonem occidens quis sine noxâ esto, seu manu id fecerit, seu jussione, seu suffragio.* Cui, quantum ad Kixallam manu occidendum, congruere videtur Solonis Lex apud Demosth. in Timocrate, εἰ δὲ τις νόμῳ ὅτιεν κλέπτοι, τῶν ἐξείναι ἢ ἀποκτεῖναι, atque hinc translata Lex XII. Tab. SEI. NOX. FURTUM. FACTUM. ESIT. SEI. IM. OCCISIT. IOVRE. CAISUS. ESTO. *Macrob. Sat. lib. 1. c. 4.* Cum enim distinguantur in hoc lapide Ληστής & Κιζάλλης, ac Ληστής sit fur aperta rapiens, agris præcipuè & viis infestus; Κιζάλλης videtur fuisse fur nocturnus, grassator, sicarius, aut qui Normannis nostris *Burglarius*, Græcis etiam *Θυρεπανοῖδης*, ostiorum & domiciliorum effractor.

Ψ. 22, 23. ἢ θαλαττίνης φέρουλας, i. e. *vel ab orâ maritimâ quid auferentes.* Tale est quod, omnibus justè penfitatis, tanquam huic loco convenientissimum reposui. Primo scilicet scriptori facilè negligi potuit τ geminata litera: exscriptori æquè facilè ἴωτα. In voce φέρουλας exemplum est significationis ab Hesychio allatæ: φέρων, λαμβάνων.

Ψ. 29. Τιμυχιόντες, *Timuchorum surgentes munere.* Is apud Teios honos non, ut apud Massiliensēs, summum magistratum denotavit, sed peculiarem aliquem, annonæ & rebus venalibus præpositum, Ædili apud Romanos similem, Græcè etiam ἀγορανόμον. Nam & Naucratis in Ægypto negotiatores à Teo & vicinis urbibus oriundi, eosdem habuere magistratus, Τιμύχης Athenæo dictos (lib. 4. c. 2.) Herodoto verò πρῶσάτας ἱμπορεῖν. i. e. *Emporii præfatos.* l. 2. c. 168. Hujus verò seu Timuchi, seu ἀγορανόμου

ενόμυ, seu Ædilis officium, in elegantissimo apud Gruterum Epigrammate, egregiè depictum accipe. LXXII. 5.

QVI. LARGAE. CERERIS. NESSES. FRVCTVS. QVE. RENATOS  
DIGERIT. IN. PRETIVM. CVI. CONSTAT. ΓΑΝΑ. FIDES. QVE  
ET. QVI. DIVITIAS. VINCIT. PVDOR. IRE. PER. ILLOS  
CONSVETVS PORTVS. CVRA. STYDIOQVE. LABORIS  
LITTORA. QVI. PRAESTANT. FESSIS. TVTISSIMA. NAVTIS.

Ψ. 31. Ἐπὶ δωμάτων, i. e. pro potestate & virili sua Diras obnuntiabunt Magūtra-  
tus; hoc est, voce quàm poterint altà & clarà, & à confesso facile excipiendà: planè  
ut ὅση δωμάτων αἰψή, in famigeratissimā Justini Martyris sententiā, à Theologis toties  
ventilatā, Apol. 1. Edit. Oxon. p. 151. Ὁ προεστὼς δὴχὰς . . . ἢ δίχρασις, ὅση δωμάτων  
αὐτῶ, ἀναπίπτει. Ne quid postea ex his verbis contra conceptus publicarum precum  
formulas suggeratur. Rationem verò docet Plinius, vocis altiùs elevandæ; nimirum  
quia diras obstrepentes magis nocituras creditum. Vidimus, inquit, certis precationibus  
obsecrâsse summos magistratus: Et nequid verborum prætereatur, aut præposterum dicatur,  
præire aliquem, rursusque . . . libicinem canere, nequid aliud exaudiat: utraque memoriâ  
insigni quoties ipsæ diræ obstrepentes nocuerint, quotiesve precatio erraverit.

Ψ. 32. Ἀγών, sensu hic Homericò, ut Il. ω. Ψ. 1. Ἀπὸ δ' ἀγών, i. e. interprete  
Eustathio, ἀλοεφ, συναλωγή, πλήθος. ut mox in Istrionorum Psephismate τὸ πλάθος τὸ  
τηγών. i. e. Teiorum multitudo.

Ψ. 34. Δίοισιν. Notissima fuere Bacchi festa, Ἀνθεήερα, Herculis etiam, Ἡερόκλια.  
At cum ignotis hisce Δίοισι, iisdem fortasse atque Δείοισι, Πανθείοισι, & Διαίοισι, i. e. Dia-  
libus, comparanda sunt parallela duo apud me inedita Monumenta: certamina nempe  
ΔΕΙΑ ΑΛΕΙΑ in inscriptione Philadelphena, & ΔΕΙΑ ΑΔΕΛΦΑ in civitatis ejusdem Num-  
mo, de quibus in Alphabetico Commentario.

Ψ. 34. Ut servetur in hac formulâ aliqualis numerorum tibialium ratio, habet  
hic versus ΤΗΠΑΡΗ elisis duabus vocalibus I, E. versus 36<sup>us</sup> ΗΠΑΡΗ eliso E. versus  
vero 38<sup>us</sup> ΕΚΚΟΥΕ: ΠΗ. elisis I, H. Notanda etiam ΚΕΝΟΝ & ΕΚΕΝΟΝ licentiâ vulgari  
pro ΚΕΙΝΟΝ & ΕΚΕΙΝΟΝ. ΠΟΙΗΣΕΑΝ quoque pro ΠΟΙΗΣΕΙΑΝ.

Ψ. 37. Φοινικήα fidenter literas interpretor; illustrante hunc lapidem Historiæ He-  
rodoteæ loco, qui & hinc vicissim illustratur, lib. v. cap. 58. Ἴωνες ἀεὶδέχοντες διδαχῆ  
παρὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τὰ γεγράμματα . . . ἐφότισαν, ὡστερ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε, ἐσαγαγόντων Φοινίκων ἐς  
τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗΙΑ κεκλήθη. Ubi vox φοινικήα non adjectivè cum interprete La-  
tino, sed substantivè cum nostro lapide reddenda. Scilicet, confessi sunt Iones, literas,  
provi equum fuit, ratione Phœnicum eas Græciâ inferentium, nomen habuisse ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗΙΑ.  
Eandem constructionem firmant & Diodori verba lib. 3. p. m. 140. κοινῆ τὰ γεγράμα-  
τα φοινικία κληθῆναι. i. e. vocatas fuisse literas vulgariter ΦΟΙΝΙΚΙΑ. & Clem. Alexan-  
drini. Strom. 1. φοινικήα τὰ γεγράμματα Ἡρόδοτος κεκλήθηαι γεγράφι, literas scribit Herodotus  
vocatas fuisse ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗΙΑ. Pari constructione apud Helychium legendum cum di-  
stinctione φοινικίαι, γεγράμασι, ex Sophocle in Παιμόν. Item φοινικήα, γεγράματα.—  
iterumque φοινικία, Ἰῶδοι ἐ Ἴωνες τὰ γεγράματα, i. e. Lydos apud & Ionas vox φοινικίω  
Literas significat. Horum verò nunc damus desideratum hæctenus exemplum, &  
præsentissimum certè de Literis è Phœnice advectis testimonium. Nisi præsentius  
quis forte dixerit, quòd idem doctissimus Lexicographus & ἐκφοινίζαι interpretatus sit  
ἀναγνώσαι. q. d. Phœnicissare, hoc est legere. Sed & Suidas insuper adeundus in voce  
γεγράματα, quæ, inquit ille, a Phœnicibus inventoribus φοινικία ἐκλήθησαν. Inscr. Sig. §. xv.

Ψ. 48. μηχανῆ, i. e. machinâ. Apographorum anni 1716 unum habet ΛΗΚΑΝΗΝ,  
alterum ΛΗΧΑΝΗΝ, alterum anni 1709 ΛΙΧΑΝΗ. Statim igitur arripui amicè mihi  
monstratam doctissimi Viri emendationem, jubentis reponi ΜΗΧΑΝΗ. Eandem  
nunc certissimè confirmo parallelâ Smyrnæorum formulâ, Marm. Oxon. pag. 12. ἔτε  
πέχη, ἔτε μηχανῆ ἰδεμία. Quod etiam Statius Poeta comicus, ex Græco Latinum  
fecit: Nec quem dolum ad cum, aut machinam commoliar.

**V**ΑΡΙΑ nunc sequuntur Monumenta, quæ quanquam aliorum fuerint, Romanorum putà, Ætolorum, Cretæque Insulæ Civitatum, Teia tamen non impropiè vocentur. Unum enim omnibus negotium, Teiorum in Deum Bacchum pietas laudata, urbiq; jus Asyli eo nomine concessum. Visum autem incipere à Romanis, quia hi transactæ rei ætatem certissimâ historiæ notâ prodiderunt. Anno nempe, quo Prætor M. Valerius Messala peregrinam sortitus est jurisdictionem, hoc est U. C. 559. ante Christum 193, venere Romam Menippus, Hegesianax, aliiq; missi ab Antiocho rege Syriæ legati, oraturi de rebus Asiæ Europæque, quibus hinc rex, illinc populus Romanus, adversâ æmulâque potestate, inhiabant. Eâ Teii occasione Menippum regiæ legationis principem & suum etiam ad Romanos legatum, facto psephismate, constituerant. Perque eum à Prætore peregrino, tribunisque Plebis, & Senatu, hunc ad modum Teiis est responsum. Vide Liv. Hist. lib. 34. cap. 54, 55, 57. Oxon. 1708.

ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ. *Romanorum.*

ΜΑΡΚΟΣΟΥΑΛΑΡΙΟΣΜΑΡΚΟΥΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣΚΑΙ  
 ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΙΚΑΙΗΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣΤΗΙΩΝΤΗΙΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΤΩΙ  
 ΔΗΜΩΙΧΑΙΡΕΙΝΜΕΝΙΠΠΟΣΟΤΕΡΑΡΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥΤΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ  
 ΑΠΟΣΤΑΛΕΙΣΠΡΟΣΗΜΑΣΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΣΠΡΟΧΕΙΡΙΣΘΕΙΣΚΑΙ  
 ΥΦΥΜΩΝΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΣΑΙΥΠΕΡΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣ  
 ΤΟΤΕΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΑΝΕΔΩΚΕΝΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΣΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΩΣΤΟΥ  
 ΤΩΙΔΙΕΛΕΧΘΗΜΕΤΑΠΑΣΗΣΠΡΟΘΥΜΙΑΣΗΜΕΙΣΔΕΤΟΝΤΕΑΝ  
 ΔΡΑΑΠΕΔΕΞΑΜΕΘΑΦΙΛΟΦΡΟΝΩΣΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΗΝΠΡΟΓΕ  
 ΓΕΝΗΜΗΝΑΥΤΩΙΔΟΞΑΝΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΗΝΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑΝΚΑΛΟΚΑΓΑ  
 ΘΙΑΝΠΕΡΙΤΕΩΝΗΞΙΟΥΔΙΗΚΟΥΣΑΜΕΝΕΥΝΟΩΣΚΑΙΟΤΙΜΕ  
 ΝΔΙΟΛΟΥΠΛΕΙΣΤΟΝΛΟΓΟΝΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΙΔΙΑΤΕΛΟΥΜΕΝ  
 ΤΗΣΠΡΟΣΤΟΥΣΘΕΟΥΣΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣΜΑΛΙΣΤΑΝΤΙΣ\*ΤΟ \* sic  
 ΧΑΪΟΙΤΟΕΚΤΗΣΣΥΝΑΝΤΩΜΕΝΗΣΗΜΙΝΕΥΜΕΝΕΙΑΣ  
 ΔΙΑΤΑΥΤΑΠΑΡΑΤΟΥΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥΟΥΜΗΝΑΛΛΑΚΑΙΕΞΑΛ  
 ΛΩΝΠΛΕΙΟΝΩΝΠΕΠΕΙΣΜΕΘΑΣΥΜΦΑΝΗΠΑΣΙΓΕΓΟΝΕΝΑΙ  
 ΤΗΝΗΜΕΤΕΡΑΝΕΙΣΤΟΘΕΙΟΝΠΡΟΤΙΜΙΑΝΔΙΟΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΕΤΑΥ  
 ΤΑΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΗΝΠΡΟΣΗΜΑΣΕΥΝΟΙΑΝΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΟΝΗΞΙΩ...ΟΝ  
 ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝΚΡΙΝΟΜΕΝΕΙΝΑΙΤΗΝΠΟΛΙΝΚΑΙΤΗΓΧΩ  
 ΡΑΝΙΕΡΑΝΚΑΘΩΣΚΑΙΝΥΝΕΣΤΙΝΚΑΙΑΣΥΛΟΝΚΑΙΑΦΟΡΟ

ΛΟΓΗ.

ΛΟΓΗΤΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΤΕ ΕΙΣ  
 ΤΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ ΤΙΜΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΜΑΣ ΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΠΑ ΠΕΙΡΑΣΟ  
 ΜΕΘΑΣΥΝΕΠΑΥΣΕΙΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΡΟΥΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ  
 ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣΗΜΑΣ ΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ ΕΡΡΩΣΘΕ.

Μάρκος Ὀυαλάειος Μάρκος, ἑρατήγος, καὶ Δῆμαρχοι, καὶ ἡ Σύγκλητος, Τηίων τῆ βελῆ, καὶ τῶ δήμῳ χαίρειν. Μένιππος ὁ τε παρ' Ἀντιόχου βασιλέως ἀποσταλὴς πρὸς ἡμᾶς πρεσβυτὴς, προχειρωθεὶς καὶ ὑφ' ὑμῶν πρεσβεῦσαι ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως, τότε ψήφισμα ἀνέδωκεν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀκολυθῶς τῷ διελέχθη, μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὸν τε ἄνδρα ἀπεδέξαμεθα φιλοφρόνως, καὶ διὰ τὴν προγεγενημένην αὐτῷ δόξαν, καὶ διὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν καλοκαγαθίαν, ὡς εἴτε ὧν ἡμεῖς διηκῆσαμεν εὐνώως. Καὶ ὅτι δι' ὅλα πλείστον λόγον ποιούμενοι διατελέσωμεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Θεοὺς εὐσεβείας, μάλιστα ἂν τις σοχάζοιτο, ἐκ τῆς συναλωμένης ἡμῖν εὐμενείας διὰ ταῦτα ὡς τῆ δαιμονίας. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξ ἄλλων πλείονων πεπέισμεθα συμφανῆ πᾶσι γεγονέναι τὴν ἡμετέραν εἰς τὸ θεῖον προσημίαν. Δι' ὃ καὶ διὰ τε ταῦτα, καὶ διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς εὐνοίαν, καὶ διὰ τὸν ἡξιωμένον πρεσβυτὴν, κεινομεν εἶναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν χώραν ἱερὰν, καθῶς καὶ νῦν ἔστιν, καὶ ἄσυλον, καὶ ἀφορρολόγητον ἀπὸ τῆ δήμου τῆ

*Marcus Valerius Marci F. Praetor, & Tribuni plebis, & Senatus R. Concilio Populoque Teiorum salutem. Menippus missus à Rege Antiocho ad nos legatus, à vobis etiam ad legationem urbis vestrae fungendam electus, & vestrum Psephisma reddidit, & ei consentanea impensiore ipse studio differuit. Nos autem & benignè virum excepimus, tum ob praevidiam ejus dignitatem, tum ob innatam ei bonitatem, eumque, quantum ad ea quae postulabat, benevolè audivimus. Et quòd nos omnimodè perseveramus pietatem erga Deos plurimi semper facientes, facillimè quis conjecturaverit, ex iis quae nobis propitia hanc ob causam à numine obvennerunt. Quinetiam persuasum habuimus nostram erga divinum numen reverentiam & ex aliis multis conspicuam omnibus fuisse. Quare tum ob haec ipsa, tum ob vestri erga nos benevolentiam, tum ob ipsum qui id postulaverit legatum, urbem vestram, & regionem, sacram, ut & nunc est, decernimus habendam, inpro-*

Ῥωμαίων

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Ῥωμαίων. Καὶ τὰ τε εἰς τὸν Θεὸν τίμα, καὶ τὰ εἰς ὑμᾶς Φιλάνθρωπα περρασόμεθα συνεπαύξεν, διαλθεύων ὑμῶν καὶ εἰς τὸ μέγα ταῦτα τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς Ὀνοϊαν. Ἐρρώθε.

*liatam etiam, & ratione Populi Romani a tributo immunem. Porro conabimur adaugere tum honoris erga Deum, tum humanitatis erga vos officia; ita, si & vos etiam in posterum benevolentiam erga nos servatis. Valete.*

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. *Ætolorum.*



**A**CCIPE Decretum, Lector, stantis adhuc magnanimi popelli, Romanorum, quum hæc agerentur, contra Philippum focii; mox eorundem cum Antiocho M. hostis. Unde integro, quod sequutum est, quadriennio, nunc bello adverso, nunc pace non æquâ fractus, An. U. C. 563. Romanæ potentix cessit, & debellatori Manio Acilio triumpho honorem præbuit.

ΣΤΡΑΤΑΓΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΚΑΛΙΔΟΝΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΙΤΩΛΙΚΟΙΣ  
 ΕΠΕΙΤΗΘΙΟ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣ ΑΠΟΣΤΕΙΛΑΝΤΕΣ ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΕΙ  
 ΤΟΝ ΤΑΝΤΕ ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΑ  
 ΚΑΙ ΤΑΝΦΙΛΙΑΝΑΝ ΕΝΕΟΥΝΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΕΚΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΥΣ ΑΙΤΩΛΟΥΣ  
 ΟΠΩΣ ΤΑΝΤΕ ΠΟΛΙΝ  
 ΑΙΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΝ ΧΩΡΑΝ ΕΠΙΧΩΡΗΣΩΝΤΙ ΕΡΑΝΕΙΜΕΝ ΚΑΙ Α  
 ΣΥΛΟΝΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ  
 ΔΕ ΔΟΧΘΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΙΤΩΛΟΙΣ ΕΡΠΟΤΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΗΘΙΟΥ ΣΤΑΝΦΙΛΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ  
 ΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΑ ΤΑΝ ΠΑΡΧΟΥΣ ΑΝ  
 ΔΙΑΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΦΑΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΑ ΑΥ  
 ΤΟΙΣ

ΤΑ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΦΙΛΑΝ  
 ΟΡΩΠΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΝΟΜΑ ΕΙΜΕΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΔΕ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΤ  
 ΩΔΩΝ ΤΑΣΤΕ ΠΟΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ  
 ΧΩΡΑΣ ΤΑΝ ΑΝΙΕΡΩΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΙΑΝ ΚΑΘΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤ  
 ΑΙ ΗΙΟΥΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΗΘΕΝ Α ΑΙ ΤΩ ΔΩΝ ΜΗ ΔΕ  
 ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΑΙ ΤΩ ΔΙΑΙΚΑΤΟΙΚΕΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΓΕΙΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΗΙΟΥΣ Μ  
 Η ΔΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΤΕΩ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΕΟΝ ΤΑΣ ΜΗ ΔΑ ΜΟΘΕΝ  
 ΟΡΜΩΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΑΛΛΑ ΤΑΝ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΙΑΝ ΕΙΜ  
 ΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΤΑ ΑΠΑΙΤΩ ΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΑΙ  
 ΤΩ ΔΙΑΙΚΑΤΟΙΚΕΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΙΔΕΤΙΣ ΚΑ ΑΓΗ Η ΑΥΤΟΥΣ Η Τ  
 Α ΕΚ ΤΑΣ ΠΟΛΙΟΣ Η ΧΩΡΑΣ ΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΜ  
 ΦΑΝΗ ΑΝ Α ΠΡΑΣΣΕΙΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΓ... ΑΝΤΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΥΝΕΔΡΟΥ Σ  
 ΔΕΙΤΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΑΡΧΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΕ  
 ΑΦΑΝΕΩΝ ΥΠΟΔΙΚΟΥΣ ΕΙΜΕΝ ΤΟΥΣ... ΚΗΚΟΤΑΣ ΓΙΝΟΜ  
 ΕΝΑΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΗΙΟΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΕΓΔΙΚΑΣΙΟΣ  
 ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΛΟΙΠΑΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ ΚΑΘΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑ  
 ΚΟΙΣ ΤΕΧΝΙΤΑΙΣ ΟΝΟΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ  
 ΑΙ ΤΩ ΔΩΝ ΚΕΛΕΥΕΙ Ο ΠΩΣ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΝΟΜΟΥΣ ΚΑΤΑ Χ  
 ΩΡΙΣΘΗ ΑΝΙΕΡΩΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΙΑ  
 ΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΘΕΝ ΤΑΣ ΝΟΜΟΓΡΑΦΟΥΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΧΩΡΙΣΑΙ ΕΠ  
 ΕΙΚΑ ΑΙΝΟΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΙ ΓΙΝΩΝΤΑΙ  
 ΕΙΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΝΟΜΟΥΣ.

Στραλαγιόλιος <sup>(1)</sup> Ἀλεξάνδρου Κα-  
 λιδονίης, <sup>(2)</sup> Παναίωλικοῖς. Ἐπεὶ  
 Τηίοι πρεσβυτάς ἀποσείλαντες  
 Πυθαγόραν καὶ Κλείτον τὰν τε  
 οἰκειότατα καὶ τὰν Φιλίαν ἀνα-  
 νεῖντο, καὶ παρεκάλεον τὰς Ἀι-  
 τωλῆς, ὅπως τὰν τε πόλιν αὐ-  
 τῶν, καὶ τὰν χώραν, ἐπιχωρή-  
 σωντι ἰεράν εἶμεν, καὶ ἄσυλον τῷ  
 Διονύσῃ. Δεδόχθαι τοῖς Ἀίωλοῖς  
 ποτὶ τὰς Τηίους τὰν Φιλίαν καὶ  
 οἰκειότατα τὰν ὑπάρχουσαν δια-  
 φυλάσσειν, καὶ τὰ ψαφίσματα  
 τὰ πρότερον γεγονότα αὐτοῖς πε-  
 εὶ πάντων τῶν Φιλαθρώπων κα-  
 τάνομα εἶμεν, ὑπάρχειν δὲ αὐτοῖς  
 τὰρὰ τῶν Ἀιτωλῶν τὰς τε πό-

Prætorē <sup>(1)</sup> Alexandro Calidonio,  
 Concilio <sup>(2)</sup> Panætolicō. Quando-  
 quidem Teiis, legatos mittentes Py-  
 thagoram & Clitum, & necessitu-  
 dinem & amicitiam renovaverunt;  
 & obrestati sunt Ætoliis, ut urbem  
 ipsorum & regionem sacram esse  
 concederent, & jure Bacchi in-  
 spoliatam: Placere Ætolis eam,  
 quam erga Teios habent, amicitii-  
 am & necessitudinem conservare:  
 quin & psephismata prius eis  
 facta de quibuscunque humanita-  
 tis officiis, lege confirmatum in i:  
 Ratam autem ipsis esse ab Ætolis  
 & urbis, & regionis consecra-  
 tionem, & jus Asyli; ita, uti le-

λιος καὶ τὰς χώρας τὰν ἀνιέρω-  
 σιν, καὶ ἀσυλίαν, καθὼς καὶ οἱ  
 πρεσβεσθαὶ ἤξιον. Καὶ μηθίνα<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Ἀιτωλῶν, μηδὲ τῶν ἐν Ἀιτωλίᾳ κατ-  
 οικεόντων, ἄγειν τὰς Τηίας, μηδὲ  
 τὰς ἐν Τέῳ καλοικέοντας, μηδαμό-  
 θεν ὀσμωμένους. Ἀλλὰ τὰν ἀσ-  
 φάλειαν, καὶ ἀσυλίαν εἶμεν ἀυλοῖς,  
 τὰ ἀπ' Ἀιτωλῶν, καὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰ-  
 τωλίᾳ καλοικεόντων. Ἐὶ δὲ τις καὶ  
 ἀγῆ ἢ αὐτὰς, ἢ τὰ ἐκ τῆς πό-  
 λιος, ἢ χώρας, τὰ μὲν ἐμφα-  
 νῆ ἀναπράσσει τὸν<sup>(2)</sup> ἐγδείξαῖα  
 πρὸς<sup>(3)</sup> συνέδρους αἰ τὰς ἐνάερχας.  
 Τῶν δὲ ἀφανέων ὑποδίκας εἶμεν  
 τὰς ἡδικηκότας, γινομένας τοῖς  
 Τηίοις τὰς ἐγδικάζεις, καὶ τὰς  
 λοιπὰς οἰκονομίας, καθὼς καὶ τοῖς  
<sup>(4)</sup> Διονυσιακοῖς τεχνίταις ὁ νόμος  
 τῶν Ἀιτωλῶν κελεύει. Ὅπως δὲ  
 καὶ εἰς τὰς νόμους καταχωρεθῆ ἡ  
 ἀνιέρωσις καὶ ἡ ἀσυλία, τὰς κα-  
 τασαθέντας<sup>(5)</sup> νομογραφίας κατα-  
 χωρεῖται, ἐπεὶ καὶ αἱ νομογραφίαι  
 γίνονται, εἰς τὰς νόμους.

gati postulabant. Neminem item  
 Ætolorum neve in Ætoliâ ba-  
 bitantium diripere aut Teios, aut  
 in Teo habitantes, ullâ ex parte  
 impetum facientes: sed & se-  
 curitatem esse Teiis, & jus Asy-  
 li, quantum ad Ætolos, & in  
 Ætoliâ habitantes. Siquis verò  
 aut ipsos Teios, aut ad urbem re-  
 gionemve eorum pertinentia diri-  
 puerit; manifesta quidem actor  
 recuperato,<sup>(4)</sup> deferendo ad<sup>(5)</sup> syn-  
 edros in magistratu semper con-  
 stitutos; at de non manifestis re-  
 spondeant ii qui fecere injuriam,  
 liberè permissâ Teiis litis intenti-  
 one, reliquâque juris dispensa-  
 tione, ita, uti artificibus etiam  
<sup>(6)</sup> Dionysiacis Ætolorum lex præ-  
 scribit. Ut autem inter leges eti-  
 am locum habeat consecratio &  
 jus Asyli; qui const. tui sunt legum  
<sup>(7)</sup> scribæ, quàm primùm fient le-  
 gum scriptiones, inter leges ea re-  
 ponunt.

*Ad decretum Ætolorum notæ.*

(1) Στρατηγός Ἀλεξάνδρος Καλιδόνιος, i. e. Præturam agente Alexandro Calidonio, quem summum fuisse Ætolis Magistratum, ex Polybianâ & Livianâ Historiâ notum. Restè autem Καλιδόνιος pro Alexandri cognomine haberi, à Calydone patriâ urbe ducto, probant & alia principum Ætolorum apud Polybium cognomina; *excerp. Hist. xvii.* Ἀλέξανδρος nempe Ἴσιος, Λάμιος Ἀμβροκιώτης, Δαμικέλος Καλυδώνιος, aliique: Eam proinde vocem alio modo in libris editis, alio in decretis Ætolorum scriptam, recognosce, Lector.

(2) Παναθηναϊκοῖς. i. e. Concilio Ætolorum statutâ die, quod Panætolicum vocant, ut cum Livio loquamur, lib. 31. c. 29. Idem Polybio (Exc. legat. ix) ἡ Θεσμικὴ συνέδος. i. e. Ætolorum ad Thermum habita comitia: non Pylæicus ille totius Græciæ ad Thermopylas conventus: ut Livio l. 33. c. 35. Polybiana transferre visum. Quem quidem gravissimè Historici Latini lapsum egregiè detexit & correxit Palmerius, inter notas ad Polybium, p. m. 390.

(3) Μηθίνα



(1) Μηθίνα Ἀιτωλῶν ἄγειν τὰς Τείας. *Neminem Ætolorum Teios ferre agere.* Magnum profectò & memorabile potuisse istud ab Ætolis impetrari; qui, ante Romanos rerum arbitros dominosque, latrocinii & hujusmodi sceleribus victum parabant; quorumque lex quædam enonnis ita tulit, ἄγειν λάφυρον ὑπὸ λάφυρον, i. e. *solium de spolio agere*; unde καὶ ἑτεροίτινες πολεμῶσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ὅντες Ἀιτωλῶν φίλοι καὶ σύμμαχοι, μηδὲν ἧτιον ἐξείναι Ἀιτωλοῖς - - καὶ πᾶσι ἑμφορίους πολεμῶσι, ἢ χῶρον ἄγειν ἑ ἀμφοτέρων. i. e. *si quando alii alii qui inter se bellaverint, Ætolorum etiam socii amicique, licere nihilominus Ætolis, apud hos & illos militantibus, utrorumque agros ferre agere.* Verba sunt Philippi regis Macedoniae, Ætolishæc in colloquio coram Romano duce exprobrantis; insuper addito, per legatos, tum à seipso, tum à cæteris Græcis, actum fuisse apud Ætolos, de tollendâ tam enormi lege. Ast ab Ætolis strenuò responsum, citius eos Ætoliam ab Ætoliâ, quàm hanc ab ipsis legem ablaturus. *Polyb. excerpt. Hist. xvii.*

(4) Ἐγδείξιαι. i. e. *indicantem, deferentem*, quâ voce suppleri debere apographi lacunam suadebunt ista Pollucis verba, *lib. 8. Ἐνδειξις δὲ ἦν πρὸς τὸν ἀρχόντα, ὁμολογητικὴ ἀδικημάτων, ἢ κείσεως, ἀλλὰ τιμωρίας δευδής.* i. e. *Delatio fiebat ad magistratum, manifestæ, & quæ negari non poterat, injuriæ; quæ nempe non judicium, sed penam requirebat.* Ejusmodi erant omnia quæ à juridicis ἑμφανῆ vocantur: οἱ δ' ἔλεγκαι (inquit *Icæus orat. 3.) πρὸ ἀφανῶν.* i. e. *probationes verò erant de non manifestis.*

(5) Συνέδρους αἰεὶ τὸς ἐνάρετους. i. e. *Synedros in magistratu semper constitutos.* Credibile est per hos Synedros intelligi *Agroletos*, i. e. Ætolorum sanctius concilium, ex delectis constans viris; de quo *Livius lib. 35. cap. 54.*

(6) Διονυσιακοῖς τεχνίταις. i. e. *Dionysiacis artificibus*, Comædis nempe & Tragædis Tibicinibus. Id genus artifices (inquit *Gellius, lib. 20. c. 4.*) Græcè appellantur οἱ πρὸ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνίται. Denominationem enim sortiti à Dionysio Scenicorum inventore, in collegia sub ejus tutelâ sunt coopati; & mercede pactâ civitatibus ludos scenicos, omnemque eorum apparatus præstiterunt. Horum in hoc decreto mentio, quia Tei primum, mox verò Lebedi habitantes (ut postea, *Strabone auctore*, notabitur in Ἀιτωλίας Πιπθισμᾶτι) securitatem ab Ætolis, lege latâ, impetraverant: Lege verò latâ id fieri necessum, quia legi Ætolorum, de spoliis undecunq; agendis, contrariabatur.

(7) Νομογράφους, legum scribas. Ea apud Ætolos, ut & aliquando etiam apud Athenienses, extraordinaria potestas fuit; at non sine summo Reipublicæ periculo exerceri facta. Ita enim *Polybius Excerpt. de virt. & vit. lib. 13. Ἀιτωλοὶ οἰκείως διακείμενοι πρὸς καινοτομίαν ἢ οἰκείως πολιτείας, εἰλοῦτο νομογράφους Δωρὶμαχὸν καὶ Σκόπαν* — οἱ καὶ ἀξιακόνοες ἢ ἐξουσίαν ταύτην ἔχουσαν νόμους. i. e. *Ætoli ad statum suum innovandum facili propensi legibus scribendis constituerunt Dorimachum & Scopam* — qui hæc acceptâ potestate leges scripserunt. Illatam verò Atheniensibus perniciem, à *Nicomacho* quodam *Nomographo*, orator deplorat *Lyfias*; & ex eodem *Historicus optimus* *Ubbo Emmius*, in *appendice de Republicâ Atheniensium.*

**P**ROXIMA Teiis cura devincire sibi Cretæ populos, non tam majestate imperii, quàm opportunitate loci, & navigandi experientiâ, & assiduis per mare latrociniiis verendos. Cretenses eo tum agebant statu, quem felicem adèò prædicaverunt & *Strabo* & *Aristoteles*; quot nempe civitates, totidem etiam summa imperia, sub regimine populari, & annuo *Cosinorum* magistratu, libertatem tuentes. Publico igitur nomine alii vetusta renovant cum populo Teiorum fœdera, alii nova paciscuntur; omnes, secundùm legatorum

torum postulata, & urbem & regionem Teiam sanctam & inviolatam esse jubent. Curiosis autem Antiquitatis investigatoribus speramus omnino gratum atque volupe futurum, quòd post mille nongentos & viginti annos nunc primum ex autographis edantur vetustissimorum populorum acta, prudentiæ, æquitatis & humanitatis plena; quæ quidem si verâ fide præstitissent, triste adeò opprobrium, & *malarum* illam *bestiarum* infamem maculam eluissent. Singulos itaque audiamus, pro consuetâ civitatum formulâ loquentes, *Eleuthernæos, Ißronios, Sybritios, Saxios, Rhaucios, Arcadas, Cnosios*: quorum hi duo posteriores pæne integri sunt visendi in cœmeterio prope *Guzelliv*, ceteri verò omnes aut in arce aut in balineo apud *Segagick*; adepti illic opportunum, ubi Teiis olim id concefferant, Asylum. Ne quid dicamus de imperfectis *Polyrrheniorum, Cydoniatarum, Lappæorum, Priansiorum & Latorum* titulis. Cùm verò singula inter se conveniant, eodem ferè tenore & negotio, Monumenta; ideo sequentur conjunctim scriptæ ad Populos Cretenses, & eorundem Decreta, *Notæ.*

I.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝ. *Eleuthernæorum.*

ΕΠΕΙΔΗΤΗΙΟΙΦΙΛΟΙΚΑΙΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΣΔΙΑΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝ  
ΥΠΑΡΧΟΝΤΕΣΨΑΦΙΣΜΑΤΕΚΑΙΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣΑΠΕΣΤΑΛ  
ΚΑΝΤΟΣΠΑΡΑΜΕΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΝΤΕΚΑΙΚΟΛΩΤΑΝΟΙ  
ΤΙΝΕΣΕΠΕΛΘΟΝΤΕΣΕΠΙΤΑΝΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΝΤΑΝΦΙ  
ΛΙΑΝΚΑΙΤΑΝΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΑΝΑΝΩΘΕΝΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑΣ  
ΠΟΤΑΥΤΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΑΛΛΑΔΙΕΛΕΓΗΣΑΝ... ΕΝ  
ΔΟΞΩΣΠΕΡΙΤΕΤΩΘΕΩΚΑΙΤΑΣΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΕΩΣΤΑΣΠΟ  
ΔΕΩΣΚΑΙΤΑΣΧΩΡΑΣΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΩΣΑΠΟ<sup>ΔΟΓΙΣΑΜΕΝΟΙ</sup>  
ΤΟΙΣΕΝΤΩΨΑΦΙΣΜΑΤΙΚΑΤΑΚΕΧΩΡΙΣΜΕΝΟΙΣ  
ΤΑΝΤΕΦΙΛΙΑΝΚΑΙΤΑΝΕΥΝΟΙΑΝΔΙΑΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΙΝΚΑΙ  
ΤΙΝΟΣΑΓΑΘΩΠΑΡΑΙΤΙΟΥΣΓΙΝΕΣΘΑΙΚΑΙ<sup>ΤΑΓΕΓΡΑΜ</sup>  
ΜΕΝΑΕΠΙΠΛΕΟΝΣΥΝΑΥΞΕΙΝΟΜΟΙΩΣΔΕΠΑ<sup>ΡΕΚΑΛΕΣΕ</sup>  
ΚΑΙΑΓΗΣΑΝΔΡΟΣΕΥΚΡΑΤΕΥΣΡΟΔΙΟΣΟΠΑΡΑΤΩΒΑΣΙ  
ΔΕΩΣΑΝΤΙΟΧΩΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣΕΠΙΤΑΣΤΩΠΟΛΕΜΩ...  
ΔΙΑΛΥΣΕΙΣΑΠΟΣΤΑΛΕΙΣΟΥΘΕΝΕΜΛΕΙΠΩΝΣΠΟΥ  
ΔΑΣΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣΚΑΤΟΥΘΕΝΑΤΡΟΠΟΝΩΣΑΥΤΩΣΔΕ  
ΚΑΙΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑΣΟΠΑΡΑΤΩΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣΦΙΑΙΠΠΩΠΕΜ  
ΦΘΕΙΣΔΕΔΟΧΘΑΙΤΟΙΣΚΟΣΜΙΟΙΣΚΑΙΤΑΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝΕΛΕΥ  
ΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝΑΠΟΚΡΙΝΑΣΘΑΙΤΗΙΟΙΣΦΙΛΟΙΣΚΑΙΟΙΚΕΙΟΙΣ  
ΟΥΣ

ΟΥΣΙΝ ΔΙΟΤΙΤΑΤΕ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΕΒΟ  
 ΜΕΘΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΜΩΝΔΑ ΜΟΝΑΣ ΠΑΞΟΜΕΘΑ ΤΕ ΚΗ  
 ΠΑΙΝΕΟΜΕΝ ΔΙΟΤΙΚΑ ΛΩΣΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΟΠΡΕΠΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ  
 ΕΙΩΣ ΤΩ ΘΕΩ ΔΙΕΞΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΟΥ ΜΟΝΟΝ ΚΑΘΩΣ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩΝ  
 ΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝ ΠΑΡΕΛΑΒΟΝ ΔΙΑΦΥΛΑΣΣΟΝΤΕΣ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ  
 ΠΟΛΛΩΙ ΜΑΛΛΟΝ ΠΡΟΣΑΥΞΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ ΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑ  
 ΜΕΩΝ ΤΑΣ ΕΜΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΜΙΑ ΔΙΔΟΤΑΙ ΤΩΙ ΘΕΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΙ ΟΙΣ  
 ΚΑΙ ΤΑΝΤΕ ΠΟΔΙΝΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΝ ΧΩΡΑΝ ΠΕΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥ  
 ΛΟΝ ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΙΡΑΣΟΜΕΘΑΣΥΝΑΥΞΕΙΝ.

Ἐπειδὴ Τήιοι, φίλοι ἢ συγγε-  
 νεῖς διὰ προγόνων ὑπάρχοντες,  
 ψάφισμά τε καὶ προσεβυτάς ἀ-  
 πέσαλκαν τὸς παρ' αἰμὲ Ἀπολλό-  
 δοτόν τε ἢ Κολώταν' οἱ τινες ἐπελθόν-  
 τες Ἰππὶ τὰν ἰκκλησίαν, τὰν φιλίαν  
 ἢ τὰν συγγένειαν ἀνωθεν ὑπαρ-  
 χέσας ποτ' αὐτὰς ἢ τ' ἄλλα  
 διελέγησαν . . . ἐνδόξως, περὶ  
 τε τῷ Θεῷ ἢ τὰς καθιερώσεως τὰς  
 πόλεως ἢ τὰς χώρας ἀκολοθῶς  
 ἀπολογίσαντ' τοῖς ἐν τῷ ψαφί-  
 ματι καλακχωρισμῶσι, τὰν τε φι-  
 λίαν ἢ τὰν ἔννοιαν διαφυλάσσειν,  
 καὶ τινος ἀγαθῷ παρατιτὸς γίνεσθαι,  
 ἢ τὰ γεγραμμένα Ἰππὶ πλέον συν-  
 αὔξειν. Ὁμοίως δὲ παρεκάλεισε ἢ  
 Ἀγήσανδρος Ἐυκεράδης Ῥόδιος, ὁ  
 παρὰ τῷ βασιλέως Ἀντιόχῳ προσ-  
 εβυτάς Ἰππὶ τὰς τῷ πολέμῳ [νῦν] δι-  
 αλύσεις ἀποσταλείς, οὐδὲν ἐμλείπων  
 ἀπεδᾶς καὶ φιλοτιμίας κατ' ἐθένα  
 τρέπον' ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ Περδικ-  
 κας ὁ παρὰ τῷ βασιλέως Φιλίπ-  
 πῳ πεμφθείς. Δεδόχθαι τοῖς Κόσ-

*Quandoquidem Teii, jam inde à  
 majoribus amici & cognati nostri,  
 & psephisma ad nos miserunt,  
 legatosque Apollodotum & Colo-  
 tam: Qui accedentes ad concio-  
 nem de pristinâ erga ipsos amici-  
 tiâ & cognatione verba honorificè  
 fecerunt; de Deo etiam, deque  
 consecratione urbis, & regionis,  
 secundum ea quæ in psephismate  
 continentur, ad nos retulerunt;  
 rogatos & amicitiam & benevo-  
 lentiam conservare; quin & a-  
 licujus boni auctores ipsis fieri;  
 & ea quæ recitata sunt beneficia  
 ulterius adaugere: Similiterque  
 deprecatus est Hegesander Eu-  
 cratenfis Rhodius, legatus à Rege  
 Antiocho de bello nunc dirimendo  
 missus, nihil omnino curæ studii-  
 que ullo modo prætermittens:  
 Eodemque modo & Perdiccas  
 à Rege Philippo ablegatus: Pla-  
 cere itaque Cosmis & civitati  
 Eleuthernæorum Teiis tanquam*

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μίοις καὶ ταῖ πόλει τῶν Ἐλευθερναίων  
 ὀικείοις ἔσιν, διότι τά τε αἰεὶ τὸν  
 Διόνυσον καὶ αὐτοὶ σεβόμεθα, καὶ  
 τὸν ἡμῶν δάμον ἀσπαζόμεθα τε  
 κήπανέομεν, διότι καλῶς καὶ ἱερῶς  
 πρεπῶς καὶ καλαξίως τῷ Θεῷ διεξά-  
 γοντες ἵκ, ἔ μόνον καθὼς αἰεὶ τῶν  
 προγόνων παρέλαβον διαφυλάσ-  
 σοντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλῶ μᾶλλον  
 προσαύξοντες. Ἐνεκεν ἂν καὶ παρ'  
 ἀμείων τὰ σεμνὰ καὶ τίμια δίδω  
 τῷ Θεῷ καὶ Τηίοις, καὶ τὰν τε πό-  
 λιν αὐτῶν καὶ τὰν χώραν ἱερῶν  
 καὶ ἄστυλον ἀποδείκνυμεν, καὶ πει-  
 ρεσόμεθα συναύξαι.

*amicis sociisque respondere; quod  
 omnia ad Dionysum spectantia  
 et nos etiam veneramus, ro-  
 pulumque vestrum imperitiā sa-  
 lute collaudamus, eò quòd pul-  
 chre, proque honore religionis,  
 proque Dei dignitate hæc trans-  
 egerint, non solum prout à majo-  
 ribus accepere conservantes, sed  
 et multo magis adaugentes. Quam-  
 obrem et à nobis omnia veneran-  
 da et honorifica Deo et Teiis  
 sunt concessa, urbemque ipsorum  
 et regionem sanctam et inviolata-  
 tam declaramus, et in majus eti-  
 am provebere conabimur.*

II.

ΙΣΤΡΩΝΙΩΝ. *Istroniorum.*

ΕΔΟΞΕΝ ΙΣΤΡΩΝΙΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΕΠΕΙ  
 ΔΗ ΤΗΙΟΙ ΦΙΛΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΣ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΝΤΕΣ ΔΙΑ ΠΡΟ-  
 ΓΟΝΩΝ ΤΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΦΑΦΙΣΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣ ΑΠΕ-  
 ΣΤΑΛΚΑΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΛΩΤΑΝ ΟΙ ΕΠΕΛΘΟΝ  
 ΤΕΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΡΩΝΙΩΝ ΤΟΤΕ ΦΑΦΙΣΜΑ ΕΠΕ-  
 ΔΩΚΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΙ ΔΙΕΛΕΓΗΝ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΩΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΓΕ-  
 ΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΤΑΝ ΕΚΤΕΝΕΣ ΤΑ ΤΑΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΑΝ ΚΑΙ  
 ΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΝ ΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΝΕΣΘΑΙ ΤΑΝ ΚΑ-  
 ΘΙΕΡΩΣΙΝ ΤΩ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΩΙ ΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΧΩΡΑΣ  
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 ΑΙ ΠΟΥ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΔΙΚΚΑΙΑ ΠΟΚΡΙΝΕΣΘΑΙ ΤΩ ΔΑ-  
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 ΞΙΟΜΕΘΑΑΠΡΟΦΑΣΙΣΤΩΣΕΦΟΣΟΝΚΕΩΜΕΝΔΥΝΑΤΟΙ  
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 ΙΣΤΡΩΝΙΩΝΕΞΕΣΤΩΤΩΙΠΑΡΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΩΙΤΗΙΩΝ  
 ΕΠΙΛΑΒΕΣΘΑΙΚΑΙΤΩΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΝΚΑΙΧΡΗΜΑΤΩΝΕΙ  
 ΤΙΣΚΑΑΓΗΙΟΙΔΕΚΟΣΜΟΙΟΙΤΟΚΑΔΕΙΚΟΣΜΟΥΝΤΕΣΕ  
 ΠΑΝΑΓΚΑΪΟΝΤΩΝΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΤΟΥΣΕΧΟΝΤΑΣ  
 ΑΪΗΜΙΟΙΟΝΤΕΣΚΑΙΑΝΥΠΟΔΙΚΟΙΑΝΑΓΡΑΨΑΙΔΕΚΑΙ  
 ΤΟΔΟΓΜΑΕΙΣΤΟΙΕΡΟΝΤΟΤΑΣΑΘΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΠΟΛΙ  
 ΑΔΟΣΤΟΥΣΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΑΣΤΑΣΠΟΛΙΟΣ.

Ἐδοξεν Ἰσρωνίων τοῖς Κόσμοις, καὶ τῇ πόλει. Ἐπειδὴ Τήιοι φίλοι καὶ συγγενεῖς ἑστέ, καὶ ἀπέχοντες διὰ πρεσβυτων τῇ πόλει ψάφισμα καὶ πρεσβυτάς ἀπέσταλκαν Ἀπολλόδοτον καὶ Κολώταν. Ὅτι ἐπελθόντες ἐπὶ τὸ κοινὸν τὸ Ἰσρωνίων τό τε ψάφισμα ἀπέδωκαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ διελέγην ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς γεγραμμένοις, τὰν ἐκτελεσάτων παρὰ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν ποιήσασθαι ὡς τὸ γράμμα τὰν καθιέρωσιν τῷ Διονύσῳ τὰς τε πόλιν, καὶ τὰς χώρας τὰς Τηίων, καὶ τὰν ἀσυλίαν ἐτι δεῖ καὶ τ' ἄλλα τὰ ὑπέχοντα αὐ-

*Placuit Cosmis & Civitati Istroniorum. Quandoquidem Teii amici nostri, & civitati jam olim per majores cognati, psephisma miserunt, & legatos, Apollodotum & Colotam: Qui ad commune Istroniorum venientes & psephisma reddiderunt, ipsique secundum ea quae scripta erant differuere, impensissimâ curâ studioque contendentes, de permittendâ tum urbis, tum regionis Teiorum, Deo Bactho consecratione, & jure Asyli; utque nos etiam, respectu*

τοῖς

τοῖς ἔνδοξα καὶ τίμια διὰ τὸν Θε-  
 ὸν ψαφισαυλῆες καὶ αὐτὰς σω-  
 αύξην, καὶ τινῶ ἀγαθῆ παραι-  
 τῆς γίνεσθαι τῷ δάμῳ, ἢ ὅτι ταῦ-  
 τα ποιήσαντες ἀκόλῃθρα προξίοντο  
 τᾷ τε ποστί Θεῶν Δισεβεία, ἢ τὰ  
 μέγιστα χαριζόμεθα τῷ δάμῳ.  
 Πρὶ δὲ τῷ αὐτῶν διαλεγέντος  
 μὲν πάσας ἀποδᾶς ἢ προθυμίας ἢ  
 τῆ Τηίων πολίτης, καὶ βασιλεύς  
 Φιλίππῳ προσέειπεν Περδικκᾶ.  
 Ἀποκρίνεσθαι τῷ δάμῳ τῷ Τηίων ὅτι  
 πρῆτερον τε ἀπίλις διακεκμηρία  
 φιλικῶς καὶ Διόνως ποστί τὸ πλᾶ-  
 θῶ τὸ Τηίων, ἔν τε τοῖς ὑπερά-  
 νω χρόνοις, ἐδένος ἀπέστα τῶν συμ-  
 φερῶντων, καὶ νῦν δὲ, καθότι  
 ἀδρακαλεῖ ὁ δάμῳ ὁ Τηίων καὶ  
 Περδικκᾶς ὁ πολίτης αὐτῶν. Προ-  
 αιερέωροι ἔν ἐμ πᾶσιν δὲ χαριεῖν,  
 καὶ μεμνημένοι τᾶς προπαρσχέ-  
 στας τᾶς πόλεσι συγγενείας, τάν  
 τε καθιέρωσιν τῷ Διονύσῳ τᾶς τε  
 πόλιθ καὶ τᾶς χώρας ὑμῶν, ἔτι  
 δὲ ἱερῶν καὶ ἄσυλον εἶναι (βυλῶ-  
 μοι χαριζέσθαι Περδικκᾶ) δίδο-  
 μοι. Καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὰ ὑπὲρ  
 χόλια ὑμῖν ἔνδοξα καὶ τίμια συν-  
 διαφυλαξιόμεθα ἀπροφασίως,  
 ἐφ' ὅσον κ' ἐῷμοι δυνατοί. Εἰ δὲ  
 τινες καὶ τῶν ὁσμωμῶν ἐξ Ἰσθμῶ-  
 νθ ἀδικήσωντι τινὰ Τηίων ἢ κοινᾶ  
 ἢ ἰδίᾳ, ἀδρα τὸ γεγραφέν δόγμα  
 ἀπὸ τᾶς ἀσυλίας ὑπὸ τῆ πόλιος

*ad Deum habito, decreto facto ad-  
 auferemus quaecunque alia apud  
 ipsos ad ejus gloriam & honorem  
 spectant; & bonae alicujus rei au-  
 ctiores essemus populo; quodque  
 haec facientes tum congruenter age-  
 mus nostrae erga divinum numen pi-  
 etati, tum populo maxime pere gra-  
 tificabimur: Deque iisdem etiam  
 verba faciente, omni cum studio &  
 promptitudine, Perdiccā, cive Teio,  
 & regis Philippi legato: Respon-  
 dere populo Teiorum, quod nostra  
 jamdudum civitas erga Teiorum  
 multitudinem amanter & benevole  
 disposita, neque tempore superiore  
 defuit, neque nunc deerit, si quā eo-  
 rum commoda promovere poterit,  
 quemadmodum populus Teiorum &  
 eorum civis Perdiccas obtestatur. Vo-  
 lentes igitur gratiosos nos in omnibus  
 praebere, memoresque ejus quae in-  
 ter civitates intercessit cognationis,  
 consecrati Baccho tum urbem  
 tum regionem vestram, & sacram  
 porro haberi & inviolatam (Per-  
 diccae gratificari cupientes) conce-  
 dimus. Et quaecunque alia apud  
 vos gloriosa & honorifica habentur,  
 omni remoto praetextu, con-  
 servabimus, quantumcunque nobis  
 fuerit possibile. Si autem aliqui  
 solventium ex Isthone, aut publice  
 aut privatim Teiorum alicui injuri-  
 τᾶς*

τᾶς Ἰστρωνίων, ἐξέσω τῶν ἀπαγε-  
νομήνῳ Τηίων ἐπιλαβέσθαι καὶ τῶν  
σωμάτων καὶ χρεμμάτων, εἴ τις καὶ  
ἀγῆ. Ὅι δὲ Κόσμοι οἱ τὸ καὶ αἰὲν  
κοσμηῖτες ἐπαναγκαζόντων ἀποδι-  
δόμεν τὰς ἐχούσας, ἀζήμοι ὄν-  
τες, καὶ ἀνυπόδοι. Ἀναγερά-  
ψαι δὲ καὶ τὸ δόγμα εἰς τὸ  
ιερόν τὸ τᾶς Ἀθανᾶς τᾶς Πο-  
λιάδου τὰς γραμματείας τᾶς  
πόλεως.

*am intulerint, contra decretum de  
Asyli jure ab Istroniorum civitate  
scriptum, licebit Teiorum ali-  
cui huc venienti in personas manus  
injicere & in pecunias, si quis agat  
feratque. Cosmi autem, qui eā in  
perpetuum auctoritate fuerint,  
possessores ablata reddere cogunto,  
neque damno, neque quaestioni ob-  
id obnoxii. Inscribebunt etiam hoc  
decretum in Templo Minervae Po-  
liadis scriba civitatis.*

III.

ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ. *Sybritiorum.*

ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΙΣΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΣΜΟΙ ΤΗΩΝ ΤΑΙ ΒΟΥΛΑΙΚΑΙ ΤΩΙ  
ΔΑΜΩΙ ΧΑΙΡΕΙΝ ΠΑΡΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΣ Ο ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑΣ Ο ΠΑΡΑΒΑΣΙ  
ΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣ ΤΟΤΕ ΨΑΦΙΣΜΑ ΑΠΕΔΩΚΕΝ  
Ο ΕΦΕΡΟΝ Ο ΠΑΡΥΜΩΝ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΑΣ ΤΟΙΚΕΙΟΥΤΑ  
ΤΟΣΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΑΣΚΑΙ ΟΤΙΚΑ ΔΩΣΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΗΣΑΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΣ  
ΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΑΝ ΤΕ ΑΝΙΕΡΩΣ ΙΝ ΤΩ ΙΔΙΩΝ ΥΣΩΙΚΑΙ ΤΩΙ ..

Deest pars media Epistolæ, decreto quod præcessit Istroniorum,  
ut ex reliquis conjecturare licet, planè compar.

ΠΑΝΤΑ ΕΙΔΕΤΙΝΕΣ ΤΩΝ ΟΡΜΩΜΕΝΩΝ ΕΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΑΣ ΑΔΙ  
ΚΗΣΩΣ ΙΝ ΤΙΝΑ ΤΗΩΝ ΗΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΟΙΚΩΝ ΗΚΟΙΝΑΙ Η ΙΔΙΑ ΠΑ  
ΡΑ ΤΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΝ ΔΟΓΜΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΑΣ ΨΑΦΙΑΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΑΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ  
ΤΩΝ ΕΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ ΕΞΕΣΤΩ ΤΩ ΠΑΡΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΩ ΙΤΗΩΝ  
ΗΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΟΙΚΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΕ ΜΕ ΠΙΛΑΒΕΣ ΘΑΙΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΣΩ  
ΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΕΙΤΙΣΚΑ ΑΓΗ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΚΟΣΜΟΙ ΟΙ ΤΟΚΑ  
ΔΕΙΚΟΣ ΜΕΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΠΑΝΑΓΚΑΖΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟ  
ΜΕΝΤΟΥΣ ΕΧΟΝΤΑΣ ΑΨΗΜΙΟΙΟΝΤΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΥΠΟΔΙ  
ΚΟΙ ΠΑΣΑΣ ΨΑΜΙΑΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙΤΕ.

Συβριτίων αἱ πόλις καὶ οἱ Κόσμοι Τηίων τᾶ βελᾶ καὶ τῷ δάμῳ χαίρειν. Παραγενομένης ὁ Περδικκας, ὁ αὐτῶ βασιλέως Φιλίππου πρεσβυτίας, τότε ψάφισμα ἀπέδωκεν ὃ ἔφερον οἱ παρ' ὑμῶν πρεσβυταὶ αὐτῶ τὰς τ' οἰκειότατος καὶ τᾶς φιλίας, καὶ ὅτι καλῶς καὶ ποιήσαντες προσδεξάμενοι τὰν τε ἀνιέρωσιν τῶ Διονύσῳ, καὶ τῶι \* \* \* \* \*

πάλλῃ. Ἐἰ δὲ τινες τῶν ὁσμωμένων ἐξυβριτίας [ἐν Συβριτίας] ἀδικήσωσιν τινα Τηίων, ἢ τῶν παρεοικῶν, ἢ κοινᾶ ἢ ἰδίᾳ, αὐτῶ τὸ γεγενημένον δόγμα αὐτῶ τᾶς ἀσυλίας ὑπὸ τᾶς πόλεως τῶν Συβριτίων, ἐξέσω τῷ παραγενομένῳ Τηίων, ἢ τῶν παρεοικῶν τῶν ἐν Τείῳ, ἡπλαξέωσιν καὶ τῶν σωματῶν καὶ χρημάτων, εἴτις καὶ ἄγῃ. Οἱ δὲ Κόσμοι οἱ τὸ καὶ αἰεὶ κοσμίους ἐπαναγκαζόντων ἀποδιδόντες τὰς ἐχούσας, ἀζήμιοι ὄντες, καὶ ἀνυπόδικοι πάσας ζημίας. Ἐντυχεῖτε.

*Sybritiorum civitas Cosmique Teiorum concilio & populo salutem. Perveniens huc Perdiccas, Philippi regis legatus, & psephisma reddidit quod attulere vestri ad nos legati, deque necessitudine differuit & amicitia, quodque bene nos fecimus accepta Deo Baccho consecratione, quodque, &c. \* \* \* \* \**

*omnia. Si qui verò solventes ex Sybritiâ injuriam fecerint alicui Teiorum, aut eorum qui Tei habitant, idque aut communiter aut privatim, contra conscriptum de Asyli jure à Sybritiorum civitate decretum, licebit ei quinque Teiorum aut Tei habitantium huc advenerit, & in personas manus injicere & in pecunias, si quis agat feratque. Cosmi autem, omni in posterum evo Cosmatum gerentes, possessores ea reddere cogunto, sine noxâ, & ab omni de noxâ quæstione immunes. Bene valete.*

## IV.

\* sic

\* Λ Α Ξ Ι Ω Ν. *Saxiorum.*

ΕΔΟΞΕΝ ΣΑΞΙΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΟΣΜΙΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΦΑΦΙΣΑΜΕΝΟΙΣ  
ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΝΟΜΟΝ ΕΠΕΙ ΔΗ ΤΗΙΟΙ ΔΙΑ ΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΙΚΑΙΣ ΤΥ  
ΓΕΝΕΙΣ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΑΣΑΜΑΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣΑΠΕΣ  
ΤΕΙΛΑΝ ΦΑΦΙΣΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΕΙΓΕΥΤΑΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΛΩΤΑΝ  
ΟΙΚΑΠΑΡΕΛΘΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΑΝ ΕΚ ΚΛΗΣΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΦΑΦΙΣΜΑ  
ΑΠΟ



ΑΠΟΔΟΝΤΕΣ ΔΙΕΛΕΓΕΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΠΑΣΑΣ ΣΠΟΥΔΑΣ  
 ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩ ΓΕΝΕΣΘΑΙ ΤΑΝ ΚΑΘΙΕ  
 ΡΩΣΙΝ ΤΩ ΙΔΙΟΝΥΣΩΙ ΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ  
 ΤΑΝ ΑΣΥΛΙΑΝ ΤΑΤΕ ΑΛΛΑ ΤΑΥ ΠΑΡΧΟΝΤΑ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΕΝ ΔΟΞΑ ΚΑΙ  
 ΤΙΜΙΑ ΕΥΑΔΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΕΠΑΥΞΕΙΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΕΙΧΡΟΝΟΝ ΤΗ ΠΕΡ  
 ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΛΕΓΟΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡ ΔΙΚΚΑΤΩ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩ ΒΑ  
 ΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩ ΠΡΕΙΓΕΥΤΑ ΔΕ ΔΟΧΘΑΙΣ ΑΥΞΙΩΝ ΤΟ ΙΣΚΟΣ  
 ΜΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΙΠΟΛΕΙΕ ΠΑΙΝΕΣ ΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΠΡΕΙΓΕΥΤΑΣ . . . .  
 ΔΙΟΤΙ ΚΑΛΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΜΦΕΡΟΝ ΤΩ ΔΙΕΛΕΓΕΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΑΣ ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΟΣ  
 ΤΑΣ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΠΟΡΤΑ ΜΕΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΛΟΙΠΩΝ ΕΝ ΔΟ  
 ΞΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΜΙΩΝ ΑΠΟΚΡΙΝΑΣΘΑΙ ΔΙΟΤΙ Ο ΔΑΜΟΣ ΣΑΥΞΙΩΝ ΔΙΑ  
 ΦΥΛΑΣΣΩΝ ΤΑΝ ΠΟΡΤΙΤΟΘΕΙΟΝ ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ  
 ΤΗΩΝ ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΝ ΒΛΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΑΝ ΤΕ ΚΑΘΙΕ ΡΩΣΙΝ ΤΩ Ι  
 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΩΙ ΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΑΝΑΔ  
 ΕΙΚΝΥΝΤΙΚΑ ΙΠΑΡΔΕΧΕΤΑΙ ΠΕΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΝ ΚΑΘΟΤΙ ΠΑΡΑ ΚΑ  
 ΛΕΙΟ ΔΑΜΟΣ ΤΗΩΝ ΥΠΑΡΞΕΙΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΤΙΜΙΑ  
 ΤΗΩΙ ΣΠΑΡΤΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΣΑΥΞΙΩΝ ΝΥΝ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΕΙΧΡΟΝ  
 ΟΝ ΕΡΡΩΣΘΕ.

<p>Ἔδοξεν Σαξίων τοῖς Κοσμίοις καὶ τῶν πόλει ψαφισαμύοις κατὰ τὸν νόμον. Ἐπειδὴ Τήιοι, διὰ προγόνων φίλοι καὶ συγγενεῖς ἰσάρχοντες τῆς ἀμᾶς πόλεως, ἀπέστειλαν ψάφισμα καὶ προγευλάς Ἀπολλόδοτον καὶ Κολώλαν Ὅτι καὶ παρελθόντες ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκκλησίῳν, καὶ τὸ ψάφισμα ἀποδόνητες, διελέγαν μετὰ πάσας ἀσπιδᾶς καὶ φιλοτιμίας ὡς εἰ τῶ γενέσθω τῶν καθιέρωσιν τῶ Διονύσω τῆς τε πόλεως αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς χώρας, καὶ τῶν ἀσυλίαν, τὰ τε ἄλλα τὰ ἰσάρχοντα αὐτοῖς ἐνδοξὰ καὶ τίμια δάδεν, καὶ συνεπαύξεν, εἰς τὸν αἰεὶ χρέον. Ἵπερ δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν δια-</p>	<p><i>Placuit Cosmiis &amp; civitati Saxiorum, decreto secundum legem facto. Quandoquidem Teii, jam olim per majores amici &amp; cognati civitatis nostrae, misere psephisma &amp; legatos Apollodotum &amp; Colotam: Qui in concionem introducti psephisma reddidere; deque faciendâ urbis &amp; regionis Deo Baccho consecratione omni curâ atque studio differuere; utque jus Asylis aliaque apud eos gloriosa &amp; honorifica tantquam grata acciperemus, &amp; adaugeremus in omne ævum: deque iisdem differente &amp; Perdiccâ, legato à rege Philippo: Placere Cosmiis &amp; civitati Sax-</i></p>
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λέγοντος

λέγοντος ἢ Περδικκα τῷ πατρὶ τῷ βασιλέως Φιλίππῳ πρηνυβίᾳ. Δεδόχθαι Σαυξίων (sic) τοῖς Κοσμίοις ἢ τῆ πόλει ἐπαινέσαι μὲν τὴν πρηνυβίαν, διότι καλῶς ἢ συμφερόντως διελέγεν παρὶ τῆς οικειότητος τῆς ὑπαρχίας αὐτοῖς πορτ' αὐτῶν ἢ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐνδόξων ἢ τιμίων. Ἀποκρίνας δὲ ὅτι ὁ δᾶμ' ὁ Σαυξίων διαφυλάσων τὴν πορτὶ τὸ θεῖον δόξαιαν, ἢ τῆ πόλει τῶν Τηίων δὲ χαριστῆν βωλόμ' ὁ, τὴν τε καθιέρωσιν τῆ Διονύσω τῆς τε πόλεως τῶν Τηίων ἢ τῆς χώρας ἀναδείκνυσι, ἢ παρδέχε' ἱερῶν καὶ ἄστυλον, καθότι παρκαλεῖ ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Τηίων. Ὑπάρξει δὲ ἢ τὰ ἄλλα τίμια Τηίοις παρ' τῆ πόλει τῶν Σαυξίων, νῦν τε, ἢ εἰς τὸν αἰὶ χρόνον. Ἐρρωθε.

iorum collaudare quidem legatos, eò quod perpulcra & conducibilia differuere, de intercedente inter nos & illos necessitudine, deque aliis gloriosis & honorificis: Respondere autem, quod Saxiorum populus suam conservans erga divinum numen pietatem, & civitati Teiorum gratificari cupiens, publicè ratam habet & urbis & regionis factam Baccho consecrationem, easque, quemadmodum obtulit populus Teiorum, pro sacris & inviolatis accipit. Extabunt verò & alia Teiis honorifica apud Saxiorum civitatem, & nunc, & in omne ævum: Valere.

## V.

ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ. *Rhauciorum.*

ΕΔΟΞΕΝ ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΟΣΜΙΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ  
 ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΠΑΡΑΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΠΡΕΙΓΕΥΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩ  
 ΔΑΜΩ ΤΩ ΤΗΙΩΝ ΠΟΡΤΙ ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ ΤΑΝ  
 ΠΟΛΙΝΑ ΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΑΣΤΥΝΑΚΤΟΣ ΚΟΛΩΤ  
 ΑΣΕΚΑΤΩΝ ΜΟΥΟΙ ΕΠΕΛΘΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΠΙ  
 ΤΑΝ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΝ ΕΦΑΝΙΣΑΝΤΕ ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑ  
 ΤΑ ΤΑΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑΝ ΡΑΥΚΙΟΙΣ ΠΟΘΑΥΤΟΥΣ  
 ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΑΣ ΑΣΤΥΛΙΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ  
 ΤΑΣ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΠΑΡΕΚΑΛΕΣΑΝΕ ΤΙΔΕ ΚΑΙ  
 ΤΩ ΠΑΡΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΩΤΩ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΕΙ  
 ΓΕΥΤΑ ΑΓΗΣΑΝ ΔΡΩΠΑΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΣΑΝ ΤΟΣ ΜΕΤΑ . . . .

ΣΠΟΥΔΑΣ

ΜΟΝΥΜΕΝΤΑ ΤΕΙΑ. 117

ΣΠΟΥΔΑΣΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣΟΜΟΙΩΣΔΕΚΑΙΤΩΝΠΑΡΑΤΗΙΩΝ  
 ΠΡΕΙΓΕΥΤΑΝΕΜΦΑΝΙΣΑΝΤΩΝ : : : :  
 ΤΑΝΑΥΤΩΝΕΥΝΟΙΑΝΚΑΙΠΡΟΘΥΜΙΑΝΔΕΔΟΧ  
 ΘΑΙΡΑΥΚΙΩΝΤΟΙΣΚΟΣΜΙΟΙΣΚΑΙΤΑΙΠΟ  
 ΛΕΙΑΠΟΚΡΙΝΑΣΘΑΙΓΗΙΟΙΣΟΤΙΚΑΦΙΕΡΩΣΙΑΣΤΩΙΔΙΟΥ  
 ΣΩΙΤΑΣΤΑΣΠΟΔΕΩΣΚΑΙΤΑΣΧΩΡΑΣΑΥΤΩΝΤΑΝΤΕΑΣΥΛΙΑΝ  
 ΚΑΙΤΑΑΛΛΑΕΝΔΟΣΑΚΑΙΤΙΜΙΑ ΠΑΡΔΕΧΟΜΕΘΑ  
 ΝΥΝΤΕΚΑΙΤΟΝΑΛΛΟΝΧΡΟΝΟΝΠΑΝΤΑ.

Ἔδοξεν Ῥαυκίων τοῖς Κοσμίοις, καὶ τῇ πόλει. Ἐπειδὴ πρῶτον μὲν πρεσβυταὶ πρὸς τῷ δάμῳ τῷ Τηίων πορτὶ Ῥαυκίων τὰν πόλιν, Ἀπολλόδοτος Ἀστυνάκτιος Κολώτας Ἐκαλῶνυμς, ἐπελθόντες ἐπὶ τὰν ἐκκλησίαν ἐφάνισάν τε οἰκειότατα τὰν ὑπαρχούσαν Ῥαυκίους ποτ' αὐτῶν, καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀστυλίας τὰς τε πόλεως καὶ τὰς χώρας παρεκάλεσαν. Ἐτι δὲ καὶ τῷ παρ' Ἀνιόχῳ βασιλεῶς πρεσβυτῶν Ἀγησάνδρῳ παρακαλέσαντος μὲν [πάσας] ἀστυλίας καὶ φιλοτιμίας. Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τῶν παρὰ Τηίων πρεσβυτῶν ἐμφανισάντων τὰν αὐτῶν εὐνοίαν καὶ προθυμίαν. Δεδόχθαι Ῥαυκίων τοῖς Κοσμίοις καὶ τῇ πόλει ἀποκρίνασθαι [Τηίοις, ὅτι καθιερώσας τῷ Διονύσῳ τὰς πόλεως καὶ τὰς χώρας αὐτῶν, τὰν τε ἀστυλίαν, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἔνδοξα καὶ τίμια [παρδεχόμεθα] νῦν τε, καὶ τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον πάντα.

*Placuit Cosmiis & Civitati Rhauciorum. Quandoquidem huic pervenire missi à Teiorum populo ad civitatem Rhauciorum legati, Apollodotus F. Astyanactis & Colotes F. Hecatonymi, inque concionem introducti perspicuam fecerunt eam quam erga ipsos Rhaucii habent necessitudinem; quin etiam de jure Asyli, quo munita esset & urbs & regio, postulavere: Porro & Hegesandro missa à rege Aniocho legato omni cura atque studio idem postulante: Similiter & Teiorum legatis benevolentiam eorum & promptitudinem demonstrantibus: Placere Cosmiis & civitati Rhauciorum respondere Teiis, quod urbis & regionis eorum factas Baccho consecrationes, & jus Asyli, & alia quoque gloriosa & honorifica approbamus, & nunc, & in omne futurum ævum.*

VI.

ΨΑΦΙΣΘΗ ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΙΟΘΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΩΝΟΣ ΜΗΝΟΣ ΑΡΤΙΑ  
ΜΙΤΙΟΥ ΝΕΥΜΗΝΙΑΙ.

ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ. *Arcadum.*

ΕΔΟΞΕΝ ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΟΛΕΙΕ ΠΕΙ  
ΔΗΤΗΙΟΙ ΦΙΛΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΝΟΟΙ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΝΤΕΣ  
ΤΑ ΠΟΛΕΙΔΙΑ ΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝ ΨΑΦΙΣΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣ  
ΑΠΕΣΤΑΛΚΑΝ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΝΔΙ  
ΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΟΙΚΑΙ ΕΠΕΛΘΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΡ  
ΚΑΔΩΝ ΤΟΤΕ ΨΑΦΙΣΜΑ ΑΠΕΔΩΚΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΙ ΔΙΕΛΕ  
ΓΕΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΠΟΛΛΑΣ ΣΠΟΥΔΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣ ΕΜΦΑΝΙ  
ΨΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΑ ΝΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΑΜΟΥ ΑΝΕΧΕΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΡ  
ΚΑΔΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΑ. Ι. ΠΟΥ ΣΚ . . . ΤΑΝ ΤΕ ΕΥΣΕ  
ΒΕΙΑΝ. . . . defunt versiculi septendecim.

. . . . . ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΡ  
ΚΑΔΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΟΥΝ ΚΑΙ ΗΜΕΙΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΥΝΟΩΣ  
ΔΙΑΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΕΝ ΧΑΡΙΤΟΣ ΜΕΡΕΙ ΜΗ ΛΕΙΠΕΣΘΑΙ ΤΟ  
ΤΕ ΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΔΟΓΜΑ ΟΕΧΕΤΕ ΠΑΡΗΜΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΑΣ  
ΑΣΥΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΙΟΣ ΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ  
ΧΩΡΑΣ ΑΝΑΓΡΑΦΟΜΕΝ ΚΑΘΟΓΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΛΕΙΤΕ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥ  
ΨΑΦΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΙΕΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝ  
ΤΗΡΗΣΟΜΕΝ ΤΑ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΑ ΥΜΙΝ ΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΠΑ ΠΑ  
ΡΑΚΑΛΕΣΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΑΜΕΤΩΝ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΝ ΔΟΥΝΑΙ  
ΥΜΙΝ ΙΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΕΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΚΤΗΣΙΝ ΓΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΤΕ  
ΛΕΙΑΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΤΕ ΔΙΔΟΜΕΝ ΥΜΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΑΝΤΙΝΕΣ ΔΙΚΩΣΙΝ  
ΥΜΑΣ ΗΤΑΝ ΧΩΡΑΝ ΑΝΙΡΩΝΤΑΙ ΤΑΝ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΜΕ  
ΝΑΝ ΤΩ ΙΔΙΟΝ ΥΣΩΙΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΜΕΩΣΙΝ ΥΜΙΝ ΗΚΑΤΑ ΓΑΝ  
ΗΚΑΤΑ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΝ ΒΟΗΘΗΣΟΜΕΝ ΥΜΙΝ ΚΑΘΟΤΙΑΝ ΕΩ  
ΜΕΝ ΔΥΝΑΤΟΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΠΑ ΤΗΙΟΙΣ ΠΑ  
ΡΑΡΚΑΣΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΟΣΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΚΑΣΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΠΑΙΝΕΣΟΜΕΝ  
ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΣ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΝΕΚΛΕΑ  
ΕΠΙ ΤΩΙΣ ΠΕΥΔΕΙΝ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΑΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΕΚΤΕΝΩΣ  
ΚΑΙ ΤΑΝ ΠΑΡΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΙΑΝ ΠΕΠΟΙΗΣΘΑΙ ΑΙΞΙΩΣ ΑΜΦΟΤΕ  
ΡΩΝ ΤΑΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΔΟΘΗΜΕΝ ΤΕ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΞΕΝΙΑ ΤΑ  
ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΝΟΜΩΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ  
ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΝΔΙΟΝ ΥΣΩΙΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΣ ΤΑΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΩΝ ΕΡΡΩΣΘΕ.

Ψαφίδη

Ψαφίση Ἐπι Δαμιοθέτη Φίλων  
 μινός Ἀελαμίης νευμρία.

Ἐδοξεν Ἀρκάδων τοῖς Κόσμοις, καὶ τῇ πόλει. Ἐπειδὴ Τήιοι, Φίλοι καὶ συγγενεῖς καὶ δύνουσι ὑπάρχοντες τῇ πόλει διὰ προγόνων, Ψαφίσμα καὶ πρεσβυτάς ἀπέσταλκαν Ἡρόδωτον Μηνωδότη, Μενέκλην Διονυσίῳ. Ὅι καὶ ἐπελθόντες ἐπὶ τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἀρκάδων τό τε Ψαφίσμα ἀπέδωκαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ διέλεγεν μὲν πολλὰς πτωχὰς καὶ φιλομίας, ἐμφανίζοντες τὰν ἔθνοισιν ἔδμεν ἂν ἔχει πρὸς Ἀρκάδας, καὶ τὰς [λοιπὰς Κρητὰς] . . . . . καὶ τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἀρκάδων. Βελόμωροι ἔν καὶ ἡμεῖς τοῖς δυνόωσι διακεμώτοις ἐν χάριτι μὲν μὴ λείπειν, τό τε πρότερον δόγμα, ὃ ἔχει παρ' ἡμῶν, περὶ τῆς ἀσυλίας, καὶ τῆς καθιερώσεως τῆς τε πόλεως καὶ τῆς χώρας, ἀναγράφωμεν, καθότι πρὸς ἀκαλεῖτε διὰ τῆς Ψαφίσματος, εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀσκληπιῶς, καὶ σωτηρησώμεν τὰ δεδομμένα ὑμῶν φιλάθρονα. Παρακαλεσάντων δὲ ἡμῶν τῶν πρεσβυτῶν δεῖναι ὑμῶν ἰσοπολιτείαν, καὶ ἐκλήσιν γῆς καὶ οἰκίας, καὶ ἀτέλειαν, ταῦτά τε δίδωμεν ὑμῶν. Καὶ ἔαν τις ἀδικῶσιν ὑμᾶς, ἢ τὰν χώραν ἀνιερῶν) τὰν καθιερωμένην τῇ Διο-

Decretum fuit sub Damiothetâ F. Philonis, mensis Artamitii novilunio.

Placuit Cosmis & civitati Arcadum. Quandoquidem Teii, amici & cognati & civitati nostrae per majores jamdudum benevoli, psephisma & legatos miserunt Herodotum F. Menodoti, Meneclum F. Dionysii: qui ad commune Arcadum accedentes & psephisma reddidere, ipsique multa cum sollicitudine studioque differere, perspicuam facientes populi benevolentiam quam habet erga Arcadas, & . . . . . & commune Arcadum. Nos itaque cupientes, in reddenda populo tam benevole affecto gratiam, nostras partes neutiquam deesse, tum prius illud quod a nobis habetis decretum de jure asyli, deque consecratione urbis & regionis, conscribemus, uti per decretum vestrum postulatis, in templo Aesculapii, & concessa vobis humanitatis officia conservabimus. Legatis insuper nos rogantibus ut civitatem civitatis, possessionemque terrae & domicili, quin & immunitatem vobis concederemus, & haec etiam vobis concedimus. Et si qui injuriam vobis fecerint, aut regionem Baccho consecratam

νύσῳ;

νύσω, καὶ πολεμέωσιν ὑμῖν, ἢ καὶ γῆν ἢ καὶ θάλασσαν, βοηθήσομεν ὑμῖν, καθότι ἀν' ἐώμεν διωατοί. Ἔναι δὲ καὶ τὰ φιλόφρονά Τηίοισι παρ' Ἀρκάσι πάντα ὅσα καὶ Ἀρκάσι ἐσίν. Ἐπαινέσομεν δὲ καὶ τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους Ἡρόδοτον καὶ Μενεκλέα ἐπὶ τῷ ἀσπείδειν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἐλευθέρως, καὶ τὴν παρεπιδαμίαν πεποιθῶς ἀξίως ἀμφοτέρων τῆς πόλεως. Δοθῆμέν τε αὐτοῖς καὶ ξένια τὰ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ. Ἔναι θ' Ἡρόδοτον Μνησώτῳ καὶ Μενεκλέην Διονυσίῳ πρῶτον τῆς πόλεως ἀμῶν. Ἐρρωσθε.

*refecerunt, vobisque bellum intulerint, sive à terrâ sive à mari; auxiliabimur vobis totis nostris viribus. Sint autem Teiis apud Arcadas officia humanitatis omnia, quaecunque & ipsis sunt Arcadibus. Collaudabimus verò legatos Herodotum Meneclemque, eò quòd patriæ suæ causæ intentè adeo studuerint, inque honorem utrorumque civitatis peregrinationem fecerint. Ipsis etiam & lautia ex lege dentur. Sintque Herodotus F. Menodoti & Menecles F. Dionysii urbis nostræ hospites. Valetè.*

VII.

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. *Cnosiorum.*

ΕΔΟΣΕΚΝΩΣΙΩΝΤΟΙΣΚΟΣΜΙΟΣΚΑΙΤΑΙΠΟΛΕΙΕΠΕΙ  
 ΔΗΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΩΚΑΙΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΩ  
 ΑΠΟΣΤΑΛΘΕΝΤΕΣΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΙΠΑΡΤΗΙΩΝΠΟΡΤΙ  
 ΤΑΣΕΝΚΡΗΤΑΙΠΟΛΙΑΣΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΡΗΑΝΤΕΣΤΟΝΠΛΕΙΣ  
 ΤΟΝΧΡΟΝΟΝΕΝΤΑΙΑΜΑΙΠΟΛΕΙΟΥΜΟΝΟΝΤΑΝΑΠΟΤΑΣ  
 ΑΝΑΣΤΡΟΦΑΣΕΥΤΑΞΙΑΝ . . ΤΕΔΕΙΞΑΝΤΟΑΛΛΑΚΑΙΕΠΕ  
 ΔΕΙΞΑΤΟΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣΜΕΤΑΚΙΘΑΡΑΣΠΛΕΟΝΑΚΙΣΤΑΤΕ  
 ΤΙΜΟΘΕΩΚΑΙΠΟΛΥΙΔΩΚΑΙΤΩΝΑΜΩΝΑΡΧΑΙΩΝΠΟΙ  
 ΗΤΑΝΚΑΘΩΣΠΡΟΣΗΚΕΝΑΝΔΡΙΠΕΠΑΙΔΕΥΜΕ  
 ΝΩΙΟΠΑΙΩΝΙΣΩΝΤΙΤΗΙΟΙΟΤΙΑΠΟΛΙΑΣΑΠΟΔΕΔΕΚΤΑΙ  
 ΤΟΣ . . ΟΥΤΟΣΤΩΝΑΝΔΡΩΝΔΕΔΟΧΘΑΙΕΠΑΙΝΕΣΑΙ  
 ΤΑΝΤ. ΤΗΙΩΝΠΟΛΙΝΕΠΙΤΩΙΤΟΙΟΥΤΟΣΑΝΔΡΑΣ  
 ΠΕΜ<sub>ΡΑΣΘΑ</sub>ΟΜΟΙΩΣΔΕΤΟΣΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΑΣΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΝ  
 ΚΑΙΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΝΟΤΙΚΑΛΩΣΚΑΙΕΥΤΑΚΤΩΣΕΝΔΕΔΑ\*  
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ΤΟΣΔΕ

Ἐδοξε Κνωσίων τοῖς Κόσμοις καὶ τῇ πόλει. Ἐπειδὴ Ἡρόδοτος Μηνόδοτος καὶ Μενέκλῃς Διονυσίου Διοσθαλένης πρεσβυταὶ πᾶς Τηίων ποστὶ τὰς ἐν Κρήτᾳ πόλεις, καὶ διατελέσαντες τὸν πλείονον χρόνον ἐν τῇ αἰμῇ πόλει, ἔμνον τὰν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀναστροφῆς δὴταξίαν ἀνιδείξαντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπεδείξαντο Μενέκλῃς μὲν κισθάρως πλεονάκεις τὰ τε Τιμοθέω καὶ Πολυίδω, καὶ τῶν αἰμῶν ἀρχαίων ποιητῶν, καθὼς προσῆκεν ἀνδρῶν πεπαιδευμένων. Ὅσαι ὦν ἴσωντι Τηίοι ὅτι αἱ πόλεις ἀποδέχονται τὸς τοιαύτους τῶν ἀνδρῶν, δεδῶχθαι ἐπαινεσαι τὰν τε Τηίων πόλιν, ἔπι τῶ τοιαύτους ἀνδρας πέμψασθ, ὁμοίως δὲ τὸς πρεσβυτάς Ἡρόδοτον καὶ Μενέκλῃν, ὅτι καλῶς καὶ δὴτάκτως.

Quibus & hæc videntur subnectenda, in alio lapidis frustulo reperta.

. . . . τὸς δὲ Κόσμοις δόμῳ ἀνίγραφον τῶδε τῷ ψαφίσματος σφραγίσαντας τῇ δημοσίᾳ σφραγίδι ἀποκομίσαι Ἡρόδοτον καὶ Μενέκλῃν . . . .

Cosmos autem tradere exemplar hujusce psephisinatis, postquam sigillo illud publico obsignaverint, referendum Herodoto Menecli- que. . . . .

Fuere aliæ non paucæ genere eodem formulæ, sed quarum nudi solummodo tituli in fragmentis lapidum servantur, viz.

ΠΟΛΥΡΡΗΝΙΩΝ. *Polyrrheniorum.*

Πολυρρηνίων . οι . κοσμοι . και . α . Τηίων . τωι . δαμωι . και .

ται . βουλαι . χαιρειν . κομισαμεν- *salutem. Missum à vobis pse-*  
 οι . το . ψαφισμα . το . παρ . υ- *phisma attulère : : : : : :*  
 μων : : : : : : : οι . πρεσ- *legati Apollodotus & Colotes.\*\*\**  
 βευλαι . Απολλοδοτος . και . Κο-  
 λωτας . \* \* \*

ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. *Cydoniatarum.*

Κυδωνιαταν . α . πολις . και . οι . *Cydoniatarum civitas Cosmique*  
 Κοσμοι \* \* \* \* \*

ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ. *Lappaorum.*

Εδοξε . Λαππαιων . τοις . Κοσ- *Placuit Cosmis & civitati Lapp-*  
 μοις . και . ται . πολει . επειδη . *peorum. Quandoquidem huc*  
 παραγενομενοι . πρεσβευται . παρα . *pervenère legati à populo Teio-*  
 του . δημου . του . Τηων . Απολλο- *rum, Apollodotus F. Astyanactis,*  
 δοτος . Αστυανακλος . Κολωτης . Ε- *Colotes F. Hecatonymii, inque con-*  
 καλανυμου . επελθοντες . επι . την . *cionem introducti perspicuam se-*  
 εκκλησιαν . εφανισαν . την \* \* \* *cère \* \* \* &c. ut Rhaucii.*

ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙΩΝ. *Prianfiorum.*

Εδοξε . Πριανσιων . τοις . Κοσμι- *Placuit Cosmiis & civitati Pri-*  
 οις . και . ται . πολει . επειδη . Η- *anfiorum. Quandoquidem He-*  
 ροδοτος . Μηνοδοτου . και . Μενε- *rodotus F. Menodoti, & Meneclis*  
 κλης . Διονυσιου . \* \* *F. Dionysii \* \**

ΛΑΤΙΩΝ. *Latiorum.*

Εδοξε . Λαλιων . τοις . Κοσμοις . *Placuit Cosmis & civitati Lati-*  
 και . ται . πολει . επειδη . Τηιοι . *orum. Quandoquidem Teii cognati,*  
 συγγενεις . και . Φιλοι . δια . προ- *& jam olim per majores ami-*  
 γονων . υπαρχοντες . ψαφισμα . *ci nostri, psephisma miserunt,*  
 και . πρειγευτας . απεσαλκαν . Α- *& legatos, Apollodotum et Colotem,*  
 πολλοδοτον . και . Κολωτιαν . οι . δε . *qui accedentes ad commune La-*  
 ετελθοντες . επι . το . κοινον . το . \* \* *tiorum \* \* &c. ut Istronii.*

Ad



*Ad Monumenta Teia & populos Cretenses Notæ.*

I. ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝ. *Eleuthernæorum.* pag. 108. Horum antiquissima in Mediterraneis Cretæ civitas, ante Curetum tempora, *Satra* vocitata fuit; postea ab eorum uno, mutato nomine, *Eleuthernæ*. Ita scilicet apud Plinium Scylacemque: cum malè in Stephani epitome *Eleutherna*, pejus adhuc in eadem, & in Dionis exemplaribus *Eleuthera* legatur. Ejus tanta fuit potentia sub his Antiochi M. & Philippî regum temporibus, ut bello ultrò illato Rhodiorum injurias repulerit. Postea Romanorum quoque impetus, non nisi proditione capta, fortiter sustinuit: quum Q. Metellus, perdomitis Cretensibus, liberæ in id tempus insulæ, ut inquit Livii Epitomator, leges dedit. Vide Dionis lib. mutilum 36. Polyb. hist. lib. 4. Extant hujusce civitatis nummi inversis antiquis literis ΝΟΙΑΝΘΕΘΕΙΑΞ scripti.

Pag. 109. Ἀγέσανδρος Ἐυκρατῶδὸς ῥόδιος ὁ πῶσι τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἀντίχῳ πρεσβυτάς ἐπι τὰς τῷ πολέμῳ [νῦν] Ἀγλύσας Σαρσαλάς, i. e. *Hegefander Eucratensis Rhodius legatus à rege Antiocho de bello nunc dirimendo missus.* Quanquam hæc ad illatum ab Eleuthernæis genti Rhodiorum bellum, circa annum regis Antiochi sextum, primâ facie pertinere videantur, verisimilium tamen respici crediderim annum ejus tricessimum primum, ante Christ. 194, paulò ante quàm Menippum Romam ablegaverat, tum sua tum Teiorum illic negotia obiturum. Tunc enim studio imminentis belli, quod, ut inquit Appianus in Syriacis, contra Romanos animo præceperat, cætera omnia pacata cupiebat, generosque sibi adjungi reges propinquos expetebat, Ptolemæum Ægypti, Ariarathem Cappadociæ, Eumenem Pergami. Eodemque profus intuitu visus est, per hanc Hegefandri Rhodii legationem, tum Teios, tum Cretenses sibi populos devinxisse. Per alium verò Rhodium, nomine Euclem, tum docet Hieronymus in Daniele, Ptolemæum regem demulcebat, eumque annum jam decimum regnantem, qui saltem aliquâ sui parte incidit in annum Antiochi M. 31. ante Christum 194.

Pag. 109, 110. Δεδόχθαι πῆς Κοσμοῖς καὶ τῆ πόλει. *Placere Cosmiis & civitati Eleuthernæorum.* Semel hic notetur solennis auctoritatis formula, quâ publicis suis Decretis & Rescriptis præfantur Cretenses populi. Ista quid sibi velit discendum ab Aristotele *Polit. l. 2. c. 10.* Λίγη τὰ πλεῖστα μεμιμηθῆς ἢ Κρητικῶ πολιτικῶν ἢ Ἰλακίων. . . . Ὅι μὲν ῥῶ Ἐφοροὶ ἢ αὐτῶν ἔχουσι δὴ αὐτῶν πῆς ἐν τῇ Κρήτῃ Κόσμοις: πλεὴν οἱ μὲν Ἐφοροὶ πῆς ἢ ἀρκετῶν οἱ ἢ Κόσμοι δὴκα εἰσίν. Ὅι ἢ γέροντες πῆς γέροντες, ἢς καλεῖσιν οἱ Κρητες βυλάν, ἴσοι. Βασιλεία πρῶτον μὲν ἦν ἔτα κατέλυσαν οἱ Κρητες. Καὶ ἢ ἡγεμονίαν ἐν Κόσμοις ἢ καὶ πόλεμον ἔχουσι Ἐκκλησίας δὴ μετέχουσι πάντες. Κυρία δὴ ἕθενός ἐστιν, ἀλλ' ἢ σὺν ἐπιψηφίσει δόξαν πῆς Γερουσίας πῆς Κόσμοις. . . . ἢ ἐξ ἀπάντων αἰρεθῆσαι τὸς Κόσμοις, ἀλλ' ἐκ τινῶν γενῶν, καὶ τὸς γέροντας ἐκ τῶν κινουμένων, i. e. *Plerisque in rebus Lacedæmonum respublica Cretensem amulata dicitur. . . . Ephori enim Lacedæmone eandem habent potestatem ac in Cratâ Cosmi; nisi quòd Ephori numero sunt quinque, Cosmi decem. Seniores verò senioribus, quos concilium Cretenses vocant, numero sunt æquales. Olim quidem regum fuit; id deinde Cretenses sustulère. Cosmique in bello imperium obtinent: concionis verò univèrsa plebs est particeps. Ipsi interim dominatus nullus alius competit, præterquam quæ placuerint senioribus Cosmisque latis suffragiis comprobare. . . . Non ex quibuscunque Cosmos eligunt, sed ex generibus quibusdam, & seniores ex iis qui aliquando gesserint Cosmatum.* Κόσμος plerisque vocabatur hujusmodi magistratus: His verò Eleuthernæis, ut & Saxiis, Rhauciis, Priansiiis, Κόσμοι. Rectè igitur priore vocabulo usus est Aristoteles aliique, rectè etiam & posteriore Strabo; docens scil. lib. 10. τὰς Ἐφοροὺς τὰ αὐτὰ πῆς ἐν Κρήτῃ Κοσμοῖς διοικῆσθαι ἐτίςως ἀνομάθῃ. Inter decem Cosmos unus eminebat princeps, isque tanquam anni Eponymus antiquitùs designabatur, ut in Creticâ quæ mox adducetur inscriptione, ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΝ ΚΡΑΤΙΝΩΙ, i. e. *sub iis qui cum Cratino fuère Cosmiis.* Idem sequiore ævo, Protocolmi titulo, in Lytti urbis occurrit monumentis, Trajano & ejus familiæ dicatis. Grut. M LXXXIV. &c.

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II. ΙΣΤΡΩΝΙΩΝ. *Istroniorum*; iterumque pag. 111. ΕΞ ΙΣΤΡΩΝΟΣ, ex *Istrone*. Vides, Lector, hanc civitatem Istronem ab Artemidoro vero nomine appellatam, quæ Stephano haud verè, ut videtur, Istrus. Ἴστρου, inquit ille, πόλις Κρήτης, ἢ Ἀξιμίδωρος Ἴστρώνα φησί.

Pag. 112. Καί τινος ἀγαθῆς παρρησίας γίνεσθαι τῷ δάμω. Et alicujus beneficii populo auctores fieri. Ita scilicet, promandatorum & postulatorum quæ inter civitates intercedebant formulâ. Præcessit enim in Eleuthærorum psephismate. Totidemque verbis apud Josephum, ab Hudsono accuratissimè nuper editum, antiq. Jud. lib. 14. cap. 9. Pergameni Hyrcanum Judæum dato psephismate hortantur, σωτηρίαν καὶ αὔξιν ἢ Φιλίαν, καὶ ἀγαθῆ τινος αἴτιον γίνεσθαι.

Pag. 112. Τὰν τε καθιέρωσιν τῷ Διονύσῳ τὰς τε πόλιν καὶ τὰς χώρας ἡμῶν ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἱερὸν καὶ ἄστυλον εἶναι (βαλόμενοι χαρλίζεσθαι Περδικέα) δίδομεν. Consecrari Baccho tum urbem tum regionem vestram, & sacram porro haberi & inviolatam (Perdicæa gratificari cupientes) concedimus. Opportunè postulat hic locus, ut adferantur nonnulla veterum de Urbibus Sacris & Asylis testimonia. Fuere igitur, ex consensu regum & populorum, multæ per orbem aræ, sana, templa, luci, omnia eo jure, eaque religione sancta, ut tutelari loci numini consecrata, cæteris mortalium perfugio essent, sibi ipsis contra rapinas, populationes & prædationes præsidio. Iisdem gaudebant beneficiis & integræ persæpe urbes, unde illud ΙΕΡ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΣΥΛΑ. in nummis toties obfignatum. His aliquando addebatur & circumjecti agri pars non exigua; aliquando etiam, quod tamen omnium rarissimum, tota sacræ civitatis qua qua patebat regio. Primi hoc in Asiæ continente Teil videntur obtinuisse; quibus tamen præivere tres sacræ insulæ, Sicilia, Samothracia, Delos. De Sicilia testis in quartâ Verrinâ Cicero. *Vetus est hæc opinio, judices, quæ constat ex antiquissimis Græcorum literis, atque monumentis, insulam Siciliam totam esse Cereri & Liberæ consecratam.* De Samothracâ Livius lib. 45. cap. 5. *Sacram hanc insulam, & augusti totam atque inviolati soli esse.* Idemque de Delo lib. præcedente, cap. 29. *Sanctitas templi insulæque inviolatos præstabat omnes.* Tale ac tantum fuit, quod toti nunc Teiorum ditioni, Baccho ritè consecratæ, Antiochus Syriæ, & Philippus Macedoniæ reges, per legatos, à diversis populis impetrârunt; id quod & Smyrnæ urbi non ita pridem Seleucus Callinicus præstitit: Ipsis scilicet Smyrnæis in marmore Oxoniensi sic professis, Ἐρχάμεν ἡ καὶ πρὸς τὰς βασιλεῖς, καὶ τὰς δυνάστεας, καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἔθνη, ἀξιώσας ἀποδέξασθαι τὸ τε ἱερὸν τῆ Στρατονικίδου Ἀφροδίτης ἄστυλον εἶναι, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἱερὸν καὶ ἄστυλον, i. e. *Quintiam scripsit ad reges, & potestates, & civitates, & gentes, postulans ab eis ut sanum Veneris Stratonicidis inviolatum, urbemque ipsam nostram sanctam & inviolatam recognoscere.* Hoc ipsum tamen, tanquam origine malè firmâ nixum, in dubium postea vocatum à Romanis, imperante Tiberio Cæsare. Tumenim (inquit Tacitus, qui hæc de re unicè legendus, *annal. lib. 3. cap. 62. &c.*) *crebrescebat Græcas per urbes licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi.* Audita igitur civitatum legationes; & introspectis majorum beneficiis, sociorum pactis, regum etiam qui ante vim Romanam valuerant decretis, ipsorumque numinum religionibus, *facta senatûs consulta, queis, multo cum bonore, modus tamen præscribatur; jusque ipsis in templis figere æra, sacrandam ad memoriam, neu specie religionis in ambitionem delaberentur.*

Pag. 113. Ὅι δὲ Κόσμοι οἱ πὸ καὶ ἀεὶ Κοσμοῦντες, i. e. *Cosmi autem qui eâ in perpetuum auctoritate fuerint.* His planè gemina occurrunt in præclaro Oxoniensi marmore, commune illud Hierapytniorum & Priansiorum tædus exhibente, quod primus, inter observationes ad Apuleii apologiam, doctissimus Pricæus edidit. Excepto quod in nostro marmore plenius legatur ΤΟΚΑΑΕΙ, in isto verò ΤΟΚΑΕΙ, cliso priore Α. Utrobique igitur hæc sic videntur distinguenda, οἱ πὸ καὶ ἀεὶ, aut cum elisionis notulâ, οἱ πὸ καὶ ἀεὶ, intronitissâ scilicet inter πὸ & ἀεὶ Creticâ expletivâ καὶ. Restat igitur ut πὸ ἀεὶ eâdem, ac πὸ ἴδν, aut πὸ πρὸν, constructione gaudeat; neque locum in his habeat Doricum adverbium πῶκα pro πῶτε aliàs usitatum; quanquam rejectâ priore lectione, nullâque finalis eâ justâ habitâ ratione, Pricæus illud huc adsciverit; edideritque οἱ πῶκα Κοσμοῦντες, i. e. *pro tempore Cosmi existentes.*

## POPULOS CRETENSES NOTAE. 125

III. ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ. *Sybritiorum.* pag. 113. Hi sunt, quorum, transpositis malè literis, tanquam Σιβυρίων Polybius meminisse dicitur: Ita scilicet referente Stephano Byz. ex corruptis, ut crediderim, libri 13<sup>i</sup>. exemplaribus. Ei igitur sic enata est, quæ fortè nulla in Cretâ fuit, Σιβυρίων πόλις Κρήτης: τὸ ἰθνηκὸν Σιβυρίων, ὡς Πολύβιος ἐν περικαιδεκάτῳ. At verò Scylax, Polybio ferè æqualis scriptor, Cretam insulam in Australem ut heri assolet, & Borealem partem dividens, Ἐλευθέρια, inquit, πρὸς βορέαν, πρὸς νότον ἡ Συβρίτα, καὶ λιμὴν, i. e. *versus Boream sunt Eleutherna, at Austrum versus Sybrita cum pertu.* Cùm igitur habeamus in hoc lapide, pag. nempe 113. & 114. Ἐὶ δὲ τῆς ἑὸν ἰθνηκῶν ἐξυβρίτας, i. e. *siqui solventes ex Sybritiâ, &c.* mallet illud ἰθνηκῶν de terrâ scilicet aut regione Sybritiâ capi; aut potius in apographo, secundùm verum civitatis nomen, ἐξυβρίτας, i. e. ἐκ Συβρίτας legi.

IV. ΕΛΞΙΩΝ. *Saxiorum.* pag. 114. Diligentissimo Francisco Haym, inter edendum Thesaurum Britannicum, Part. II. pag. 147. res non temnenda accidit: duos nimirum nummos contrectasse per omnia sibi invicem simillimos, excepto quòd unus eorum epigraphen ΟΑΞΙΩΝ, alter ΕΛΞΙΩΝ ferret. Priorem jam olim Goltzius vulgaverat, at posteriorem ipse tum primùm Haymius, unâ cum his quos inferiùs adhibemus Rhaciorum & Cnosiorum nummis.



Ἐ Οαξίαν. *Vobilitissimi Devonia Ducis.*

Et ΟΑΞΙΩΝ quidem epigraphæ multis se tuetur testimoniis, qualia sunt Herodoti, lib. IV. c. 154. ἔστι τῆ Κρήτης Ὀαξίων πόλις. Carmen Apollonii l. I. v. 1131. δεξιαμύνη γαίης Ὀαξίδιον, Poeticè pro Ὀαξίδιον. Virgilianum in Eclogâ 1. --- *rapidum Creta --- Oaxem:* Varronianum de eodem Oaxe, & Oaxiâ civitate, à Vibio Sequestri observatum: Stephani denique Byzantini, Ὀαξίος πόλις Κρήτης --- ὁ πολίτης Ὀαξίος. Sed & veram non minus fuisse ΕΛΞΙΩΝ in nummo parili epigraphen, certissimè demonstrat nostræ inscriptionis titulus, cum initiali quadrato Σ, similiter formatus. Et ne quis dubitet de initialis literæ potentiâ, occurrit Gentile illud Σαξίων, aut (quod mirandum) Σαξίων nomen, in psephismate sæpius repetitum. Judicet igitur Lector, fuerintne diversæ civitates ΕΛΞΟΣ & ΟΑΞΟΣ, an, quod numisma commune suadet, variata, pro more Cretico, ejusdem civitatis appellatio; non aliter ac λάμπα & λάππα, Ἴση & Ἴσηων, atque id genus alia. Verisimile est utrumque nomen suffectum fuisse longè antiquiori ΑΞΟΣ, quale legerat olim Stephanus Byz. in Herodoteis tunc temporis exemplaribus. Ἀξίον enim, hoc est ἀγμός, ut inquit idem Stephanus, apprime competebat naturæ loci, qui κατὰ κρημνόν, i. e. *præceps & confragosus* fuit. Atque hinc est, quòd per Σαξα & præcipitia decurrens Oaxes fluvius, *rapidus* proinde à Poetâ vocari meruit. vid. Stephan. in Ἀξίον & Ὀαξίον.

Pag. 115. Πρεσβυτάς, *legatos.* Palam fit per hosce lapides quam verè olim Creticæ linguæ varietatem cecinerit Homerus, Odyss. τ. 175. ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλῶσσα μεμιμνήη i. e. *Creta diversis lingua est diversa popellis:* idque ob permistos indigenis Ἑτεοκρηταίς, sive veris antiquis Cretensibus, Achivos, Dorientes & Pelasgos advenas; sive, ut inquit Scylax, Lacedæmonios, Argivos, Athenienses, aliosque ex aliis Græciæ partibus colonos. Ἑτεοκρητῶν igitur crediderim fuisse non nota aliàs vocabula, πρεσβυτάς, πρεβυγισοί, τὰ πρεβυγία, ἢ πρεβυγία, Saxiis, Rhacuis, Prianis, & Latiis usitata; pro quibus cæteri Græci, immò & Cretenses quàm plurimi dixerunt, πρεσβυτάς, πρεσβυτάσι, τὰ πρεσβυγία, ἢ πρεσβυγία. Hinc quibusdam antiquis visum fuit operæ pretium glossarum Creticarum lexica contexere: atque eorundem non inane spicilegium undequaque collectorum congestit doctissimus J. Meursius, in opere postumo de Cretâ, lib. 4. cap. 15.

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Pag. 115. & 116. Διείλεν. Hujusmodi vocem, pro quâ pæne temerè repofueram διείλεν, in penultimâ duxi acvendam, tanquam Creticè ufurpatam pro διελίγησαι, ut διελίχθω antea pro διελίχθησαν. Verbum enim medium διελίγησαι omnino proprium est hujus loci, non autem activum διελίγω. Quæ duo quàm diverfâ fint fignificatione fcitè ex Xenophonte demonftravit H. Stephanus. Ni igitur apographum clarè præferret ΔΙΑΛΕΓΟΝΤΟΣ, pag. 115. lin. 6. mallem illic editum διελίγησιν.

Pag. 115. lege ΟΔΑΜΟΣΟΣΑΤΕΙΩΝ, & 116. ὁ δάμω ὁ Σαωξίων. i. e. *Populus Saxonum.*

V. Pag. 116. ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ. *Rhauciorum.* Quorum unâ cum urbe Rhaucio meminit Polybius, *legat. C.* Ἐπολεμήσαν Κνωσίοι καὶ Γορτυνίων πρὸς τὰς Ῥαυκίους, καὶ σωθῆναι ἐπιούσαντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους εὐρέως, μὴ πρῶτον λύσειν τὸ πόλεμον πρὶν ἢ καὶ κέρπει εἶέν τῶν Ῥαυκίων, i. e. *Bellum adversum Rhaucos gessere Cnossii & Gortynii, fœdusque jurati iniierunt non prius se istud bellum omiffuros quàm Rhaucum urbem vi cepissent.* Hæc igitur de Rhauciis & Rhaucio urbe hiftoricè Polybius. At si fides Antenori apud Ælium, *Hift. Animal. lib. 17. cap. 35.* quem locum à Meurfio videas citatum, de Cretâ lib. 1. c. 15. gemina fuit urbs Rhaucus in Cretâ infulâ; Mater una, altera Colonia. Unde Geographi fortasse conciliandi Stephanus Scylaxque; quorum ille in mediterraneâ Cretæ, hic verò, rectè emendatus, in orâ Australi maritimâ ponit *Rhaucum*: Maximè, si in testimonium advocetur



ἡ Γαζὰ. Νobiliffimæ Devonia Ducis

perantiquus ille, Cadmeis scriptus literis, ΚΑΙΩΝΑΥ nummus. Is enim disparibus duobus symbolis, caballo & tridente, insignis, videtur ad populum pertinere, loco faltem diverfum, quanquam nomine, & natione, & ditione unum. Aliter haud facile expediveris quid sibi velit epigraphæ ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ, mira sanè præ cæteris epigraphæ, δνικῶς, sive duali numero, concepta; quæque quum verbo uno Latino nequeat exprimi, duobus sic certè exprimenda est; *Rhauciorum geminorum.* Scitè legenda est tota hæc epigraphæ eo quo impressa est modo, hoc est à dextrâ ad sinistram; idque, ne inverfâ illa N Cadmea, quam vides in tabulâ nostrâ ante pag. 24. pro Σῆμα temerè habeatur.

VI. Pag. 118. ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ. *Arcadum.* Quorum urbs, teste Stephano, pro varietate Creticâ, & Ἀρκάδες simul & Ἀρκάδια modo non uno efferebatur. Cives Polybio (*Hiftoriarum lib. 4.*) ut & huic nostro psephismati, Ἀρκάδες. Fors autem & nummus Goltzianus, ΑΡΚΑΔΙΩΝ scriptus, huc etiam pertinebit.

Pag. 119. Μηνὸς Ἀρταμίτιος νέμνηξ, Creticè pro νεμνία, i. e. *Mensis Artamitii novilunio, sive die primâ.* Lucro equidem ponendum, quòd occurrant in hisce monumentis mensium Creticorum nomina. Hic nempe Ἀρταμίτιος, quod & Græcis quidem cæteris commune; & postea, ut videbimus, quædam non aliàs audita, Ἐλθσίω, Ἡραῖω, Δρομίω, Ἰμάλιω, præter alia duo, scripturâ non adeo certâ tradita . . . Δρομοῦ . . . ἀλλόσι. Quibus adde ex imperfectâ apud Montfauconium inscriptione, in Diario Italico pag. 74. μνός . . . δακν. Hoc enim ad Cretensem populum Hierapytnios spectare noscas, ex eo quod præcessit, ἐπέχθη ἐν ἹΕΡΑΠΥΤΤΝΗ, i. e. *actum fuit in Hierapytnâ.* Ast, ut obiter id moneam, ἐν ἹΕΡΑ ΠΥΤΤΝΗ pro ἹΕΡΑΠΥΤΤΝΗ magnificus ibi Antiquarius, nescio quo malo errore, legerat. Pejore igitur sic transtulit Latinè, Datum fuit decretum in sacra pugna; ratus, ut opinor, verti totum imperfectæ inscriptionis cardinem in Iusoriâ illâ, quam Cretenses aliquando edebant, pugna.

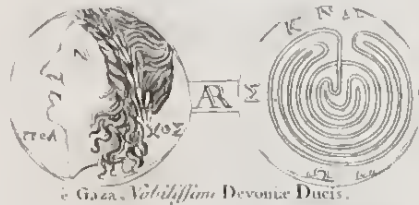
Pag. 119. Ἡ τὰν χῶρον ἀνεῶν, i. e. *aut regionem prius consecratam refecerunt.* Ecce! vocem habemus Græcam ἀνεῶν, unde nata est Latina *refecrare.* Hanc vero unus quem sciam adhibuit Nepos in vitâ Alcibiadis, cap. 6. *Idemque illi Eumolpidæ sacerdotες τῶν ἱερῶν refecrare sunt coacti, qui cum primi devoverant.*

Uti.

## POPULOS CRETENSES NOTAE. 127

*Ibid.* Ξένια τὰ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, i. e. *Lautia ex lege, seu legitima.* In his enī parandis & præbendis excellere Cretenses populi, quorum Ξένια etiam attigit **Homerus** *Odyss.* unde **Eustathius** in locum, Ἐν Κρήτῃ παρὰ τοῖς τελευτοῖς σπασίτια, τράπεζαι ἐκείνηο ξενικὰ καλόμεναι, ἐν αἷς ἐκάθιζον τῷ ξένων τὰς πικρότητας, i. e. *In Cretâ, apud apparantes publica convivia, mensæ ponebantur hospitales dista, ad quas sedebant hospitium qui aderant eminentiores.*

*Ibid.* Προξένος τὰς πόλεως ἀμῶν, i. e. *Civitatis nostræ hospites.* Hunc honorem illustribus quibusvis advenis omnes ferè Græci; & studiosè præ cæteris Cretenses detulerunt. De Syracusanis refert **Cicero** in *Verrinâ* quartâ; *Decernunt ut L. Fratri hospitium publicè fieret. . . id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in ære incisum nobis tradiderunt.* Eiusdemque in ære sic incisi, & **Demetrio** cuidam concessi, apud **Gruterum** duo diversa exstant exemplaria, cccc. 8. cccc. 1.



VII. *Pag.* 120. ΕΔΟΞΕ ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ [ΚΟΣΜΙΟΣ erroneè impressum pro] ΚΟΣΜΟΙΣ, i. e. *Placuit Cnosiorum, &c.* Et hi quoque peccarunt eadem illâ licentiâ atque incertitudine scribendi. Ut enim libros taceam, in ipsis etiam nummis variatum est ΓΝΩΣΙΩΝ, ΓΝΩΣΙΩΝ, ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ, quod ultimum à nostro lapide, & à nummo superius apposito, ut verius & antiquius confirmatur. Libet verò, dum antiquissimæ hujus civitatis psephisma edimus, & hunc quoque singularem ejusdem nummum contentplari, κρημίλιον longè pretiosissimum gazæ Devonienſi additum. Is ab uno latere, celeberrimum habet regis Minois carcerem, Cnosium dico labyrinthum. Alteri autem, quod nos hic unice spectamus, non Apollinis, ut quibusdam visum, sed, pro more civitatum democraticarum, ΠΟΛΧΟΥ, sive ΔΗΜΟΥ, hoc est *Populi caput*, unâ cum voce ΠΟΛΧΟΣ, est impressum. Interim ΠΟΛΧΟΣ, quâvis mortuum esse videatur, & extinctum penitus vocabulum, vivit tamen hodie vigetque in Italico *Volgo*, Teutonicoque *Volck*, & *Folk*. Una omnibus origo ex Græcâ voce ὄχλος, i. e. *turba*, pro multitudine aut populo accepta, ut *turba Remi*. Quo sensu & ipsi de quibus nunc agimus, frequentes per Cretam populi, à Scymno Chio ὄχλοι sunt vocati, *Perieg.* v. 539.

Κρήτη δὲ νῆσος — πλείσις χερσό — Creta ab antiquo insula  
Ὀχλοῖς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἢ πόλεσιν οἰκισμένη, i. e. *Turbis referta & urbibus frequentibus.*

Hinc ὄχλοκρατία idem planè ac δημοκρατία, i. e. *democraticâ potestate uti*; & ὄχλησία **Hesychio** reddita ἐκκλησία, i. e. *populi concio*. Jam verò ex ὄχλος **Æoles** transpositis literis fecere ὄλχος; iidemque ex ὄλχος, præposito digamma, ἐόλχος simul & ἐόλχοι. Id Cretenses, pro more suo, aspiratam in tenuem mutantes, scripsere πόλχος; at Latini *volgus*, Itali hodierni *volgo*, indigenæ Germani *volck*, Angli nostrates *folk*; sic scilicet ad ἐόλχος illud **Æolicum** cæteris aliquanto propius accedentes.

*Pag.* 121. Τὰν δὲ τὰς ἀναστροφῶν διαξίαν. Hujusmodi ἀναστροφῶν, apud **Classicos** haud facillè occurrentem, plenè explicatam dabit **D. Jacobus** c. iii. 13. διεξάτω ἐν τῷ καλῆς ἀναστροφῆς τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶ ἐν προύτηι σοφίαι.

*Pag.* 121. Τὰ τε Τιμοθέω ἢ Πολυίδω. Citharâ per sepe edidit quædam tum *Timothei* tum *Polyidi*. Circiter ducentos ante hæc decreta annos, quo nempe anno **Ithycles** Athenis Archon fuit, hoc est ante Chr. 396. florere Musico ingenio celeberrimi **Timotheus** & **Polyidus**, ut testatur **Diodorus Siculus** lib. 14. Hic autem ille est **Timotheus** quem apud **Macrob.** *saturn.* 5. cap. 22. tantopere effert **Alexander Poeta Ætolus**, tantquam ——— κithάρας ἰδμονα ἢ μελίαν, *Timotheus citharâ cærimibusque sciens.* Verba ille quàm felicissime aptavit citharæ modis, auxitque chordatum musicarum numerum; undè

unde cæteris ubique Græcis acceptissimus unis displicuit Lacedæmonis, peregrinam omnem levitatem aspernantibus, & antiquum vocum modum non servari immane quantum indignantibus. Græciæ igitur laudibus superbientem Psephismate tanquam immisso fulmine percusserunt. Quod quum in Boethii libris de musicâ diu neglectum fordesceret, in lucem demum protrahit, & certatim à viris doctis emendatum comparuit. Dum autem de Timotheo agimus, splendidum sane antiquitatis monumentum, moris quoque & linguæ Laconicæ specimen non contemnendum, nolimus ab hoc nostro opere abesse. Lectionem interim exhibemus, non quidem veram (quis enim hoc speraverit in scripto unico Laconico per librariorum Latinos tradito?) at verâ, ut putetur, proximam; ex variis per Jac. Gronovium cum MS. Cantabrigienfi codice collatis, summa curâ atque fide, adornatam. *Vid. præfationem ad Thef. Antiq. Gr. Vol. V.*

*Psephisma Lacedæmoniorum de Timotheo.*

Ἐπειδὴ Τιμόθεος ὁ Μιλήσιος παργόμενος ἐπὶ τὴν ἀμείραν πώλιον τῶν παλαιῶν μῶων ἀτιμώσσει, καὶ τῶν διὰ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ χορδὰν κισθάρηζιν ἀποσρεφόμενος, πολύφωνον εἰσαγάγων, λυμάνει τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν νέων· διὰ τε τὰς πολυχordaίας καὶ τὰς κωνότατος τῶν μελεῶν ἀτενῆ καὶ ποιικίλαν ἀπὸ ἀπλοῶν καὶ τῆλαμμένας ἀμφιένυσται τὴν μῶων, ἐπὶ χρωμάτος συνιστάμενος τὴν τῶν μελεῶν διασκευῶν, ἀντὶ τῶν ἐναρμονίω ποιῶν ἀλίστηρον αἰμοῖαν παρακλαθεῖς δὲ καὶ ἐτὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Ἐλευσινίω Δάματρος ἀπρεπῆ διεσκευάσας τῶν τῶ μύθῳ διασκευῶν, τὰς τῶν Σεμέλας ὠδίνας ἐκ ἑνδεκά τῶν νέω διδάκει· Δεδόχθαι ὡς ὑπὲρ τέττιν τῶν βασιλέω καὶ τῶν ἐφόρω μέμψασθαι Τιμόθεον· ἐπανανάξαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἑνδεκά χορδῶν ἐκλαμὲν τὰς περὶ τὰς ἰσολιπόμενον τὰς ἐπὶ τὰς ὅπως ἕκαστος τὸ τὰς πώλιος βάρος ὄρων εὐλαθεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν Σπάρταν ἵσχυρῶς τι τῶν μὴ καλῶν ἐθῶν, μὴ ὡς τὰς ἀρετῶν κλέος ἀτιμῶν.

Quandoquidem Timotheus Milesius adveniens in civitatem nostram debonestat antiquam musicam, eamque quæ sit per septem chordas citbarizationem aversatus, multisonam introducens, juvenum auditus inficit, perque chordarum istam multiplicatam, & modulorum novitatem pro simplicis & continuatâ variam circuminduit & tenore carentem musicam; omnem in colore ponens modulandi apparatus, & enharmonicæ loco flexibilem faciens concinentiam: Quinetiam quum ad Eleusiniæ Cereris ludos vocaretur, adornata male decora fabula, juvenes non rite docuit Semeles puerperium: Placere utique ut reges ephorice ob hæc duo Timotheum reprehendant, cogantque è chordis undecim rescindere superfluas, reliquis septem: ut videns quis civitatis gravitatem vereatur in Spartam mali moris aliquid inferre, neque virtutis unquam splendorem debonestet.

Hæc igitur Lacones de Timotheo: Quibus, ne pro morositate suâ soli hoc censuisse videantur, plenissime habemus suffragantem Pherecratem, Poetam Comicum, à Sotericho illo Plutarchiano in libello de Musicâ allegatum.

*Ibid.* καὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων ποιητῶν, Veterumque nostratum poetarum. Multi hi suere à diligentissimo Meursio recensiti, inter quos princeps emittit Thales, Lycurgi æqualis, Straboni μελοποιὸς ἀνὴρ ἢ νομοθετικὸς, Melicorum auctor & legumlator; ἢ ἢ τὸς παϊῶνας ἢ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς ἐπιχωρίους ὠδὰς ἀναλίσθασαι, Cui tum pæanas, tum alia Cretensia carmina attribunt. Strab. lib. x.

*Ibid.* καθὼς προσήκει ἀνδρὶ πεπαιδευμένῳ, eo quo decebat virum literatum modo. Patrium scilicet Cretensibus, teste Strabone, fuit, πᾶσαι γαστήρια τε μανθάνειν ἢ τὰς ἐκ τῶν νόμων ὠδὰς καὶ τινὰ εἶδη τῶν μουσικῆς, pueros tum literas discere, tum legitima quædam carmina, necnon & musicæ diversas species.

Pag. 121, 122. ΠΟΛΥΡΡΗΝΙΩΝ, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ. Polyrrheniorum, Cydoniatorum, Lappæorum. Horum Cydoniatum certa una scriptura in nummis & lapidibus & libris constitit. Sed, qui in libris & in hoc lapide Πολυρρήνιοι, in nummis sunt cum ἢ simpliciter Πολυρρήνιοι, eorumque urbs diversimodè Πολυρρήνιον, Πολυρρήνια, & Πολύρην, ni fallant

## POPULOS CRETENSES NOTÆ. 129

fallant Stephani exemplaria. Λαππαῖοι, ut in hoc lapide, ita etiam & in nummis perpetuò per π geminum efferuntur; in Polybii verò aliorumque exemplaribus Λαμπαῖοι. Urbs etiam & Λάππα & Λάμπω usu promiscuo nominata est. Quam quidem diversitatem ex Xenione Creticorum auctore ipse notavit Stephanus. Ut jam tandem mirari desinamus, si Cretensia locorum & populorum nomina vix ulli certæ legi orthographi- cæ obsequantur.

*Ibid.* ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙΩΝ, ΛΑΤΙΩΝ. *Prianforum, Latiorum.* His urbs sua Λατώ, sive Λατώ; hoc tempore vocata est; nondum, quod Xenio apud Stephanum notavit, *Camara*. Prian- siois verò urbs erat nomine Περάνσιον, populus Περάνσιον & Περανσιόεις. Ita igitur corrigantur tum Stephani vetus epitomator in voce Περάσιον, & cl. J. Harduinus in male lecto ΠΡΙΑΣΙΕΩΝ, aut, ut alii, ΠΡΙΑΣΣΙΕΩΝ nummo, *Antiq. Pop. & Urb. Num. p. 409.* Extat au- tem urbis utriusque longè amplior memoria, in comparibus fœderum tabulis, alterâ Prian- sios inter & Hierapytnios, inter Latios & Olontios alterâ: quas quidem ambas huc accer- sum, nullo modo aut supervacaneas aut alienas, sed ad hoc nostrum opus & jure optimo, & ratione non unâ pertinentes. Sic enim iactura refarcietur duorum quæ amissa cerni- mus Psephismatum; sub uno commodè conspectu cadent omnes ferè quæ supersunt Creticorum lapidum antiquitates; res denique, phrasæ, verba, antehac mendosè edita, pristinx, ut speramus, lectioni, veroque sensui restituentur.

Harum prima (1) ter jam orbi erudito propinata est, qualem eam è marmore Arun- deliano descriperat Pricæus, caractere & majusculo & minusculo. Sed in utrâque il- lâ descriptione errata non pauca nunc comparent; quæ, seu fabrilis fuerint, seu Pri- cæana, in imâ paginæ orâ subindicabimus; absque censurâ tamen viri illius eruditissi- mi, aliud tunc agentis, & extra cœptam orbitam versati. Sed ecce tabulam Græ- cam & Latinam; cum Pricæanis, si cui vacet lubeatque, conferendam.

Fœdus inter duos Cretæ populos, Hierapytnios & Prianios, Oxoniæ in Basilicâ  
Bodleianâ hodie servatum.

### \* ΕΟΣ ΑΓΑ \*

### DEVS BONVS

<p>Ἀγαθὰ τύχαι καὶ ἐπὶ σωτηρία. Ἐπὶ Κόσμων μὲν ἐν Ἱεραπύτναι τῶν σὺν Ἐνίπανη τῶ Ἑρμαίω, [καὶ μὴνὸς Ἱμαλίω] ἐν δὲ Πριανσίω ἐπὶ Κόσμων τῶν σὺν Νεῶνι τῶ Χιμαίρω, καὶ μὴνὸς Δρομῆω, τὰδε συνέθε[ν]το καὶ συνε-</p>	<p><i>Bona cum Fortunâ: Quod- que in salutem sit. Sub Cos- mis quidem in Hierapytnâ collegis cum Henipante F. Hermæi, [Ἔ μηνέ] Imaliō: In Prianfio autem sub Cos- mis collegis cum [Neone] F. Chimari, Ἔ μηνέ Dromo, hæc pacti sunt, placitisque invicem</i></p>
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(1) *Ter*; viz. inter Joannis Pricæi Anglo-Britanni aureolas ad Apuleii apologiam notas ac observationes, edit. Paris. 1635 iterum inter Marmora Oxoniensia, 1676. & in Reinesii syntagmate 1682.

Υ. 1. ἐπὶ σωτηρία, in salutem, divisim nempe vocibus, ut Reinesio placuit. Quod si adjectivè ἐπισωτηρι- αι, i. e. salutaris cum Πριεο legeris, favet quidem τύχη alicubi σωτήριος dicta. Prius tamen prætuli, ob alias quas vidi inscriptiones sic habentes.

Υ. 1, 2. Ἐπὶ Κόσμων μὲν ἐν Ἱεραπύτναι ἢ σὺν Ἐνίπανη τῶ Ἑρμαίω, i. e. sub collegis quidem in Hierapytnâ cum Henipante F. Hermæi Cosmis. Sic se habet Cretica actorum formula, adscripto quidem Eponymo anni cujusque protocœsmo, innominatis verò cæteris sociis novem Cosmis. Similia vide sis apud Latinos & Olontios in sequenti fœdere, nec non apud Allanotas pag. seq. 137. & apud Gruterum in urbe ignotâ quidem, sed Laconicæ certè originis, adeoque nostris Creticis cognatæ, pag. cccxvi. ἐπὶ Ἐφόρω ἢ σὺν Φοιβογίλῳ, iterumque pag. cccix ἐπὶ Ἐφόρω ἢ σὺν Ἱμάριω μὲνὸς Διοσθου δικάρι, i. e. sub Ephoræ cum Himerto collegi, μηνέσι Διοσθου δία δέκα. Sed cum de hujusmodi formulis nihil innotuerit Πριεο, nil mirum si in hoc commate & describendo & reddendo, pariterque versu qui sequitur 59. lapsus fuerit vir aliàs acutissimus sanè & eruditissimus. Notentur obiter in tabulâ quam citavimus Grutenanâ menses Διοσθου & Ἐλοσίου, imperfectis istis in sequenti nostrâ Creticâ, Δίος αλλοσιω & \*λόσιω respondentes. vide infra pag. 134.

Υ. 2, 3. Καὶ μὲνὸς Ἱμαλίω, i. e. μηνέ Imaliō. Hæc sic restituta bene quadrabunt cum sequentibus ἢ μὴνὸς Δρομῆω, i. e. μηνέ Dromo. Imalium verò unum fuisse è mensibus Irugiferis elicitur ex Hefychia- nis istis, Ἱμαλιος, πολλῶν, δαφνίης. Ἱμαλιος, πολυφόρος, καρποφόρος.

Υ. 3. ἐν Περανσίω. Ita certè scribendum, post admittas Simonideæ literas, & hic & inferiùs versu 33 quamquam utrobique marmorarius habeat Περανσιοι.

δόκησαν ἀλλήλοις Ἱεραπύτνιοι καὶ Πριάσιοι, [ἐμονόν- 5  
 τες ἐν ταῖς προὔπαρχώσαις στάλαις, ἰδίαι τε [θεύσαις  
 Γορτυνίαις καὶ Ἱεραπύτνιαις, καὶ ταῖς κοινῶν τεθείσαι  
 καὶ Ἱεραπύτνιαις καὶ Πριάσιοις, καὶ ἐν ταῖς Φιλίαις, [καὶ συμμα-  
 χίαι, καὶ ἑρκίαις πῖς προγεγονόσι, ἐν τ' αὐταῖς [πόλεσι,  
 καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς χώραις, αἱ ἐκάτεροι ἔχουσι καὶ κραίν[τες συν- 10  
 θήκαν ἔθειρον, εἰς τὸν πάντα χρόνον. Ἱεραπύτνιοις ἐπι-  
 καὶ Πριάσιους ἦμεν παρ' ἀλλήλοις ἰσοπολιτείαν, καὶ ἐπιγα-  
 μίαις, καὶ ἐν κήσιν, καὶ μελοχάν καὶ θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων  
 πάσῃων. Ὅσοι κα' ἐωνί, ἔμφυλοι παρ' ἐκατέροις, καὶ πωλόν-  
 τας καὶ ἀνωμένους, καὶ δανείζοντας καὶ δανειζόμενος 15  
 καὶ τ' ἄλλα πάντα συναλλάσσοις, κυρίως ἦμεν κατὰ  
 τὸς ὑπάρχουσις παρ' ἐκατέρω νόμος. Ἐξέστω δὲ τῶι  
 τε Ἱεραπύτνιαι σπεῖρεν ἐν ταῖς Πριάσιαι, καὶ τῶι Πριά-  
 σιῶι ἐν ταῖς Ἱεραπύτνιαι, διδῶσι τὰ τέλεα καθάπερ οἱ ἄλλοι  
 πολῖται, κατὰ τὸς νόμος τὸς ἐκατέρω κειμένους. Ἐἰ δὲ τι 20  
 κα' ὁ Ἱεραπύτνιος ὑπεχθῆται ἐς Πριάσιον, ἢ ἐ Πριάσιους  
 ἐς Ἱεραπύτνιον ὀτιοῦν, ἀτέλεια ἔστω καὶ ἰσαλομένωι, καὶ  
 ἐξαλομένωι αὐτὰ, καὶ τούτων τὸς καρπὸς, καὶ κατὰ γὰν  
 καὶ κατὰ θάλατσαν. Ὡν δὲ κα' ἀποδῶται κατὰ θάλατσαν ἀνεί-  
 σασ ἔξαλας τῶν ὑπεχθεσίμων ἀποδῶται τὰ τέλεα, 25  
 κατὰ τὸς νόμος τὸς ἐκατέρω κειμένους. Κατὰ ταῦτα δὲ  
 καὶ εἰ τις κ' [ασινησῆ, ἀτε] λῆς ἔστω αἰ δὲ κα' σίνηται, ἀποσεισά-  
 τω τὰ ἐπιθήματα ὀσειμμένους, κατὰ τὸς νόμος τὸς ἐκατέρω κει-  
 μένους. Πριεγῆαι δὲ ὧ [κ]α' χρεῖαι ἔχη πορήϊω παρεχόντων  
 οἱ μὲν Ἱεραπύτνιοι Κόσμοι πῖς Πριάσιουσι, οἱ δὲ Πριάσιους 30  
 Κόσμοι πῖς Ἱεραπύτνιαις. Αἰ δὲ μὴ παρίσχηεν, ἀποσεισάν-  
 των εἰ ἐπίδαμοι τῶν Κόσμων ταῖς πορήϊαις σιληῆρας δέκα.  
 Ὁ δὲ Κόσμος τῶν Ἱεραπύτνιων ἐρωτῶ ἐν Πριάσιῶι ἐς  
 τὸ ἀρχεῖον, καὶ ἐν ἐκκλησίαις καθήσθω μετὰ τῶν Κόσμων  
 redditur vestigal, quum per mare sit subvektorum exportatio, secundum  
 leges alterutri civitati statas. Quoad hæc si quis nil offenderit, immunis esto: Si verò offenderit,  
 multam persolvat offensæ reus secundum leges alterutri civitati statas. Quo verò com meatu le-  
 gationes opus habuerint, præbent eum Hierapytnii Cosini Priansii, Priansii verò Cosmi Hierap-  
 ytniis. Si verò non præbuerint, solvant legationi populares hi vel illi Cosmi singuli stateras  
 decem. Cosmus autem Hierapytnius Priansii in curiam ito, & in concione sedem cum Cosmis

§. 10. ἐπὶ ταῖς χώραις αἱ ἐκάτεροι ἔχουσι. Ita lego pro Pricæano χερραῖαι. Et Pricæo valdè placuit ἔχου-  
 ραι, pro οἰκῆσαι, arreptâ hinc occasione totius edendæ Inscriptionis. Quod si verum fuerit, at describendum  
 esset divinis vocabulis χώραις αἰ pro Pricæano uno χερραῖαι, ut D. Lucæ x. 13. χώρῃ Ζη pro χερραῖαι.

§. 11. ὑπεχθεῖν. subvehat: formatum, ut opinari licet, à Cretico-Dorico ὑπεχθεῖν, idem significa-  
 te ac ὑπαγομαι, unde inferius §. 25 ὑπεχθεῖσιν idem fortè ac ὑπαγογίμωι.

§. 16, 28. Ἐκατέρω. Subscripti in utroque versu ἰῶτα dativi finale, pariterque §. 60, omissum incuriâ  
 marmorati.

§. 29. Πριεγῆαι ἢ δὲ κα' χρεῖαι ἔχη πορήϊω Cretico-Dorice pro πορήϊα ἢ δὲ κα' χρεῖαι ἔχη πορήϊω. Vide  
 quod supra annotatum est ad vocem πορήϊω pag. 128. Est verò πορήϊω id ipsum quod μετόδιον, hoc  
 est legatum, seu comineatus publicè legatus datus, de quo similiter cautum est à Smyrænis, inter Marm.  
 Oxon. pag. 3. Τοῖς δὲ πορήϊω δῖνον μετόδιον Καλλίης ὁ ταμίης.

ἰσαύτως



## POPULOS CRETENSES NOTAE. 131

ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ὁ τῶν Πριανσιέων Κόσμος ἐρπύτω ἐν Ἱε-  
ραπύτναι ἐς τὸ ἀρχαῖον, καὶ ἐν ἐκκλησίαις καθήσθω μετὰ  
τῶν Κόσμων. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἡε[ρχίοις] καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐορταῖς,  
οἱ παραβύχρῳνοι ἐρπύτῳν παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐς ἀνδρῶ-  
ν, καθὼς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πολῖται. Ἀναβινωσκόων δὲ τῶν  
στάλων κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ τὸ κ' αἰὲ κοσμήνες παρ' ἐκατέ-  
ροις ἐν ταῖς Ὑπερβοίων, καὶ προπαρχυελλέων ἀλλά-  
λαις πρὸ ἀμερῶν δίκαι ἢ καὶ μέλλων ἀναγινώσκον.  
Ὅποιοι δὲ καὶ μὴ ἀνάγκη, ἢ μὴ παραγλήλων, ἀπο-  
τεισάων οἱ αἰτίαι τούτων σφάλλῃσιν ἐκατον, οἱ μὲν  
Ἱεραπύτναι Κόσμοι τῶν Πριανσιέων ταῖ πόλει, οἱ δὲ  
Πριανσιέες Ἱεραπύτναι ταῖ πόλει. Ἄι δὲ τις ἀδικοῖ  
τὰ σωματικὰ κοινῶ διαλύων, ἢ Κόσμος, ἢ ἰδιώτας, ἐ-  
ξέσθω τῶν βωλομένων δικάζασθαι ἐπὶ τῶ κοινῶ δι-  
καστηρίῳ, τίμαμα ἐπιγραφόμενον τὰς δίκαι, κατὰ τὸ  
ἀδικημα ὃ καὶ τὴ ἀδικήσῃ. Καὶ εἰ καὶ νικάσῃ, λαβέτω τὸ  
τρίτον μέρος τὰς δίκαι ὁ δικαζόμενος, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἔσ-  
τω τῶν πόλεων. Ἄι δὲ τι, Θεῶν βωλομένων, ἔλοιμεν ἀγα-  
θὸν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ἢ κοινῶ ἐξοδοτῶσαι, ἢ ἰδίαι τι-  
νὲς παρ' ἐκατέρων, ἢ κατὰ γῆν ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν, λαν-  
χανέων ἐκάτεροι κατὰ τὸς ἀνδρας τὸς ἐρπύτας,  
καὶ τὰς δεκάτας λαμβανέων ἐκάτεροι ἐς τῶν ἰδι-  
ων πόλεων. Ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν προγεγονότων παρ' ἐκατέροις  
ἀδικημάτων, ἀφ' ὧ τὸ κοινοδικίον ἀπέλιπε χρόνῳ, ποιη-  
σάσθων τῶν διεξαλωγῶν οἱ σὺν Ἐνίπασι καὶ Νεῶν Κόσ-  
μοι, ἐν ὧ καὶ κοινῶ δόξῃ δικαστηρίῳ ἀμφοτέροις ταῖς πό-  
λεσι, ἐπ' αὐτῶν κοσμήων, καὶ τὸς ἐγύως κατασασάν-

*habeto. Similiter & Prian-  
sius Cosmus Hierapytnæ in  
curiam ito, & in concione se-  
dem cum Cosinis habeto. In  
Herochiis autem aliisque festis  
qui presentes fuerint eunto  
apud se invicem ad sacras  
epulas, juxta atque alii cives.  
Omni autem ævo qui post hæc  
apud alterutros Cosini suant,  
stela quotannis legunt in se-  
sto Hyperboiorum, & denunti-  
antio sibi invicem antequam  
lecturi sunt dies decem. U-  
tri autem non legerint, aut  
non denuntiauerint, qui eo-  
rum in causâ fuerint solvant  
stateras centum; Hierapytnii  
quidem Cosini Prianstorum  
civitati, Priansii verò Cosini  
civitati Hierapytniorum. Si  
verò quis injustè egerit, mutua  
conventa violans, seu Cosmus  
suat, seu privatus, licebit ei  
qui voluerit litem ad commu-  
ne tribunal intendere, adscri-  
ptâ litis æstimatione, secun-  
dum noxam quam quis commi-  
serit. Et si causâ vicerit, ter-  
tiam multæ partem qui litem  
intenderat accipito; ac reli-  
quum civitatum esto. Si au-  
tem, Diis volentibus, boni  
quid ab hostibus capiamus, seu  
publicè expeditionem facien-  
tes, seu privatim ex alterutris  
aliqui; idque sive per mare,*

*sive per terram, sortiuntur alterutri pro numero virorum egredientium, decimasque in ci-  
vitatem propriam alterutri recipiunt. Quod autem injurias apud alterutros illatas attinet,  
à quo tempore commune jus defecerit, motas de iis controversias dirimunt qui sunt cum He-  
nipante, & cum Neone Cosini, quò utrisque civitatibus visum fuerit tribunali, dum ipsi in  
Cosmatu fuerint; superque bis sponsores sistunt, ab eâ die quâ posita fuerit stela, mense saltem*

§. 37. Ἡε[ρχίοις] aut ita explenda est lacuna, aut Ἡε[ραίοις]. Pro Ἡερχίοις facit Hesychius, cui Ἡερό-  
χια, Θεοδωρία. Erant verò Θεοδωρία festum Creticum, idem ac cæteris Græcis Διοδωρία, vide infra pag.  
134. Faciet tamen pro Ἡεραίοις Ἡεραίοις mensis Creticus Junonius, infra etiam pag. 137. notatus.

§. 40. Ὅι το κ' αἰ. Pricæo πικαι. vid. supra notatum p. 124.

§. 43. Παραβύχρῳνοι. Fabricii errato pro -βύχρῳνοι. Ita enim Cretici pro παραβύχρῳνοι.

§. 47. τὰ συγκρήματα κοινῶ. Pricæo excidit κοινῶ, in utraq; defensione. Eidem §. 48. βυλομένοι.

§. 50. νικάσῃ, causa vincat. Pricæo mendose νικάσῃ, ut etiam in præcedenti versu ἐπιγραφόμενον.

§. 52. ἔλοιμεν, i. e. cariatius primâ personâ plurali, pro quo Pricæus tertia singulari ἔλοιμεν.

§. 53. ἐξοδοτῶσαι. Ita scilicet in ipso lapide marmorario, & in caractere minusculo Pricæus. ἐξοδο-  
τῶσαι vult Reinésius, non advertens ου syllabam alienam esse ab harum civitatum dialecto. Legendum  
igitur ἐξοδοτῶσαι, ut apud Polybium de Lyttis Cretensibus, *Hist. lib. 4* Ἀυτῶν ἐξοδοτῶται ἐς τὴν πολεμί-  
αν παθημένη. Mallet tamen, si lapis id fortè pateretur, ἢ κοινῶ ἐξοδοτῶσαι, ἢ ἰδίαι τινὲς παρ' ἐκατέρων.

§. 59. Ὅι σὺν Ἐνίπασι καὶ Νεῶν Κόσμοι, i. e. *Collata cum Henipante & Neone Cosini*. Henipanti enim &  
Neoni hoc anno propria fuisse Protocosmis in Hierapytnâ & Priansio nomina: vide superius notata ad  
vers. 1. Pricæo & Reinésio σωματικῶν κοινῶν, populo sive universitatî communitatum: vitis illis doctissimis  
duplicem quædam Domisium in voce nihili κοινῶν tanquam pro κοινῶν posita latuentibus.

των ὑπὲρ τούτων, ἀφ' ἃς καὶ ἀμέρας ἂ σάλα τεθῆι, ἐμ μη-  
 νί. Ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν ὑψιερῶν ἐγγυμένων ἀδικημάτων προ-  
 δικαί μὲν χρῆσθων, καθὼς τὸ διάγραμμα ἔχει. Περὶ δὲ τῶ  
 δικαστηρίῳ, οἱ ἐπιστάμενοι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν παρ' ἐκατέρωθεν  
 Κόσμοι πόλιν Ἰεραιύτων ἀγ καὶ ἀμφότεραι ταῖς πόλεσι  
 δόξῃ. Ἐξ ἃς τὸ ἐπικρήριον τελεταί, καὶ ἐγγύος καθιστάν-  
 των, ἀφ' ἃς καὶ ἀμέρας ἐπίστασι ἐπὶ τὸ ἀρχεῖον, ἐν Διμήνῳ.  
 Καὶ διεξαγόντων ταῦτα ἐπ' αὐτῶν κοσμήτων κατὰ τὸ  
 δοχθὲν κοινῶν σύμβολον. Αἱ δὲ καὶ μὴ ποιήσωσι οἱ Κόσμοι κα-  
 θὼς γέγραπται, ἀπεισάτω ἕκαστος αὐτῶν σάλας  
 περὶ κρήνην, οἱ μὲν Ἰεραπύτσιοι Κόσμοι Πριανσίων ταῖ πόλει,  
 οἱ δὲ Πριανσίοι Κόσμοι Ἰεραπυτιῶν ταῖ πόλει. Αἱ δὲ τι καὶ  
 δόξῃ ἀμφότεραι ταῖς πόλεσι βωλευομέναις ἐπὶ τῷ  
 κοινῶν συμφέροντι διορθώσασθαι, κύριον ἐστὶ τὸ διορ-  
 θώθην. Στασάνων δὲ τὰς σάλας οἱ ἐνεστακότες ἐ-  
 κατέρωθεν Κόσμοι ἐπ' αὐτῶν κοσμήτων, οἱ μὲν Ἰεραπύ-  
 τσιοι ἐν τῷ ἱερῶν τῆς Ἀθανάιας τῆς Πολιάδος, καὶ οἱ  
 Πριανσίοι ἐν τῷ ἱερῶν τῆς Ἀθανάιας τῆς Πολιάδος.  
 Ὅποτεροι δὲ καὶ μὴ σάσωσι καθὼς γέγραπται, ἀπο-  
 τεισάντων τὰ αὐτὰ πρόσθια, καθὼς καὶ περὶ τῶν  
 δικαίων γέγραπται.

uno. *At* quoad alias in pro-  
 fterum injurias patrono utun-  
 tor defensore, eo quo in di-  
 grammate habetur modo.  
 Quod autem commune attinet  
 tribunal, quotannis apud al-  
 terutros constituti Cosmi ur-  
 bem, quam visum fuerit utrif-  
 que civitatibus, statuunt.  
 Deinceps sacrum ob incuentes  
 judices peragatur, sponsoref-  
 que sistunt, ab eâ die quâ  
 president in curiâ, spatio sal-  
 tem bimestri. Et hæc quoque  
 transigunt dum in Cosmâ  
 fuerint, juxta placitum aucto-  
 ritate communi symbolum. Si  
 verò, prout hic præscriptum  
 habetur, Cosmi non fecerint,  
 solvat eorum unusquisque sta-  
 teras quinquaginta; Hierapyt-  
 nii quidem Cosmi Priansiorum  
 civitati, Priansii verò Cosmi  
 civitati Hierapytiorum. Si  
 autem utrisque civitatibus in  
 commune bonum consulentibus  
 visum fuerit quid rectius sta-  
 tuere, ratum firmumque esto  
 quod statuerint. Stelas verò

constituti in alterutrâ civitate Cosmi, dum ipsi in Cosmâ fuerint, statuunt; Hierapyt-  
 nii quidem in sano Minervæ Poliadis, Priansii quoque in sano Minervæ Poliadis. Utri autem  
 non statuerint, prout hic præscribitur, multam solvant eandem quæ in capite de juribus  
 præscripta est.

Ν. 62. ἀφ' ἃς καὶ ἀμέρας ἂ σάλα τεθῆι ἐν μῶνι, i. e. à die quo posita fuerit stela mense uno. Pricæo ἃς ταῦ-  
 τα τῆθηναι, unde & in versiculo lapidis septimo sustinuit explere τῆθηναι.

Ν. 64. καθὼς τὸ διάγραμμα ἔχει, non aliter ac Demosthenes, Ἄταστα ἐκ τῶ διαγράμματος, i. e. secundum  
 descriptionis schemata νέμαι κινῶν. Orat. περὶ συμμορῶν.

Ν. 66. κοινῶν στασίων, à themate Cretico εννω pro ισάων, voce mediâ, & terminatione Atticâ, ut an-  
 tea χρῆσθων, ποιησάσθων, & activa περιχρότων, στασίων &c. apud has duas Atticâ origine civitates: ita enim  
 à Poliade Minervâ apud utrasque cultâ conjecturandum.

Ν. 67. Ἐξ ἃς τὸ ἐπικρήριον τελεταί. Pro quo Pricæus ἐπὶ κρήνην, vocem unam, ut existimo, malè in  
 duas ditimens. Idem etiam τελεταί pro τελεταί, i. e. δῶται per uescio quem Douismum interpretatur.  
 Mihi verò τελεταί mendosè videtur incisum pro τελεταί aut τελεταί, ut supra versu 22, ἀγλια pro ἀγλια.  
 Et per ἐπικρήριον voce unâ intelligi malim id quod alias vocatur ἐπίστῃριον, i. e. sacrum ob incuentes sena-  
 tores, magistratusve judices, locum suum in curiâ capeffentes, celebrari suetum. Tale quid in hoc planè  
 commate innuitur, quale erat Atheniensium ἐπιστῃριον τὸ βουλῆς ἐπιστῃριον δύνει. Demosth. de falsâ Legat.

Ν. 68. ἐν Διμήνῳ, i. e. in mensium duorum spatio, malè Pricæo ἰδουμῆν. Hæsit igitur in literis intellectum  
 certè omnem fugientibus. At Reinesio quæ vox fuerit subolebat.

Ν. 70. Κατὰ τὸ δοχθὲν κοινῶν σύμβολον, i. e. secundum placitum sententiâ communi symbolum: ubi symbolum  
 habemus peculiarari illâ, quam Harpocration ex deperditis Isæi & Demosthenis adduxit, significatione. σύμ-  
 βολα enim interpretatur συνθηκας, ἢ ἐπὶ ἀλλήλους αἱ πόλεις θύρμαι πάντων πολιταίς, ὅτι διδόναι ἢ λαμβάνειν  
 τα δίκαια, i. e. facta, de quibus cum inter se mutuò conveneris civitatibus, eadem civibus suis injungunt, ad jura  
 reddenda & accipienda.

Ν. 74. βωλευομέναις, βωλευομέναις ἢ pro quo & Pricæo, & ipsi etiam marmorario, sed mendosè.

Ν. 77. Ἰεραπύτσιοι Hierapytini. Operæ pretium erit hic in ipso tabulæ fine, veram suam lectionem civitati  
 Creticæ asserere; quod etiam ex nummis ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤ. inscriptis fecit illustrissimus Spanhemius de presb. nu-  
 mijni. p. 339. Alios tamen ΙΕΡΑΠΥΘΝΙΩΝ sub Caligulâ affert Vaillantius: & ita semel edidit Gruterus. Di-  
 onis lib. 36. τὰ Ἰεραπυθία. Verum autem nomen & origo nominis apud Strabonem, lib. 10. τὸ Ἰδὸς λάρος  
 Πύθια, ἀφ' ἃ Ἰεραπύθια ἢ πόλις. Ibi Πύθια quid significat declarat istud alterum Ἰερα Πύθια hodiernum  
 Γρηγοριῶν, & Γρηγοριῶν Italotum nomen. Vide Tournefortii Itiner. Ep. 1.

# POPULOS CRETENSES NOTAE. 133

Fragmentum Stellarum quæ in præcedente fœdere tanquam Gortyniis & Hierapytniis positæ memorantur: in quo quidem & juramentum servari contigit, quod Gortynii, adeoque & Priantii, Hierapytniis præstare tenebantur, è Grutero, p. dv. repertum in Cretâ insulâ.

... Ἄι δέ τι καὶ δόξῃ βωλομορφοῖς ἐπι-  
τῶ κοινᾷ συμφέροντι ἐπιδιορθῶσαι, ἢ ἐξελέν,  
ἢ ἐμβαλέν, μὴ ἐνορκόν ἔσω. Ὅτι ᾗ ἐρα-  
ψιμῶν ἐνορκόν τε ἔσω, καὶ ἐνοῖον.

Ὅρκῳ.

Ὁμνύω τὰν Ἑστῖαν, καὶ τὸ ἈΟΡΑΤΡΙ-  
ΟΝ (sic) καὶ Ζῆνα Δικηλαῖον, καὶ Ἡραν, καὶ  
Ἀθανάϊαν Ὠλεριάν, καὶ Ἀθανάϊαν Πολι-  
άδα, καὶ Ἀθανάϊαν Σαμωνίαν, καὶ Ἀπόλλω-  
να Πύθειον, καὶ Λαῖῶν, καὶ Ἀρβεινίαν, καὶ Ἀρεα, καὶ  
Ἀφροδίταν, καὶ Κωρήτας, καὶ Κύρβαντας, καὶ  
Θεὸς πάντας καὶ πάσας. (1) Ἡμῶν Ἐγὼ δὲ  
νοήσω πῶς ἐπίπασσι Ἱεραπυτνίσι τὸ ἀπάνη  
χεῖρον, ἀπλόως καὶ ἀδόλως, καὶ τὸ αὐτὸν Φί-  
λον καὶ ἐχθρὸν ἔσω, καὶ πολεμήσω ἀπὸ χῶ-  
ρος πάντι ἀνεῖε εἰ καὶ οἱ ἐπίπασσι Ἱερα-  
πυτνίσι, καὶ τὸ δίκαιον δώσω, καὶ ἐμῶν ἐν  
πῶς συλκεμῶν, καὶ εἰ κακῶς ἐκνήσω εἰδὲν τὸ ἐν  
ταῦδε ἰσοπολιτεία γεγραμμένων, εἴτε λόγῳ,  
εἴτε ἔργῳ, εἴτε ἄλλῳ ἐπιτρέψω ἐκὼν καὶ γι-  
νώσκων παρδύσει εἰδεμῖα, εἴτε τῶν εἰδε-  
νῶν. Ἄι δέ τι ἄπορρήσωμι τὸ ἄμωσα, ἢ τὸ  
σωθεῖμαν, πῶς τε Θεὸς πῶς ὄμωσα ἐμμανέ-  
ας ἤμεν, καὶ ἐξόλλυοσθ κακίωσθ ὀλέθρῳ, καὶ  
μῆτε γὰν μῆτε δένδρεα κάρσῳ Φέρον, μῆτε  
γυαῖκας τίκηεν καὶ Φύσιν, τῶτε πολέμῳ  
νικέσοσθ. Ἐνορκῶσι ᾗ αἰμὴν πῶς τε Θεὸς ἴλεος  
ἔμῳ, καὶ γίνεσθ πάνη ἀγαθά.

(1) Ἡμῶν. i. e. Amen. Vide pag. 136.

... Si visum fuerit in commu-  
ne bonum consentibus rectius quid statuere;  
aut demere, aut inferere; neu statim virtu-  
te juramenti id ratum esto. Quodcumque verò  
scripserimus, virtute & juramenti & liba-  
menti id ratum esto.

Juramentum.

Juro Vestam, & ΑΟΡΑΤΡΙΟΝ, & Jovem  
Dicitum, & Junonem, & Minervam Ole-  
riam, & Minervam Poliada, & Miner-  
vam Samoniam, & Apollinem Pythium, &  
Latonam, & Dianam, & Martem, & Vi-  
nerem, & Curetas, & Corybantas, & Deos  
Deasque omnes: Verò: Ego benevolentiam ser-  
vabo universis Hierapytniis in omne ævum,  
sincerè & absque dolo; eundemque ac illi ami-  
cum habebò atque inimicum; eque territorio  
ubi & universi Hierapytnii, totis viribus  
belligerabo; judicia quoque subibo, manebo-  
que in his conventis; neque quicquam imminuam  
in hoc communis civitatis fœdere scriptorum,  
neque verbo, neque factò; neque alicui alii  
id permittam volens sciensque quocumque aut  
commento, aut pretextu. Si verò eorum que  
juravi quid pejeravero, Deos quos juravi mihi  
iratos imprecor; neque pessimo exitio du-  
inti; quin neque terra neque arbores fructum  
ferant; neque semina secundum naturam fa-  
riant; bello denique devincar. Bene verò ju-  
rantibus Deos nobis fore propitios, & bona pro-  
venire omnia.

Altera quam exhibemus Tabula non tam edita est Venetiis, quàm privatim ibi typis data, idque in folio tantummodo separato. Ergo è paucis que nunc supersunt exem-  
plaribus unum mihi benignissimè transmisit reverendus Vir, D. Georgius Harbin, litera-  
rum, siquis alius, divinarum & humanarum sciens. Sed ad corrigenda tot & tanta sphal-  
mata, utendum erat Criticâ severiore, nonnunquam etiam & conjecturâ, quàm pro  
mente & more nostro longè audaciorè. Aded miseris modis & qui primus exscripsit  
monumentum, & qui prelo postea paravit, literas ubique permutando, transponendo,  
demendo, interfendendo, verba atque sensa perturbaverant. Idem & Seldeno visum,  
cujus olim hoc ipsum fuerat, quo nunc utimur exemplari: unde etiam & partem inse-  
quentis juramenti præclaro de Synedriis operi inseruit, lib. 2. cap. xi. Joanni quoque  
Meursio, vigiliis olim Creticis intento, in animo erat fœdus integrum exhibere. Sed  
quod vir ille præstantissimus morte præventus non perfecit relictum opus nunc aggredi-  
mur; folium scilicet Venetum aliquatenus pro tenuitate nostrâ emendare, & emenda-  
tum Latinè vertere, exceptis quæ de finibus habentur. Hæc enim omnem versionem  
respuunt; emendationem vix ullam patiuntur. Vide Meursium de Cretâ, p. 42.

M m

Tabula

# 134 AD MONUMENTA TEIA &

Tabula Fœderum inter duos Cretæ insulæ populos Latios & Olontios è marmore vetusto, quo rusticus quidam in agro Cydoniensi non procul à Salinis mensæ in vicem utebatur, quod illustrissimus & excellentissimus D.D. Franciscus Molinus dum Cretæ proconsulari imperio præesset, misit ad illustrissimum & excellentissimum D.D. Dominicum Molinum fratrem Senatorem amplissimum. Cretæ verò præfuit Molinus, A. D. 1645.

Ἄγαθὰ τὴν καὶ ἐπὶ σαλήρια. Σωθέθου  
 Λάτιοι καὶ Ὀλοντίοι καὶ [σμεδέκειον] ἐν Λατῶ  
 ἔπαι τὸ Κόσμων τὸ σὺν Πυλέρω τῷ . . . . .  
 μλωὸς [Διος] ἀλλοσιῶν τετρα καὶ Δι, ἐν ἧ  
 Ὀλοντίοι ἔπαι τὸ [αἰών] σὺν Σωφρονίχῳ  
 τῷ Ἀρσίνῳ [καὶ μλωὸς Ἐ]λδονίῳ Δι [Φί-  
 λως] καὶ συμμάχως ἀλλάτως ἑσπόμεν ἀ-  
 πλωὸς καὶ ἀδόλωτος εἰς τὸ πᾶν ἄρξον Κ Α Ι  
 Α Π . . . Κ Α Ι . . . Λ Ο Ρ Ο Ν Ε Σ Η Ν  
 Κ Α Ι Τ Ι Σ Κ Ε Μ Β Ε Η Ε Ι Σ Τ Α Ν Τ Ω Ν  
 Λ Α Τ Ι Ω Ν Χ Ω Ρ Α Ν Η Α Π Ο Τ Α Μ Ν Η -  
 Τ Α Ι Χ Ω Ρ Α Σ Τ Α Σ Λ Α Τ Ι Ω Ν Η Φ Ρ Ο Υ  
 Ρ Ι Α . . . . . Λ Α Μ Β Α Ν Η Τ Α Ι . . .  
 . . . . . Α Π Ο Φ Α Σ Ι Σ Τ Ω Σ Π Α Ν Τ Α Σ  
 . . . . . Π Ο Λ Ε Μ Ε Ο Ν Τ Α Σ Α Π Ο Χ  
 Ω Ρ Α Σ . . . . . Ω Ν Χ Ω Ρ Α Ν Λ Α Μ Β Α  
 Ν Η Τ Α Ι . . . . . Ο Η Τ Α Ι . . . . . Α Π Ο  
 Φ Α Σ Ι Σ . . . . . Π Ο Λ Ε Μ Ι Ο Ν  
 Π Α Ν Τ Α Π Ο Λ Ε Ω Ν. Τῶ Λατῶ ἢ τῶ  
 Ὀλοντίῳ τῶ βαλομῶν [μελοχάν ἤμεν] θεϊ-  
 νων καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων πᾶσιων ἐν ἐκάτερα τῶ  
 πύλαι. Ὁ Κόσμοι ἐπὶ αὐτῶν Κοσμοίων  
 πεισίων . . . (1) ἐν θεοδμοίσις πρὸς γέ-  
 λωτες. Δῆν τε [ἀλλάλοις] πείμπειν καὶ  
 ποτε μελλάνη ἀναγινώσκεν τ[αν σιωθήκαν,  
 και] τὰς ἀγέλας ἐξορκίζεν. Ἐἰ ἢ μὴ ἐξορ-  
 κίζοιμι εἰ Λάτιοι Κόσμοι, ἢ μὴ πρὸς γέ-  
 λωτι ἔπαι τὰν ἀνάγνωσιν τὰς σιωθήκας, ἢ  
 μὴ ἀναγνώσι, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνάγνωσιν ὁ Κόσμοι ἐκα-  
 σ[κα] ἀργυρῶ σατήρας ἐκάσιν πῆς Ὀλοντίοις.  
 Ὀσαύτως ἢ καὶ οἱ Ὀλοντίοι, εἰ μὴ ἐξορκίζοιμι  
 τὰς ἀγέλας, ἢ μὴ πρὸς γέλλωτι, ἢ μὴ ἀγ-  
 γνώσι τὰν σιωθήκαν, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνάγνωσιν ὁ Κόσμοι  
 ἐκασ[κα] ἀργυρῶ σατήρας ἐκάσιν πῆς Λατίοις.  
 Ἐἰ καὶ Κόσμοι ἐλθῆ Λάτιοι εἰς Ὀλοντία  
 ἢ Ὀλοντίοι εἰς Λατῶν, τότε εἰς τε πρὸς ἀνή-  
 ιον καὶ ἀνδρῶν εἰς πρὸς πᾶν ἔρτωσι. Ἄι ἢ  
 πλεονες ἔρτωσι Λάτιοι Κόσμοι [εἰς Ὀλοντία  
 ἢ] Ὀλοντίοι εἰς Λατῶν, παρ' ἔρερον ἡσθων, ἔ-  
 πη καὶ ἰδιῶται. Ἐπίστων οἱ Πρέξινοι οἱ  
 ἔπαι ἄννομίας οἱ ἐκάτεροι ἐρξύνεοι καὶ ῥυθ-  
 μιζοις τὰς πρὸς τὴν ἰσότητα, καὶ τὰ ἀλλὰ  
 πᾶν ἄρξον (2) ἐν ἧ τῶ ὄδῳ τὰς ξενικάς

Bonâ cum Fortunâ, quodque in salutem ver-  
 tat. Fœdus inierunt Latii & Olontii, & vi-  
 cissim placitis firmârunt, in Lato quidem sub  
 Cosmis cum Pylero F. . . . mensis . . . ἀλλοσιῶν  
 die decimâ tertiâ, in Olonte verò sub Cosmis  
 cum Sophronicho F. Aristionis mensis Eleusini  
 die decima, amicos & belli consortes alterutris  
 se invicem permansuros, sincerò & absque dolo  
 malo, in omne ævum. —————  
 si quis impetum fecerit in Latiorum territori-  
 um ————— ejusve aut castella, aut ————— ce-  
 perit, ————— statim ————— omnes Olontios ab  
 eorum territorio in auxilium venturos. Et si  
 quis Olontiorum territorium aut ceperit, aut  
 ————— statim adfuturos Latios, ad arcendum  
 omnem hostem civitatum. Latio atque Olon-  
 tio sic volenti participationem fore tum divi-  
 norum tum humanorum omnium in alterutra  
 civitate. Cosmi, dum ipso in Cosmatu fuerint,  
 circumeant in Theodastis tempus legendi fœ-  
 deris denuntiantes. Alteri etiam ad alteros vi-  
 cissim mittunt, quo tempore fœdus sunt le-  
 guri, & puerorum greges juramento adasturi.  
 Si verò non adegerint Latii Cosmi, aut non de-  
 nuntiaverint legendum fœdus, aut non legerint,  
 persolvat Olontii unusquisque Cosmus argenteos  
 stateras centum. Similiter autem & Olontii,  
 si greges juramento non adegerint, aut non de-  
 nuntiaverint, aut non legerint fœdus, persol-  
 vant Latii Cosmus unusquisque argenteos sta-  
 teras centum. Si Cosmus Latio Olonta, aut  
 Olontius Latio venerit, tunc & ad Prytane-  
 um, & sacras virorum epulas in pompa acce-  
 dant. Si autem plures Olonta venerint Latii  
 Cosmi, aut Latio Olontii, simul sedcant, quo  
 loco sedent & privati. Alterutrinque superve-  
 niant seniores qui legum æquitati præsidet,  
 factoque examine pares juxta pares collocant;  
 ut de omnibus aliis statuentes, ita & de epu-  
 lis quæ propter viam fiunt hospitalibus. Si  
 autem quis quem injuriâ in bis viatibus affe-  
 rit, solvat sextuplum. Ut autem de cæteris re-

(1) Ἐν θεοδμοίσις hoc est apud Cretenses Διομοίσις. Θεοδμοίσις enim Hefychio Διομοίσις.  
 (2) τὸ πᾶν ἄρξον τὴν ξενικὰς θύρας, epulas hospitalis propter viam. Legatis & advenis illustrioribus peregrè ve-  
 nientibus aut proficiscentibus veteres propter viam lautia præbuerunt: præcipuè Cretenses, apud quos una  
 ἡσθων ad urbem ducens via ξενικὴ proinde vocabatur; atque hinc est quod de Cretensibus dixit Strabo, ξε-  
 νοφίνας

# POPULOS CRETENSES NOTAE. 135

θοίνας. Ἄι δὲ τις τινα ἀδικήσαι ἐν ταύταις ταῖς ὁδοῖς, ἀπολασάτω ἕξαπλα. Τὰ πρὸς τὰλλα ἢ καὶ δικαῶσι οἱ κελαι (3) καὶ ἐπιγαμίας ἀλλάλαις. Κύριον δ' ἡμῶν τὸν τε Λάτιον ἐν Ὀλόνη ποτὶ τὸ Ὀλόνηιον, καὶ Ὀλόνηιον ἐν Λατῶ ποτὶ τὸ Λάτιον, καὶ πωλένηα δὲ τὰ χρεώψια, καὶ ἀνεόρμον, καὶ δανείζονα καὶ δανειζόμενον, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα σωαλλάτῳνα καὶ τὰς ταῦτα νόμως τῶς ἐκαίερη καυλώως. Ἐρπύνηον δὲ ἐς τὰς ἑορτάς οἱ μὲν Λάτιοι ἐς Ὀλόνηα ἐς τὰ [Θεο]δαΐσια καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀρρήηα . . . Ὡσαύτως ἢ καὶ Ὀλόνηιοι [ἐς Λατῶν] ἐν ταῖς θυσίαις μάλιστα τὸ νομιζόμενον. Ἐἰ δέ τις καὶ δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσι (4) [βωλοσσομύρας χηρσίμον λίθῳ ἐπιχρεώψαι, (5) ἔνοιον καὶ ἐνορκον ἡμῶν ὅτι δ' ἂν κ' ἐξέλκοιεν ἢ μὴ ἐπιχρεώψαιεν, μήτε ἐνορκον μήτε ἔνοιον] Ἀναχρεώψαι ἢ τὰν σωθήκαν ταῦταν [ἐς λίθον] τὰν θέμεν ἐκαίερη ἐν τῶ ἴδια πόλει, οἱ ἢ Λάτιοι ἐν τῶ ναῶ Ποσειδάωνος καὶ Ὀλόνηιοι ἐν τῶ ἱερῶ τῶ Ζηνὸς τῶ Ταλλαίω. Θέμεν ἢ καὶ ἄλλαν σάλαν [κοινῶ] μὲν ἐν Κνωσῶ ἐν τῶ ἱερῶ τῶ Ἀπέλλωνος τῶ Δελφινίῳ, καὶ τὰν σωθήκαν . . . ἐν ἐκαίερα πόλει ἐν τῶ ἱερῶ τῶς . . . [ΠΑΝΤΟΓΙΟΝ sic pro] πανδοκίον τὸν δροπητικῶν σωματῶν.

bus, ita & de connubiis iudices apud alterutros jus dicunt. Latium autem in Olonte eodem atque Olontius bono jure fore, Olontium item in Lato eodem atque Latius, & vendentem per interpositas debiti cautiones & eumentem, fenori quoque dantem & accipientem, & quaecunque alia permutantem secundum leges hanc in parte alterutri civitati statas. Accedant autem ad festa, Latii quidem apud Olonta ad Theodasia, & arcana Cereris: Similiter vero & Olontii apud Laton, in iis praecipue sacris quae legitima habentur. Si autem placuerit civitatibus in commune consulentibus ut si aliquid lapidibus inferibere, id virtute libamenti & juramenti ratione fore. Quodcumque autem ademerint, aut non inscripserint, id neque libamenti neque juramenti vim habere. Descriptum si quis referant in lapidem, quem ponant alterutri in urbe propria, Latii scilicet in templo Neptuni, & Olontii in sauo Jovis Talli. Ponant autem aliam quoque stelam in urbe Cnoso, in templo Apollinis Delpbimii. sed usque . . . in alterutra urbe in templo Divae . . . receptaculum fugitivorum servorum.

ΟΡΟΙ ΤΑΣ ΛΑΤΙΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ *FINES LATIORUM CIVITATIS.*

ΑΠΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΣ ΑΜ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ ΤΟΝ . . . ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΣ Ε . . . ΕΠΙ ΤΑΝ ΥΠΠΑΓΡΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΒΕΓΚΑΣΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΑΣ ΕΠΙΤΟΛΑΣ ΤΩ ΒΕΓΚΑΣΩ ΕΚ ΤΑΣ ΠΕΤΡΑΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΜΠΕΤΙΞ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΑΛΛΑΝ ΠΕΤΡΑΝ ΑΙ ΑΤΑΙΝΙΑ ΠΑΡΑΤΕΡΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΤΩ ΕΠΙ ΤΑΣ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΣ ΤΑΝΝΑΠΑΝ ΤΩΣ ΕΡΕΠΙΩΝΑΣ ΜΕΣΑΣ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΝ ΤΑΝ ΕΠΑΝΩ ΤΩ ΕΡΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΜΠΕΤΙΞ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤΡΟΝ . . . ΚΑΙ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΟΔΟΝ ΤΑΝ ΔΙΑΛΑΣΟΝ ΑΜΠΕΤΙΞ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤΡΟΝ . . . ΑΓΟΥΣΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΘΙΝΟΜΑΡΟΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΝ ΚΑΤΩ ΤΩ ΚΝΑΦΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΠΕΤΡΑΝ ΕΣ ΤΟΝ ΠΑΧΥΝ ΑΜΟΝ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΣΚΟΠΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΕΞΕΔΡΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΝΟΤΙΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΤΙΚΑΙ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΔΙΚΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΕΠΑΝΩ ΩΙΑΝ ΤΑΣ ΠΕΤΡΑΣ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΡΟΙΝΟΠΑ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΥΠΙΑΣΙΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΟΔΟΝ

καὶ διατῶν, i. e. humi convivantur. Non dissimile erat Herculi Saeco proficiscendi gartiâ sacrificium, ad quod allussit Plautus, Rud. Act. i. sc. 2. Propter viam illi sunt vocati ad prandium.

(3) καὶ ἐπιγαμίας. Non immeritò de jure circa connubia dicundo hic cavetur, quia, ut inquit Strabo, γαμῆς μὲν ἅμα πάντες ἀναγκάζονται παρ' αὐτοῖς οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ τῶν παίδων ἀγέλης ἐπαρθεῖν. Visiteri apud Cretenses coguntur uxoris ducere, qui eodem tempore ex μισογοῦντι grege excerpuntur, lib. 10. Pat quoque Romanorum de matrandis ordinibus lex, sed molesta admodum & ferax contentionum fuit.

(4) βωλοσσομύρας, κ. τ. λ. haec nos uncis inclusa, jubente sensu, & sarentibus parallelis formulis, restitimus ex alio modo misere corruptis & transpositis, ΚΟΛΕΤΣΑΙ ΕΝΑΙΣΙΜΟΝ ΕΣΘΩΝ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΨΑΙ ΟΤΙΔΑΝ ΚΕΞΕΛΘ-ΕΝ ΜΗΤΕ ΕΝΟΡΚΟΝ ΜΗΤΕ ΕΝΟΙΟΝ ΜΗ ΕΠΙ ΠΡΑΨΙΕΝ ΟΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΟΡΚΟΝ ΕΙΜΕΝ. --- Vide Fragmentum paginae 133.

(5) ἔνοιον. hoc est ἔνοικον. Etenim in foedera jurantes ritho simul liberaverunt, juxta Homericum Odyss. ε. 288. Ὡμοῖοι ἢ πρὸς ἑμ' αὐτοῖς ληποῖδων. Cum autem statim postea occurrat συνήκειαι ταῦτα ΕΝΟΙΟΝ, i. e. gerim ronis ΕΝΟΡΚΟΝ, aut, ut sequentia melius cohæreant, ΕΣ ΛΙΘΟΝ.

TAN

ΤΑΝ ΑΓΟΥΣΑΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΚΙΜΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΣ ΙΑΔΚΕΤΑΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΣΚΩΡΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΛΟΝΑ ΔΩΡΙΣΙΚΗΣ ΤΑ ΝΗΥΜΝΗ ΤΑΛΛΑ ΚΗΣ ΣΩΡΟΣΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΟΔΟΝ ΚΗΠΙ ΤΑΝ ΔΙΜΝΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΔΗΡΑΔΑ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΡΚΕΔΡΟΕΝΤΑ ΚΗΠΙ ΔΙΟΣ ΑΚΡΟΝ ΚΗΠΙ ΔΩΡΗΙΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΚΥΡΤΟΡΑΞΟΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΘΜΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΜΠΕΤΙΞ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΣΙΠΝΟΕΝΤΑ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΣΥΝΟΝΙΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΡΑΚΑ ΚΗΣ ΧΑΜΒΡΙΤΡΑΣΟΝ ΑΝΑ ΩΡΡΕΙ ΕΣ ΤΩΣ ΠΡΙΝΟΕΣΣΑΣ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΔΗΤΑΛΛΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΙΩΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΑΜΠΕΤΙΞΑΙ ΑΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΑΙ ΚΗΣ ΔΑΝΙΠΑΣΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΑΙΓΥΡΟΝ ΑΙ ΑΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΑΙ ΚΗΣ ΔΑΝΙΠΑΣΟΝ ΕΣ ΠΑΜΦΥΡΙΑΣΟΝ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΔΙΜΝΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΟΔΟΝ ΤΑΝ ΔΑΜΟΣΙΑΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΠΑΘΕΝΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΡΑΧΙΝ ΕΣ ΣΥΑΦΝΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΑΝΩ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ ΕΣ ΚΟΡΔΩΙΛΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΡΑΧΙΝ ΕΣ ΛΑΓΙΝΑΠΥΤΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤΡΟΝ ΚΗΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΡΑΣΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤΡΟΝ ΚΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΑΠΥΤΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΝ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ ΚΑΝΤΙΟΝ ΡΟΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΣΤΙΩΤΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΔΕ ΑΝ ΡΑΧΙΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΝ ΑΧΑΜΑΝΤΑ

ΟΡΟΙ ΛΑΤΙΩΝ ΠΟΤΙ ΟΛΟΝΤΙΩΣ. *LATIORUM OLONTIOS versus FINES.* ΑΠΟ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΣ ΕΣ ΠΙΛΥΜΟΝ ΑΝ ΡΑΧΙΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΩΣ ΤΩΔΕ ΡΕΩΘΗΝΩ ΤΩ ΤΕΜΕΝΕΟΣ ΟΙ ΟΡΟΙΦΙ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΔΩΡΕΑΝ... ΕΧΟΝΤΕΣ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΑΙΡΕΠΩ ΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΠΥΜΝΙΤΙΣΣΑΝ ΚΗΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΛΟΛΑΚΗΣ ΤΑΝ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΣΙΝ ΚΗΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΡΚΑΝ ΕΣ ΤΑΝ ΔΗΡΑΔΑ ΕΠ ΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΠΡΙΝΩΝ ΚΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΧΑΜΑΝΤΑ.

Ὁμῶσαι τὰς Λατίως τὰς Ὀλοντίους ἢ τὰς *Præstanto Latii Olontiiis, & Olontii vicissim*  
Ὀλοντίως τὰς Λατίους ἢ ὑπογεγραμμένον *Latii iuramentum infra scriptum.*  
ὄρκον.

ΟΡΚΟΣ ΛΑΤΙΩΝ.

Ὁμνέω τὰν Ἑσίαν ἢ τὴν Ζῆωα ἢ Κρησοχμία ἢ τὰν Ἥραν ἢ τὴν Ζῆωα ἢ Ταλλαιον ἢ τὴν Πρσιδάν ἢ τὰν Ἀμφίβριταν, καὶ τὰν Λατῶν κ' Ἀφριεμιν καὶ Ἀρεα καὶ τὰν Ἀφροδίταν καὶ τὰν Ἐλθυσίαν καὶ τὰν Βελιόμαξιν καὶ Ἑρμῶν καὶ Κωρῆτας καὶ Νύμφας. καὶ τὰς ἄλλας Σιῶς πάντας καὶ πάσας.  
(1) Ἥμῶν Ἐγὼ πῆς Ὀλοντίους ἐμμενῶ ἐν τῇ φιλίᾳ καὶ συμμαχίᾳ ἢ ἰσοπολιτεία, καὶ πῆς ὄρκους ἐμμενῶ καὶ βοαθῆσιῶ ἀπλόως καὶ ἀδόλως καὶ κτ' γᾶν καὶ κτ' θάλασσαν. Καὶ εἴ τις καὶ πολεμίων Ὀλοντίους ἢ ἐφίρπη ἐπὶ πόλιν, ἢ ἐπὶ χώραν, ἢ ἐπ' (2) ἀρεῖα, ἢ λιμνῆας τὰς τῶν Ὀλοντίων, καὶ ἢ προλεψιῶ ἔτε ἐν πολέμῳ ἔτε ἐν εἰρήνῃ, ἀλλ' ἐμμενῶ ἐν πῆς συγκαταμῶσις ὄρκους, δικας τε καὶ πράξεις διδῶσαι καθῶς καὶ σωθέμεθα, Ὀρκίοσι μὲν ἤμῃ πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ, ἐφορκίοσι δὲ τὰ ἐναντία.

ΟΡΚΟΣ ΟΛΟΝΤΙΩΝ Ο ΑΥΤΟΣ

(1) Ἥμῶν, i. e. Verè, Græcè ἀληθῶς, ὄρκους, πεπιστωμένως. Post invecum autem accentuum Græcænicorum usum vox ἡμῶν à Grammaticis in duo, hoc est ἡ μὲν ἢ ἡμῶν, resillimè discerpta est. Est enim adverbium jurandi, ab Hebræo וְנָן ruppimè traductum, quod & iuramentorum formulis præfixum originem dedit vocabulo Græco ΟΜΝΥΜΙ. (2) ἀρεῖα. Supra lin. 7. cum duplici ε. εἰς ἀρεῖαν ἴσ. Est igitur vox Dorico-Cretica, unde Latine *horreum*. Helychio ἄρεα seu ἄρεα, φυλακτορεῖα, quod tamen in serie inter voces ἡρεῖα & ἀρεῖα, planè ἡρεῖα legendum.

JURAMENTUM LATIORUM.

*Juro Vestam, & Jovem in Cretâ genitum, & Junonem, & Jovem Tallam, & Neptunum, & Amphitriten, & Latonam, & Dianam, & Martem, & Venerem, & Eleusinen, & Britomartin, & Mercurium, & Curetas, & Nymphas, & alios Deos, Deasque omnes: Verè: Ego cum Olontiiis in amicitia permanebo & in sorte belli, & in communi civitatis jure; juramenti etiam manebo, & auxiliabor sincerè, & absque dolo per terram & per mare. Et si quis hostili more Olontios invaserit per urbem, aut per territorium aut per horrea, aut per portus ad Olontios pertinentes, egoque neque in bello neque in pace desererim, sed juramenti mutuo datis manserim, jura quoque & facta secundum conventa præstiterim; tum bene mihi juranti multa quidem & bona provenire, pejeranti autem contraria.*  
*IDEM ET OLONTIORUM JURAMENTUM.*

# POPULOS CRETENSES NOTAE. 137

Fœderis inter Latios & Olontios ampliatio.

Ἐπικόσμων μὲν τῷ σὺν Μανναίῳ τῷ Χαμνητάδᾳ μὲνός ἐτιώ Θερμολαίῳ δεκάτα, ἐν δὲ Ὀλονίῃ ἐπὶ τῷ σὺν Κρατίνῳ τῷ Ἀριστονύμῳ μὲνός (6) Ἡραίῳ δεκάτα, ἔδοξε Λατίοις καὶ Ὀλοντίοις κοινᾷ βωλοῦσα μὲνός πρὸς Δείμῳ πρὸς τὴν Φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν καὶ ἰσοπολιτείαν καὶ πρὸς ἄλλα Φιλάνθρωπα τὰ γένοῦτα καὶ πόλεις, καὶ τὰ νῦν δόξαντα πρὸς χάριτας πρὸς τὰς προῦπαρχώσας αὐτοῖς πόλεις, ἡγήσιμα ὄντα καὶ συμφέροντα, ὅπως μᾶλλον αὐτῶν ἢ Φιλία.

*Sub Cosmis quidem cum Manneo Charnetadæ F. mensis. . . Θερμολαίας die decimâ, in Olonte autem sub iislem cum Cratino Aristonymi F. mensis Heræi die decimâ, placuit Latiiis & Olontiiis in commune consulentibus ampliare amicitiam & consortium belli & commune jus civitatis, & quæcunque inter civitates alia benevola intercessere: Quæque nunc placuerint describere in stelis apud ipsos prius existentibus, utpote utilia & conducibilia, ut magis angeatur amicitia.*

Dolendum equidem quod per tot annos quibus serenissima Venetum Respublica Cretæ insulæ imperitavit, tam pauca veterum Cretensium monumenta Dominam urbem adveherentur. Tanto pluris igitur faciendum, quod in Museo nunc exstat Tavrisiano, autographum marmor Allariticum, olim quidem à Grutero p. dv. sed & denuò anno 1702 à R. D. Montfauconio, in Diario Italico publicatum. Hoc nos, nequid hic desit antiquiorum lapidum Cretensium, coronidis loco nunc apponimus; sed ex collatis duobus exemplaribus textu aliquantulum correcto, & malè natâ Montfauconii versione incudi, ut necesse erat, redditâ. Prævit decretum Pariorum ad Allariotas Cretæ populos de Atylo, deque amicitia renovandâ missum. His sic responsum ab Allariotis: qui quidem Stephano Ἀλλαριάται, dum urbs ipsâ Ἀλλωρίαι, sed mendosè, ut nunc videmus, appellatur.

Ἐπικόσμων οἱ Κόσμοι καὶ ἡ πόλις Παρίων τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν δάμων χαίρειν. Παρηνόμοι μὲν τῷ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς πρὸς ἀμὲν Φανίος τε καὶ Δόρκος, ἕως ἀπεπέλασε πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς πρὸς τῷ [ἀ]σύλω πρὸς ἀμὲν, καὶ ἀνανεώσα μὲν αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ παρ' ἡμῶν τὴν τε Φιλίαν καὶ τὴν εὐνοίαν τὴν ὑπαρχοῦσαν καὶ πόλεις πρὸς ἄλλοι ἀλάλας ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν. Ἐπὶ Κόσμων τῶν πρὸς Φιλίαν πρὸς τὸν Ἐυθυμάχῳ, ἀγαθὰ τύχα δεδόχθαι Ἀλλαριωτῶν πῶς Κόσμοις καὶ τὰ πόλεις, ἐπαυέσαι μὲν καὶ δάμων τῷ Παρίων, ὅτι ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν τὴν Φιλίαν καὶ τὴν εὐνοίαν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τὴν αὐτῶν καὶ ταῦτα ἡ ὑπαρχοῦσα πρὸς Παρίοις τὴν Φιλίαν καὶ τὴν εὐνοίαν πρὸς Ἀλλαριωτῶν, ὅπως φανώμεθα τὰ ὅμοια πῶς προαρχοῦσας ἀμὲν σωβελόητες. Ἐμὲν δὲ Ἀλλαριωταῖς καὶ Παρίοις ἰσοπολιτείας, μέτεχουσιν τῷ τε Ἀλλαριώτῳ ἐν Παρῶν καὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἀσάτως καὶ τῶν Παρίων Ἀλλαριώτῳ μετέχουσιν καὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων. Ἐὰν σιωδοκῆ ταῦτα τῷ δάμῳ τῷ Παρίων ἀναρχοῦσας αὐτοῖς πόλεις ἀμφοτέρω εἰς πόλιν.

*Allariotarum Cosmi civitasque Pariorum fenatui atque populo salutem. Quandoquidem hic pervenerunt legati ad nos Phanis atque Dorcus, quos misistis de Atylo ad nos mandata delaturos; itaque, juxta decretum vestrum, de novo in legatione sunt professi amicitiam eam atque benevolentiam conservare, quæ civitatibus inter se mutuo intercessit: Sub collegis cum Philombroto Euthymachi F. Cosmis, bonâ cum Fortunâ placere Cosmis & civitati Allariotarum, ut laudetur quidem populus Pariorum, eo quod conservet amicitiam & benevolentiam erga civitatem nostram; eodem autem modo subsistere etiam apud Allariotas, erga Parios amicitiam atque benevolentiam; ut palam simus iis, qui id priores exoptârunt, par officium persolventes. Allariotis autem Parisque æqualem fore civitatem; Allariotæ scilicet in Paro tum divinorum tum humanorum participant: Similiter autem & Pario participant in Allariâ tum divinorum tum humanorum. Hæc si mutuo placent populo Pariorum, describuntur ambæ civitates in stela*

(6) Μηνὸς Ἡραίου, mense Heræo, seu Junonio, ab Ἡραίῳ, i. e. Junone, detritis duabus literis, à Romanis dicto, quem tamen prisce Latini, Aricini Prænestinique, Junonium dixerunt, *Macrobi. sat. 1.12. & Ovid. Fast. vi. 61. Est illis mensis Junonius, &c.*

(7) Nequis dubitet de antiquâ voce Θεϊός, sciat esse Æolicum, interposito digamma, Θεϊός, olim scriptum, unde emerfit Latinum *divinus*, ut à Θεϊός, Divus.

## 138 AD MONUMENTA TEIA, &c.

λαν λιθίαν, καὶ ἀνθήων Πάριαι μὲν ἐς τὸ  
 ἱερόν τῆς Δάμαρτος, Ἀλλακῶται δὲ ἐς τὸ  
 ἱερόν Ἀπόλλωνος. Ταῦτα δὲ εἶναι ἐφ'  
 ὕψος καὶ σωτηρία τῶν πόλεων ἀμφιέρον.  
 Ἐάν δέ τι φαίνη ἢ μὲν προσθεῖναι ἢ ἀφελαι,  
 Διχαριστοίμεις. Ἐρρωθε.

lapideâ, & reponunto Parii quidem in fano  
 Cereris, Allariotæ autem in fano Apollinis.  
 Eademque ad salutem & incolumitatem am-  
 barum civitatum vertant. Siquid autem vo-  
 bis aut addere aut demere visum fuerit, per-  
 gratum nobis feceritis. Valet.

Habes, benigne Lector, quindecim Cretensium populorum acta. Quæ si creârint fortè sitim eruditis & alia plura ex antiquis fontibus hauriendi; adeunda sunt Politica Aristotelis, sparsa per Polybium historica, Strabonis quoque lib. 10. Geographica, & quæ reliqua sunt Dionis, ubi mutilatus incipit liber 36. Sed & optimè Neotericorum par mirabile, auctor *de Republicâ Cretensium* Ubbo Emmius, & *de Cretâ* Joannes Meursius, cæci itineris comites arcessentur. Iis enim ducibus, per Cretam insulam, uti & per reliquam universam Græciam iter amœnissimè capiendum. Sed valeat tandem Creta, magno mortalibus exemplo in omne ævum futura. Ab initio enim maris imperio potentissima, optimis quoque legibus & institutis gubernata, pertraxit in admirationem sui summos viros Lycurgum & Pythagoram. Postea conversis moribus mentiendo, surando, piraticam faciendo odio per orbem fuit. A Romanis igitur multata est antiquissimâ libertate; & quæ antehac neque Persis neque Græcis servierat, provincia facta elanguit. Itaque sub Cæsaribus, quæ reliquæ erant ex centum urbibus in quandam communitatis speciem coaluere: quod testantur nummi Imperatorii ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΑΝ inscripti. Eâ ratione & Titus ΚΡΗΤΑΝ, i. e. *Cretensium* episcopus, non unius alijus in Cretâ civitatis, ab antiquis nominatus fuit. Titi verò successoribus, Cretæ metropolitidis dictis, subditæ fuere hæc sedes episcopales, in novellâ Imp. Leonis cognomine Philosophi, hoc ordine recensitæ: Γορτύνη, Κνωσός, Ἀρκαδία, Χερρόνησος, Ἀνλοπόταμος, Ἄγγελος, Λάμπη, Κυδωνία, Ἴερός Πίτερος, Σίτεια, Κίσαμος, sæculo nono exeunte. Hodie vicatim habitatur sub Turcico jugo insula, neque plus quam tribus urbibus, *Candia, Canea, Rhetymo.*

## Monumenta Attalica.

SUADET operis ratio ut Teiis superiùs traditis succedant diversæ quidem, sed nec inferioris notæ monumenta, quæ Attalica jure appellaveris. Produunt enim originem à Regibus Asiæ Pergamenis; &, quod palmarium est, anno Attali Philadelphi septimo, hoc est ante Christum 152, clarissimo ætatis indicio insigniuntur. Pertinent autem ad Dionysiacos illos, hoc est scenicos artifices, quorum præivit pag. 107. in decreto Ætolorum mentio; quibusque idem tunc honos ab Ætolis qui populo Teiorum habitus. Mox verò jussu ac auctoritate <sup>(1)</sup> regum Pergamenorum, queis pænè omnis cis Taurum Asia post Antiochum debellatum paruit, in sodalitia legitimè coacti vicina Teo loca infederunt; ibique pro  
 variis



## ΜΟΝΥΜΕΝΤΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΚΑ. 139

variis ipsorum cœtibus, varias sibi indiderant appellationes. Duo ex eo genere fuere Κοινὸν τῶν Ἀτταλιστῶν, & Κοινὸν τῆς Ἐχθρῆς Συμμοχίας, i. e. *Commune Attalistarum*, & *Commune Sodalitii ab Echino dicti*. Damus igitur lapides, alios quidem fractos, alios satis integros, luculentum rei, si hæc super è Strabone addideris, testimonium. “ Lebedi (ut testatur ille lib. 14.) sedes erat & domicilium synodo “ Dionysiacorum Artificum, qui solennes per Ioniam & inde ad “ Hellepontum usque ludos pretio conducti peragebant. Teos, (à “ Lebedo stadiis centum viginti distans) antea sedes eorum fuerat. “ Sed cum incidisset seditio, Ephesum confugerunt. Cumque “ Attalus eos in Myonnesum traduxisset, quæ est inter Teon & “ Lebedum; missis legatis Teii à Romanis petiverunt, ne pro ni- “ hilo habere velint munitum iri ipsis Myonnesum. Ita illi Le- “ bedum commigraverunt; Lebediis illos, quanquam tumultuo- “ sum, & (ut Straboni aliàs observatum) infidum hominum ge- “ nus, ob <sup>(2)</sup> incolarum penuriam recipientibus. Fixi igitur sedi- bus artifices, opibus quoque & tutelâ regiâ gloriantes, hujusmodi honores viris de se bene meritis detulerunt. Moti autem loco primo lapides, ad construenda ut ferè sit sepulchra, in cœmeteriis hodie visuntur prope *Sivêrbiffar* & *Era-kî*; quæ duo sunt cis Teum & Lebedum, à Smyrnâ iter facientibus, in Isthmo Erythræo oppida.

### ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΩΝ.

ΓΝΩΜΗ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΙΝΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΩΝ ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΟΝΕΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΩΝ ΔΩΤΙΧΟΥ ΕΝ ΤΕΤΩΙΩΗΝ ΠΟΛΛΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΣ ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΕΙΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙΤΟ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΣ ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΙΔΙΑΝ ΥΠΕΡ ΕΚΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΦΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΗΓΜΕΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΙ ΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΠΛΕΙΣΤΗΝ ΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣ ΟΥΘΕΝ ΕΛΛΕΙΠΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΛΑ ΑΜΕΙΝΟΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΠΑΤΗΣ ΣΥΝΟΔΩΙ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝ ΑΠΟΔΕΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΤΕ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΥ ΑΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΡΟΠΟΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΕΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΗΜΕΤΕΡΑΝ ΑΙΡΕΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗΝ ΑΞΙΑΝ ΟΥΣΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΠΩΝΥΜΙΑΣ [ΟΥΚΟΛ <sup>sic</sup>] ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΠΙΔΙΔΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΟΡΗΓΩΝ ΔΙΕΤΕΛΕΙΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΕ ΤΟΙΣ ΠΡΟΥΠΗΡΓΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΑ ΠΡΑΣΣΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΑΣΣΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΩΙ ΠΡΟΕΝΟΗΘΗ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΡΑΨΑΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΝΟΜΟΝ ΙΕΡΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΙΠΩΝ

ΟΝ

## 140 MONUMENTA ATTALICA.

ΟΝΕΞΑΠΕΣΤΕΙΛΕΝ ΗΜΙΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΤΕΡΑΝ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑΝ ΕΣ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΝ ΕΥΝΟΙΑΝ ΔΙΟΝ ΤΟΤΕ ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΘΕΑΤΡΩΙ Ο ΚΑΙ ΞΩΝ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΚΕΙΤΟΙΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΙΣ ΑΝΑΤΙΘΗΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΟΙΚΙΑΝ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΙ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΟΥΣΑΝ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ ΑΝΑΤΙΘΗΣΙΝ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΟΙΤΗΣΙΝ ΟΔΩΚΑΙ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΥ ΔΡΑΧΜΑΣ ΜΥΡΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΝΤΑΚΟΣΙΑΣ ΑΦΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΟΔΟΥ ΘΥΣΙΑΣ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΥΣ. ΠΟΙΗΜΕΘΑ ΚΑΘΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΟΜΟΘΕΣΙΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΕΚΑΣΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΤΑΧΕΝ ΑΝΑΤΙΘΗΣΙΝ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΣΩΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΙΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΝΤΑ ΑΚΑΤΑ ΜΕΡΟΣ ΥΠΕΡΑΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΜΕΝΩΙ ΥΦΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΝΟΜΩΙ ΔΕ ΔΗΛΩΧΕΝ ΑΝΑΛΙΠΕΝ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΕΥΣΧΗΜΟΣΙΝ ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΤΕΜΕΝΕΙ ΧΡΗΣΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΑΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΛΥΣΑΙΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΔΑΠΑΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΟΡΗΓΙΑΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΣ ΙΝΑ ΟΥΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΩΝ ΑΞΙΑΣ ΦΑΙΝΗΤΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΑΙΣ ΑΠΟΝΕΜΟΥΣΑ ΧΑΡΙΤΑΣ ΔΕ ΔΟΧΘΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΙΣ ΚΥΡΩΣΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΕΡΟΝ ΝΟΜΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΕΛΕΙΜΜΕΝΟΝ ΥΠΟ ΚΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΣΥΝ..... Ε ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟΥΣ ΗΜΕΡΑΣ ΚΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ \* \* \* \*

### *Psephisma Attalistarum.*

Γνώμη τῆ Κοινῆ τῶν Ἀτταλιστῶν. Ἐπειδὴ ὁ νέος τῆ Συνόδου Κρατῶν Ἰωλίχου ἔντε τῶ Ζεῦ πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας ἀποδείξεις ἐποίησε τῆ πρὸς τὰς Ἀτταλίτας εὐνοίας, καὶ κατ' ἰδίαν ὑπὲρ ἑκάστη καὶ κτ' κοινὸν τῶν ὑφ' ἑαυτῆ συνηγημένων καὶ κειμένων, τὴν πλείω ποιήσας ἀφ' ἑαυτῆς ἀφροσύνην, ἀσπιδίης καὶ φιλοτιμίας ἐπὶ ἐλλείπων, καὶ πολλὰ ἀμείνονα καὶ φιλόφρονα <sup>(3)</sup> τῆ Συνόδου παρατῶν βασιλέων ἐποίησεν, ἀποδεχομένων αὐτῶν τῶν τε ἐκείνων ἀπαντὰ τρόπον πρὸς ἑαυτὰς εὐνοια-

*Decretum communitatis Attalistarum. Quandoquidem synodi juvenis Crato Zotichi F. & dum viveret multa & magna indicia fecerit suae erga Attalistas benevolentiae, tum privatim respectu singulorum, tum communiter respectu omnium sub ipso aggregatorum & positorum, plurimam usus providentiam; curae atque studii nihil omnino praetermittens; multa etiam commoda & beneficia synodo à regibus obtinuit; gratiosè ipsis accipientibus omni-*

αν ἢ τὴν ἡμέτερον αἰρεσίν τε ἢ συναγωγῶν ἀξίαν ἔσαν τ' ἑαυτῶν ἐπωνυμίας· [ὅτι ἀλλὰ] ὃ ἢ τῶν ἰδίων ἐπιδοδὸς ἢ χορηγῶν διελέλει· βελόμυρος τε τοῖς περὶ περὶ μύροις ἀκόλυθα πράσσειν, ἢ μεταλλάσων τὸν βίον ἐν Περγᾶμω προενοήθη τ' σωόδου, ἢ γράψας ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀτταλί-  
 τας, ἢ νόμον ἱερῶν Ἀπολιπῶν, ὃν ἔξαπέστειλεν ἡμῖν βασιλεὺς Ἀτταλῶ, ἐπισημοτέρων ἐποίησεν τῶν ὑπαρχῶν εἰς τὴν σωόδον Ὀνοϊαν, δι' ὃν τό τε Ἀτταλεῖον τὸ πρὸς τῷ θεάτρῳ, ὃ ἢ ζῶν καθεύκει, τοῖς Ἀτταλίταις ἀνατίθησιν, ἢ τῶν<sup>(4)</sup> σωοικίαν τὴν πρὸς τῷ βασιλείῳ τῶν πρότερον ἔσαν Μικ. ρε· ἀνατίθησιν ὃ ἢ καθεροῖ τῇ σωόδῳ ἢ ἀργυρεῖς Ἀλεξανδρείας δραχμὰς μυρίας ἢ πεντακοσίας, ἀφ' ὧν, ἐκ τ' προσοδου, θυσίας τε ἢ σωόδου πεποιήμεθα, καθὼς αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ νομοθεσίᾳ καθ' ἑκάστων διάταχεν ἀνατίθησιν ὃ ἢ σώματα τοῖς Ἀτταλίταις τὰ<sup>(5)</sup> περιόντα, ἀ κ' μέρος ὑπὲρ ἀπάνων ἐν τῷ καθιερωμένῳ ὑφ' ἑαυτῆ νόμῳ δεδήλωχεν· ἀνάλιπεν ὃ ἢ τὰ πρὸς οὐχίμοσιν ἐν τῷ τεμένει χρηστέα ἱκανὰ, παραλῦσαι βελόμυρον ἢ τ' εἰς ταῦτα δαπάνης ἢ χορη-

*modam illius erga te benevolentiam, & seclam & collegium nostrum; dignumque illud habentibus quod ab ipsis cognominetur; neque minus etiam ex propriis enlargiendo & erogando perstitit; cupiensque bis inceptis congruenter agere, & à vitâ Pergami excedens providè synodum respexit; scriptâque ad Attalistas epistolâ, & relicta sacrâ lege quam transmisit nobis rex Attalus, insigniorem eam reddidit quam erga synodum habuit benevolentiam; quâ ex lege & Attalium prope theatrum, quod & vivus ipse consecraverat, Attalistas dedicat, nec non & contubernium prope regiam, quod prius Mic. vi sunt; dedicat autem consecratque synodo argenti etiam Alexandrini drachmas decies mille & quingentas; quarum ex proventu & sacrificia & conventus fecimus, prout ipse in ferendâ lege de singulis constituit; porro servorum capita quedam peculiaria Attalistas dedicat; quæ omnia in sacratâ ab ipso lege sigillatim indigitavit; in delubro etiam, ultra ea quæ ornamento erant, non pauca reliquit utensilia; cupiens scilicet hujus quoque impense &*

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γίας τὸς Ἀτταλίαις · Ἴνα ἔν κ' ἡ  
 σιωσῶσθ' τῶν Ἀτταλισῶν ἀξίας  
 φαίνη) τοῖς δὲ δέξεται δ' ἀπὸνέμ-  
 σα χάριτας, δεδ' ὄχθαι τοῖς Ἀττα-  
 λίσαις κρεῶσαι μὴ τὸν ἐξὸν νόμον  
 τὸν διπολελειμμένον ὑπὸ Κρατῶνος,  
 συν | τηρεῖσθ' δὲ | ἐπωνύμιας ἡμέρας  
 Κρατῶνός τε κ' . . .

*erogationis immunes reddere Atta-  
 listas: Ut igitur Attalistarum syn-  
 odus palam sit benefactoribus  
 grates dignas rependens; Placere  
 Attalists firmam ratamque ha-  
 bere sacram legem relictam à  
 Cratone; diesque (observandos)  
 cognomines Cratonis, ☉ \* \* \**

Cætera hîc confracto lapide desiderantur. Sed idem & à tergo scri-  
 ptus imperfectam quædam χρησησιων, ut superius vocantur, hoc  
 est utensilium, & instrumenti Attalisticæ rationem exhibet; sive ea à  
 Cratone legata fuerant, sive aliò ad Attalistas pertinentia.

ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΙΣ ΩΣΤΕ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΣΤΡΩΜ  
 ΑΤΑΚΑΙΤΑΣ . . . . .  
 ΕΝΝΕΑΦΙΛΑΣ . . . . . ΚΑΙ ΤΙΝΑ ΤΙΜΙΑ ΟΝΤΑ  
 ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΣ ΔΥΟ ΤΡΙΠΟΔΙΑ ΔΥΟ ΝΑΝΟΝ (ἢ) ΔΙΜΕΤΡΗΤΟΝ  
 ΧΑΛΚΙΟΝ ΤΕ ΤΡΑΧΟΙΑ ΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΜΒΙΚΟΝ ΛΕΚΑΝΗΝ ΕΣΠΟ  
 ΤΗΡΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΗΝ ΠΟΔΟΝ ΠΤΗΡΑ ΛΥΧΝΙΑΝ ΧΑΛΚΗΝ ΣΑΛ  
 ΠΙΓΩΤΗΝ ΛΥΧΝΟΝ ΧΑΛΚΟΥΝ ΔΙΜΥΞΟΝ ΔΙΦΡΟΝ ΕΒΕΝΙΝ  
 ΟΝΑΣ ΠΙΔΑΚΑΙ ΔΟΥ

. . . . . Ἀτταλίαις. ὥστε ὑπάρ-  
 χειν αὐτοῖς κ' τὰ τεύματα κ' τὰς  
 . . . . . καὶ τινὰ τίμια ὄντα,  
 τραπέζας δύο, τριπόδια δύο, (ἢ)  
 [κάδον] διμέτρητον, χαλκίον τετρα-  
 χοιαῖον, κ' ἀμβικόν, λεκάνην ἐς  
 πόσηρα, κ' ἄλλην ποδονιπήρα,  
 λυχνίαν χαλκὴν σαλπιδιώτην,  
 λυχνὸν χαλκῶν δίμυξον, δίφρον  
 ἐβένινον, ἀσπίδα κ' δόρυ.

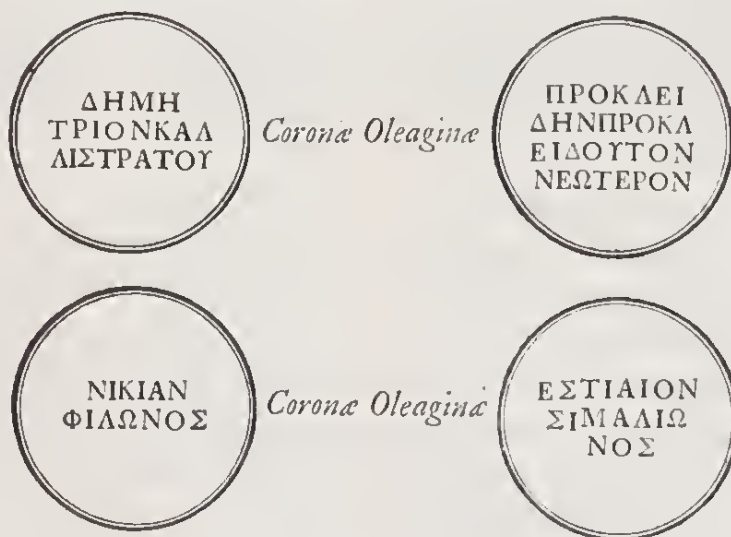
*Attalists: unde ☉ su-  
 peresse ipsis ☉ lectulos, ☉ . . . .  
 ☉ quædam pretii non con-  
 temnendi; mensas binas, tripodia  
 bina, cadum mensurâ duplici,  
 vas æreum capacitæ quatuor  
 congiorum, ☉ calicem, pelvem  
 ad pocula, aliamque ad abluendos  
 pedes, candelabrum æreum formâ  
 buccinæ ansatum, lychnum æreum  
 duo ellychnia habentem, sellam  
 ebensellam, clypeum ☉ hastam.*

*Psephisma*

*Psephisma Sodalitii ab Echino dicti.*

ΕΠΙΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΩΣ ΣΜΕΙΝΩΝΟΣ  
 ΤΟΚΟΙΝΟΝΤΗΣ ΕΧΙΝΟΥ ΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑΣ  
 ΕΤΙΘΗΣΕΝ

Επί Πρυτανέως Σμείνωνος τὸ Κοινὸν τῆς Ἐχίνου συμμορίας ἐτίθησεν. *Sub Prytane Smeionone commune  
 non τῆς Ἐχίνου συμμορίας ἐτίθησεν. Sodalitii ab Echino dicti posuit.*



ΕΔΟΞΕΝ ΤΗ ΕΧΙΝΟΥ ΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑΙ ΕΠΕΙ ΔΗ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ  
 ΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΛΕΙ ΔΗΣ ΠΡΟΚΛΕΙ ΔΟΥ Ο ΝΕ  
 ΩΤΕΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΑΣ ΦΙΛΩΝΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΑΙΟΣ ΣΙΜΑΔΙΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΟ  
 ΤΕΡΟΝ ΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΗΝ ΕΝΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΕΝΟΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ  
 ΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑΝ ΔΙΕΤΕΛΟΥΝ ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΝΥΝΤΕΣ ΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ  
 ΤΑΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΚΟΛΟΥΘΕΙΝ ΤΗ ΕΑΥΤ  
 ΩΝ ΠΡΟΘΕΣΕΙΤΑΣ ΤΕ ΝΟΜΙΣΜΑΤΕΝΑΣ  
 ΠΑΤΡΙΟΥΣ ΘΥΣΙΑΣ ΣΥΝΕΤΕΛΕΣΑΝΤΟΙΣ  
 ΘΕΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΑΙΣ  
 ΚΑΛΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΩΣ ΣΥΝΕΙΣΔΕΞΑΝΤΟ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΜΜ  
 ΟΡΙΑΝ ΦΙΛΟ  
 ΤΙΜΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΤΕΝΩΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΝΕΓΚΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΔΑΠΑΝΗΝ  
 ΠΑΣΑΝ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΙΔΙΟΥ ΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΕΝΑΠΑΣΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΙΣ ΔΑΠΑΝΟΝ  
 ΤΗΝ ΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑΝ ΚΑΘΙΣΤΑΝ ΕΙΝΟΠΩΣ ΟΥΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΣΥ  
 ΜΜΟΡΙΑΣ ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩΣ ΠΡΟΣΦΕΡΟΜΕΝΟΝ ΦΑΙΝΗΤΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ  
 ΚΑΛΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΙΣ  
 ΤΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΔΕ ΔΟΧΘΑΙ ΤΗ ΕΧΙΝΟΥ ΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑΙ ΕΠΑΙΝΕΣ  
 ΑΙ ΔΗΜΗ  
 ΤΡΙΟΝΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΛΕΙ ΔΗΝ ΠΡΟΚΛΕΙ ΔΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΝ  
 ΝΙΚΙΑΝ

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ΝΙΚΙΑΝΦΙΛΩΝΟΣΕΣΤΙΑΙΟΝΣΙΜΑΛΙΩΝΟΣΚΑΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΣΑΙΕΚΑΣ  
 ΤΟΝΑΥΤΩΝΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΙΘΑΛΛΟΥΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΕΝΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΔΟΣΙΑΣ  
 ΤΗΣΕΙΣ  
 ΤΗΝΣΥΜΜΟΡΙΑΝΑΝΑΓΓΕΛΛΕΣΘΑΙΔΕΤΟΝΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΝΚΑ  
 ΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝ  
 ΕΤΟΣΜΕΤΑΤΑΣΣΠΟΝΔΑΣΟΤΑΝΗ...ΩΔΟΧΗΓΙΝΗΤΑΙΤΗΣΔΕΑΝΑΓ  
 ΓΕΛΛΙΑΣΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΣΘΑΙΤΟΥΣΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝΕΤΟΣΓΕΝΟΜΕ  
 ΝΟΥΣ  
 ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΑΣΑΝΑΓΡΑΦΑΙΔΕΤΟ+ΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΟΔΕΚΑΙΤΟΥΣΣΤΕ  
 ΦΑΝΟΥΣΕΙΣΣΤΗΛΗΝΛΙΘΙΝΗΝΚΑΙΣΤΗΣΑΙΠΑΡΑΤΟΝΒΩ  
 ΜΟΝΤΗΣΣΥΜ  
 ΜΟΡΙΑΣΟΠΩΣΔΕΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΣΘΗΤΑΕ+ΗΦΙΣΜΕΝΑΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΑΙΑΝ  
 ΔΡΑΣΟΙΤΙΝΕΣΤΗΝΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑΝΑΥΤΩΝΠΟΙΗΣΟΝΤΑΙΑΠΕΔΕ  
 ΧΘΙΣΑΝΠΡΟΚΛΕΙΔΗΣΠΡΟΚΛΕΙΔΟΥΟΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΣΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ  
 ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

Ἐδόξεν τῇ Ἐχίνῃ συμμορία. Ἐ-  
 πειδὴ Δημήτριος Καλλιστράτης,  
 Προκλείδης Προκλείδου ὁ νεώτερος,  
 Νικίας Φίλωνος, Ἐσιῶνος Σιμα-  
 λίωνος πρότερόν τε τῶν αὐτῶν  
 ἀσπιδῶν ἐνδείκνυμφοὶ εἰς τὴν συμ-  
 μορίαν, διέλεον ἀποδείκνυσι τε  
 προσάγει, καὶ βελόμφοι κατακολλο-  
 θῆναι τῇ ἑαυτῶν προσέσει τὰς τε  
 νομιζομένας παλαιὰς θυσίας συν-  
 ἐτέλεσαν τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς δὲ ἐξ-  
 γύταις καλῶς καὶ ἐπιφανῶς, συνεισ-  
 δέξαντό τε καὶ τὴν συμμορίαν φι-  
 λολίμως καὶ ἐπιενῶς, εἰσενεγά-  
 μφοι τῶν εἰς ταῦτα δαπάνων  
 πᾶσαν ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ, βελόμφοι ἐν  
 ἅπασιν τέτοις ἀδάπανον τὴν συμ-  
 μορίαν καθιστάνειν. Ὅπως ἔν τε  
 τὸ κοινὸν τῆς συμμορίας δὺχα-  
 εἰσως προσφερέμφοι φαίνῃ τοῖς  
 καλοῖς καὶ ἀγαθοῖς τῶν ἀνδρῶν  
 Δεδόχθαι τῇ Ἐχίνῃ συμμορία

Placuit Echini sodalinitio. Quan-  
 doquidem Demetrius F. Callistrati,  
 Proclides junior F. Proclidis,  
 Nicias F. Pbilonis, Hestiaeus F.  
 Simalionis jam olim suum er-  
 ga sodalinitium affectum testati,  
 eundem Praesides quoque facti  
 demonstrare non desisterunt, at  
 cupientes ipsorum proposito ad-  
 herere, legitima & patria sacra  
 pulchrè splendidèque diis &  
 benefactoribus perfecerunt, in-  
 tentoque animi studio sodalinitium  
 epulo exceperunt, omnem ad id  
 sumptum ex proprio conferentes,  
 cupientes in his omnibus immu-  
 ne ab omni sumptu sodalinitium  
 praestare: Ut igitur commune  
 sodalinitii erga probos bonosque vi-  
 ros gratum se commonstret, Pla-  
 cere Echini sodalinitio laudare  
 Demetrium F. Callistrati, Pro-  
 ἐπαι-

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ἐπαινεῖσαι Δημήτριον Καλλιστρά-  
 τας, Προκλείδω Προκλείδης τὸν νε-  
 ώτερον, Νικίαν Φίλωνος, Ἐσιᾶ-  
 ὄν Σιμαλίωνος, καὶ σεφανῶσαι  
 ἕκασον αὐτῶν σεφάνω θάλλε,  
 δρετῆς ἔνεκεν καὶ φιλοδοξίας τῆς εἰς  
 τὴν συμμορίαν· Ἀναγγέλλεσθαι δὲ  
 τὸν σεφάνον καθ' ἕκασον ἔτος μὲν  
 τὰς ἀπὸνδὰς ὅταν ἡ κρεωδόχη  
 γίνῃ). Τῆς δὲ ἀναγγελίας Ἰππ-  
 μελείδης τὰς καθ' ἕκασον ἔτος  
 γυροφόρος προεσάτας. Ἀναγγέ-  
 ψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε καὶ τὰς  
 σεφάνους εἰς σήλω λίθινω, καὶ  
 σῆσαι παρὰ τὸν βῶμον τῆς συμμο-  
 ρίας. Ὅπως δὲ συνελθεῖν τὰ  
 ἐψηφισμένα, ἀποδείξαι ἀνδρας  
 οἵτινες τὴν Ἰππμέλειαν αὐτῶν  
 ποιήσονται). Ἀπεδέχθησαν Προ-  
 κλείδης Προκλείδης ὁ νεώτερος  
 Δημήτριος Καλλιστράτας.

*clidem juniorem F. Proclidis,  
 Niciam F. Philonis, Hestium  
 F. Simalionis, & unumquemque  
 eorum coronâ oleaginâ coronari,  
 virtutis ergo & generositatis erga  
 sodalitiū præstite. Coronam au-  
 tem singulis annis annuntiatum  
 iri post facta libamina, quo tem-  
 pore datur visceratio. Annunti-  
 ationem autem iis curæ fore, qui  
 quotannis constituentur præfides.  
 Insculpant autem hoc psephisma  
 & coronas ipsas in lapidea stelâ,  
 ponantque juxta aram sodalitiū.  
 Ut autem hæc decreta perfician-  
 tur, designentur viri qui curam  
 ipsorum gerent. Designati su-  
 re Proclides junior F. Proclidis  
 & Demetrius F. Callistrati.*

### *Cratonis ad Attalistas Epistola.*

**P**RT FR cæteras Cratonis laudes & illud etiam in psephismate gratè recolunt Attalistas, quòd Pergami, quum esset morti proximus, Epistolam ad ipsos dederat. Ea igitur non indigna visa est quæ posteritati, incisa lapidi, traderetur. Sed invidia temporis & fortunæ de totâ nihil reliquum fecit præter imperfectos quatuor ab initio versiculos: in quibus aliqua tamen legere curiosa, plura datur intelligere. Signatur enim annus Attali in Ioniâ jam regnantis, idque assumpto, quod Historiæ concinit, cognomine Philadelphî. Porro subindicatur fratris ejus Eumenis tantopere adamati consecratio, ob paternum in tres fratres & in subditos animum, inter divos relati. Ejus igitur sacerdos Eponymus anni fuit, unâ

P p

cum

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cum sacerdote artificum. *Artifices* enim in hoc Fragmento disertim appellantur; nequis fortè dubitaret quinam ii fuerint, de quibus hic agitur, Attalistsæ.

.....ΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΕΤΟΥΣ ΕΒΔΟΜ ...  
 ....ΥΣΤΡΟΥ ΕΠΙΔΕΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΙΤΩΝ ΚΡΑΤΙΝ ...  
 ..ΟΘΕΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΙΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΩ ..  
 ...ΥΤΟΙΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΣΤΑΙΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΥΦΕΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΨΝΗΓΜΕ .....

Βασιλε]ύουλος Ἀττάλῃς <sup>(7)</sup> Φι- *Regname Attalo Philadelpho,*  
 λαδέλφῃς, ἔτῃς ἐβδόμ[ῃς, μὲν ὡς *anno septimo, mense Dystro, sub*  
 Δ]ύστῃς, Ἰππὶ δ' ἐ <sup>(8)</sup> ἱερέως τῶν *sacerdote autem artificum Crati-*  
 τεχνίτων Κρατίν[ου, καὶ ἀγων]ο- *no, agonotheta etiam & sacerdo-*  
 θέτῃς καὶ ἱερέως <sup>(9)</sup> Θεῶν Ἐυμένῃς *te Dei Eumenis Aristæo, Crato F.*  
 Ἀετταίῃς, Κρατῶν Ζωτίχῃς τοῖς *Zotichi Attalistsæ sub ipso aggreg-*  
 Ἀτταλίστῃς ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν συνημέ- *gatis & positis salutem.*  
 [νοῖς καὶ κερμαίοις χαίρειν].

*Decretum honorarium anno Attali II. primo, ante Christum 158.*

**A**B Ionicâ novâ Attali ditone ad veterem Pergamenam tendimus, invitati illuc à non dissimili ejusdem Attali memoriâ, sed anno regni primo, quo necdum Philadelphi sibi titulum adsciverat. Extat ea in marmore juxta aquæ fontem, prope oppidum hodiernum *Kirk-agatch*, novem à Thyatiris milliaribus, quâ Pergamum itur viâ. Neque dubium est quin fuisse veterum *Nacrasitarum*, populi intra Lydiæ fines regibus Pergamenis subditi: quorumque in vicino pago *Bok-bair* epistylum legitur sic inscriptum, Η. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. ΝΑΚΡΑΣΕΙΤΩΝ. ΒΟΥΛΗ. ΚΑΙ. Ο. ΔΗΜΟΣ. i. e. *Nacrasitarum, Macedonia oriundorum, Senatus Populusque*. His igitur, si ex loco reperti lapidis aliisque rectè conjecturavimus, sequentia non incongruè tribuenda.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΠΡΩΤΟΥ  
 ΕΤΟΥΣ ΜΗΝΟΣ ΥΠΕΡΒΕΡΕΤΑΙΟΥ ΤΕΣΣΑ  
 ΡΕΣΚΑΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΕΠΕΙΑ ΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΜΕΛΕΑ  
 ΓΡΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΡΙΣΘΕΙΣ ΕΝ ΤΩ  
 ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΕΩΣ ΧΡΟΝΩ ΙΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗΣ  
 ΤΩΝ ΑΧΘΕΝΤΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΣ  
 ΩΝΟΦΙΛΑΓΑΘΟΣ ΕΝ ΕΜΠΑΣΙΝ ΕΚΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΣ

ΤΑΣ



## MONUMENTA ATTALICA. 147

ΤΑΣΤΕΠΑΡΟΥΣΑΣΘΕΩΡΙΑΣΠΡΑΤΤΟΝΤΑΣΚΑΙ  
 ΤΟΥΣΠΑΡΕΠΙΔΗΜΟΥΝΤΑΣΞΕΝΟΥΣΚΑΙΠΡΟΤΕ  
 ΡΟΝΔΕΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΘΕΙΣ  
 ΑΝΕΣΤΡΑΦΗΚΑΤΑΤΟΔΕΟΝΕΠΗΓΓΕΛΤΑΙΔΕΚΑΙΝΥΝ  
 ΑΝΑΘΗΣΕΙΝΦΙΑΛΑΣΔΥΟΕΚΑΤΕΡΑΝΑΠΟΔΡΑΧΜΩΝ  
 ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΩΝΕΚΑΤΟΝΕΔ...ΕΠΑΙΝΕΣΑΙΤΕΑΥ  
 ΤΟΝΚΑΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΣΑΙΧΡΥΣΩΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΙΕΙΝΑΙΔΕΑΥ  
 ΤΩΙΚΑΙΣΙΤΗΣΙΝΕΜΠΡΥΤΑΝΗ...ΠΡΟΣΦΕΡΕΣΘΑΙΔΕ  
 ΚΑΙΙΒΑΝΩΤΟΝΚΑΙΤΑΔΕΔΟΓΜΕΝΑΑΝΑΓΡΑΦΑΙΕΙΣ  
 ΣΤΗΛΗΝΔΕΥΚΟΥΛΙΘΟΥΚΑΙΑΝΑΘΕΙΝΑΙΕΝΤΗ  
 ΣΤΟΑΙΠΡΟΤΟΥΑΡΧΕΙΟΥΤΑΔΕΕΣΟΜΕΝΑΑΝΑΛΩ  
 ΜΑΤΑΕΙΣΤΕΤΟΝΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΝΚΑΙ...ΕΙΣΤΗΝ  
 ΣΤΗΛΗΝΠΑΡΕΞΕΙΝΤΟΝΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣΤΑΜΙΑΝ \*

Βασιλεύοντος Ἀττάλου, πρώτης ἔ-  
 τος, μιλῶς Ὑπερβερεταίᾳ τεσσα-  
 ρεσκαὶδεκάτῃ. Ἐπεὶ Ἀπολλώνιῳ  
 Μελεάγρῳ Ἐπιστάτης προχει-  
 ραῖς, ἐν τῇ τῇ Πανηγύρεως χρόνῳ  
 ἀγωνοθέτης τῶν ἀχθύνων βασι-  
 λείων, καὶ διεργέτης ὧν ὁ Φιλαγα-  
 θὸς ἐν ἔμπασιν, ἐκδεξάμενος  
 τὰς τε παρὰσας θεωρίας πρώ-  
 τούτας, καὶ τὰς παρεπιδημῶν ξέ-  
 νων, καὶ πρότερον ἢ σεληνῶς τῆ  
 πόλεως καλασαθείς <sup>(10)</sup> ἀνεστέφη  
 καὶ τὸ δέον, ἐπήγγελ) ἢ καὶ νῦν  
 ἀναθήσειν φιάλας δύο, ἐκατέραν  
 δὲ δραχμῶν Ἀλεξανδρείων ἑ-  
 κάλιον. Ἐδοξεν ἐπαινέσαι τε αὐ-  
 τὸν, καὶ σεφανῶσαι χρυσῶν σεφάνῳ,  
 εἶναι ἢ αὐτῷ καὶ σίτησιν ἐν Πρύτα-  
 νίῳ, προσφέρειν δὲ καὶ λιβάνω-  
 τον, καὶ τὰ δεδομῆνα ἀναγρά-  
 ψαι εἰς στήλῃ λευκῆ λίθου, καὶ  
 ἀναθεῖναι ἐν τῇ σοᾶ πρὸς τὴν ἀρ-  
 χείαν. Τὰ δὲ ἐσόμματα ἀναλώματα

*Regnante Attalo, anno primo,  
 mensis Hyperberetæi die decimâ  
 quartâ. Quandoquidem Apollo-  
 nius F. Meleagri Epistates decla-  
 ratus, Agonotheta certaminum  
 quæ panegyris tempore acta fuere  
 Attæorum, et propensus in om-  
 nibus benefactor, hospitio excipi-  
 ens tum presentium editores spe-  
 ctaculorum, tum peregrè acceden-  
 tes hospites, et antea quidem ci-  
 vitatis Prætor constitutus secu-  
 dum officium se benefecisset, nunc  
 autem promissit dedicaturum se  
 phialas binas, alterutram drach-  
 marum constantem Alexandrina-  
 rum centum: Placuit et laudare  
 ipsum, et coronâ eum aureâ coro-  
 nare; præbendum autem ipsi in  
 Prytæneo victum, thus etiam of-  
 ferendum; et hæc placita in ste-  
 la lapidea candida conscribere, et  
 in porticu ante curiam ponere.*

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εἰς τε τὸν σέφανον, ἢ εἰς τὴν σή- *Qui vero faciendi fuerint & inco-*  
 λω, παρέξεν τὸν τ' πόλεως τα- *ronam & in stelam sumptus, pra-*  
 μίαν. *biturum eos ararii praefectum.*

## Ad Monumenta Attalica Notæ.

<sup>(1)</sup> *Regum Pergamenorum, quibus pænè omnis cis Taurum Asia post Antiochum debellatum paruit. Hinc Teos & Lebedos reges habuere Eumenem, Attalosque Eumenis successores, ex decreto Senatûs Romani, apud Polybium, Legat. 24. τῶν ἐπιτάδων τῶν ταύρων καλοικένων, ὅσαι μὲν ὑπ' Ἀντιόχου ἐτάσσοντο, τάς τε ἔμμεναι δοθέναι, i. e. populos cis Taurum habitantes, qui quidem Antiocho paruerant, eos Eumeni dari. Vide & Livii lib. 38. cap. 39. Has igitur, & his vicinas urbes, Attalicarum nomine Bullatio suo innuit Horatius, Ep. i. xi.*

*An venit in mentem Attalicis ex urbibus una?  
 An Lebedum laudas? — —*

<sup>(2)</sup> *Ob incolarum Lebedi penuriam; ut postea ævo Horatiano.*

*Scis Lebedus quàm sit Gabiis desertior atque  
 Fidenis vicus. — — — — — ibid.*

<sup>(3)</sup> *Φιλάνθρωπα τῇ σωδῶν παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων, i. e. beneficia synodo à regibus obtenta. Regum pluraliter dixere, quia, præter Attalum tunc regnantem, regio quoque nomine & diademate, in aulâ Pergamenâ unâ degebat & nepos Attalus, Eumenis filius, qui postea Philometoris titulo regnavit; hæredemque dixit Populum Romanum. Eodem quoque sensu & intuitu Scymnus Chius perieg. versu 16: τοῖς ἐν Περγάμῳ βασιλέσσι dixit.*

<sup>(4)</sup> *σωσικίαν τὴν πρὸς τῶν βασιλείων, i. e. contubernium prope regiam. Lebedi fuisse contubernium Attalistarum superius docetur à Strabone. Cùm vero idem prope βασιλείων seu palatium fuerit, facit hoc ut credamus delectatum Ionicâ amœnitate Attalum aulam illic aliquando sedemque regiam habuisse. Unde & facilius explicatum dabitur quod jam adduximus Horatianum — Attalicis ex urbibus una. Quin immò credibile est hanc ipsam regiam Romano alicui ex fortis Attalicæ venditione obvenisse.*

<sup>(5)</sup> *σώματα . . . τὰ πελώρια, i. e. servorum personas quasdam, Latinis dictas peculiare aut peculiosas; proprias nempe & probatas, præque aliis in pretio habitas; eo sensu quo I Iellenistis dicuntur λαὸς πελώριοι, πελωριασμοί, ex Hebræo הללו verba. Neque aliâ ratione piorum Christianorum cœtum λαὸν Christi πελώριον vocavit D. Paulus, Tit. ii. 14. πελώριοι enim à πελώριον præstare, ut ἐπιπέριον in precatione Dominicâ ab ἐπιπέριον instare.*

<sup>(6)</sup> *κάδον διμέτρητον, i. e. Metretarum duarum cadum, qui tamen ordinariè est unius. Pro NANON quod mendosè legitur in apographo ferri poterit κάδον canistrum; præferrem verò κάδον.*

<sup>(7)</sup> *Βασιλόνοιο Ἀτάλλῃ Φιλαδέλφῳ, i. e. Regnante Attalo Philadelpho. Cautè hic ut in sequente lapide βασιλόνοιο, non βασιλέως, dicitur, i. e. regnante, non autem rege, Attalo. Nam veri & recti amantissimus scriptor Strabo pari modo & βασιλόνοιο eum dixit, non βασιλιά. Quippe quia Eumenes nonnisi tutorem regni, & filii admodum parvuli, hunc fratrem suum Attalum reliquerat. Reipsa tamen regem egit, unde apud Attalistas nostros, aliosque incautiùs loquutos, interque eos & ipsum alibi Strabonem, prævaluit Regis Attali Philadelphi nomen. Benè verò in cognomine Philadelphi, non tantum Straboni sed & Luciano & Scymno Chio lapis noster adstipulatur. Quorum hic de Apollodoro, Chronicorum auctore, hæc habet, perieg. v. 45.*

*Ἐκείνα μὲν ἐν κεφάλαια συναθροίσας χρόνων Ergo ista capita temporum recolligens  
 ἔτι βασιλέως ἀπίθετο Φιλαδέλφῳ χάριν, i. e. Regi Philadelpho gratum munus obtulit.*

Ille

## MONUMENTUM APHRODISIENSE. 149

Ille verò in *Macrobius*, Ἀττάλῳ ὁ ἑπικληθεὶς Φιλαδέλφῳ τῷ Περγαμηνῶν... βασιλευσάντων... δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτων ἐξέλιπε τὸν βίον, i. e. *Attalus*, cognomine *Philadelphus*, qui *Pergamenorum* regem egit, duos & octoginta annos natus excessit à vivis. Rationem cognominis in tractatu de *Fraterno amore* hanc *Plutarchus* edidit; quòd, præter amorem *Eumeni* viventi præstitum, neglectis quos habuerat genitos sibi liberos, *Attalo* pupillo, *Eumenis* fratris filio, diadema etiam vivus imposuerit, Regemque eum appellaverit.

<sup>(8)</sup> Ἀττάλῳ Φιλαδέλφῳ ἔτος ἐβδόμῳ, i. e. *Attali Philadelpho* anno septimo. Anno ante Christum 158. cæpit post *Eumenem* regnare noster *Attalus*, mense saltem *Hyperboretæo*, ut ex sequenti lapide colligitur: unde annus ejus regnantis septimus, hoc lapide signatus, incidit in annum ante Christum 152, eumque mense *Dystro* saltem dimidium jam currentem.

<sup>(9)</sup> Ἐπὶ δὲ ἱερέως τῷ τεχνιτῶν Κρατίνῳ, i. e. *sub sacerdote artificum Cratino*. Suos igitur sibi habuisse sacerdotes hujusmodi artificum collegia tum hic noster lapis tum *Gruteriani* alii testantur; quorum unum hic libet allegare: COLLEGIA. FABR. ET. CENT. L. CORNELIO. PROSODICO. VI. VIR. AVG. BRIXIAE. ET. VERON. SACERD. COLLEG. JUVENVM. BRIXIAN. PRIMVM. INSTITVTI. OB. MERITA. EIVS. HONORE. CONTENTVS. IMPENDIVM. REMIS. DATIS. IN. TVT. COLONIS. H-S. N-D. *Grut. CCCXLVII. 3.*

Ἱερέως Θεοῦ Ἐυμῆνῳ, i. e. *sacerdote Dei Eumenis*. Quanquam hic casus secundus apud alios *Ἐυμῆνῳ* efferatur, in *Ioniâ* tamen receptum est *Ἐυμῆνῳ*, ut in præcedente inscriptione *Προκλείδης Προκλείδῳ*, & in aliis quas dedimus *Milesiis*, pag. 92, 93. *Μενεχρίστῳ*, *Ἐυκρίστῳ*. Hoc posito, certum est constare ex hac inscriptione, quod aliàs haud credam innotuisse, *Eumenis* Regis *Pergameni* apotheosin; *Attalo* ejus fratre in finem hunc honorem tum fortasse deferente, cum *Attalo* pupillo, ejusdem *Eumenis* filio, nomen regium & diadema, sibi ipsi *Philadelpho* titulum imponeret.

<sup>(10)</sup> ἀνεσεχρίσθη καὶ τὸ δέον, i. e. *bene se gessit, propriè bene conversatus est*. Quæ vox observationem hic meretur, quia hæctenus pro *S. Scripturæ* propriâ nec alibi usitatâ habita est. Patrium igitur fuit *Asiaticis*, æquè ac *DD. Petro & Paulo*, ἀνασεχρίσθη καὶ ἀνασεχρίσθη hoc sensu dicere: Neque diversum erat quod de *Cretensibus* & *D. Jacobo* supra observavimus in *Notis ad Monumenta Teia*, pag. 127.

## Monumentum Aphrodisiense.

**P**LARASENSES & Aphrodisienses, vicinæ in *Cariâ* civitates, nescio quo jure, quove fœdere conjunctæ, communia multa beneficia à *Dictatore Cæsare* & *Triumviris*, & *Senatu Romano* consecutæ sunt. Id palàm facit hoc monumentum duabus insigne inscriptionibus; quarum primam doctissimus *Sherardus* ex *Aphrodisiade*, hodie *Geyra*, reportavit, A. D. 1705, comite tunc viro optimo, ad meliora nunc transgresso, *Antonio Picenini*, M. D. *Coirensi*; alteram verò A. D. 1716, eruditum iter tum simul faciente laudato sæpe & laudando *D. Doctore Lille*. Congruit autem in-

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scriptionibus & celeberrima illa coram senatu R. de asylis disceptatio. Ibi enim referente Tacito, *Annal.* 3. c. 62. Aphrodisienses religionem Veneris tuentes *Dictatoris Cæsaris ob vetusta in parteis merita, & recens Divi Augusti decretum attulere.* Et prudenter quidem non nisi Julium & Augustum crepabant Aphrodisienses, de Antonio altum tum silentes. Eo enim everso, ut inquit Strabo, omnia ejus acta sunt rescissa. At non ita pridem post devictos Brutum Cassiumque, immunitates passim vendens civitatibus, legesque pretio figens & reficiens, dominus Asiæ Antonius susque deque omnia ferebat. Ad eum igitur, statim ac convenerat de secundo triumphatu, confugere Aphrodisienses, de conservandis & de augendis forte juribus solliciti; maximè quia acta Julii Cæsaris, quibus hi potissimum nitebantur, penes Antonium promenda aut premissa pro suo arbitrio servabantur. Fœderatis igitur civitatibus, per Solonem earum civem & legatum, ab triumpho hunc in modum est responsum.



### *M. Antonii Triumphivi Epistola scripta, ut videtur, anno U.C. 717, ante Christum 34.*

[Μ.ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ  
ΩΡΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΑΠΟΔΕΔΕΙ  
ΓΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΚΑΙ [ΤΟΙ]  
ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΤΗΔ...  
ΤΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΠΡΑ  
ΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΩΣ  
ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟ  
ΔΕΙΣΙΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΥΣΙΝ  
ΒΟΥΛΗ ΔΗΜΩ ΧΑΙΡΕΙΝ  
ΕΙ ΕΡΡΩΔΕ, ΕΥ ΑΝ Ε-  
ΧΟΙΥΓΙΑΙΝΩ ΔΕΚΑΙ  
ΑΥΤΟΣ ΜΕΤΑΣΤΡΑ  
ΤΕΥΜΑΤΟΣ ΣΣΟΛΩΝ

[Μ. Ἀνώνιος αὐτοκρά-  
τωρ ὑπάτος διοδεδεῖ]  
(1) γράμματα το β. καὶ [τὸ γ]  
(2) τριῶν ἀνδρῶν [τηδ...]  
τῶ δημοσίων πραγ-  
μάτων διατάξεως  
Πλαρασίων καὶ Ἀφρο-  
δαισιῶν ἀρχῶσιν,  
βουλῆ, δῆμω χαίρειν.  
Ἐὶ ἐρρωθε, εὐ ἀν ἐ-  
χοι, υἱαίνω τῶ καὶ  
αὐτὸς μετ᾽ στρα-  
τεύματι. Σίλων

*M. Antonius Imperator Cos. designatus iter. & tert. iii Vir secundò Reipublicæ constituendæ, Plarasiensium & Aphrodisiensium Archontibus, concilio, populo sal. Si valetis, bene sit; ego quoque cum exercitu bene valeo. Solon*

ΔΗΜΗ

MONUMENTUM APHRODISIENSE. 151

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥΜΕΤΕΡΟΣ  
ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΣ ΕΠΙ  
ΜΕΛΕΣΤΑΤΑΠΕΦΡΟΝ  
ΤΙΚΩΣΤΩΝΤΗΣΠΟ  
ΛΕΩΣΥΜΩΝΠΡΑΓ  
ΜΑΤΩΝΟΥΜΟΝΟΝ  
ΗΡΚΕΣΘΗΕΠΙΤΟΙΣ  
ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣΙΝΟΙΚΟΝΟ  
ΜΗΜΑΣΙΝΑΛΛΑΚΑΙ  
ΗΜΑΣΠΑΡΕΚΑΔΕΣ  
ΕΝΕΙΣΤΟΤΟΥΓΕΓΟ  
ΝΟΤΟΣΥΜΕΙΝΕΠΙ  
ΚΡΙΜΑΤΟΣΚΑΙΔΟΓΜΑ  
ΤΟΣΚΑΙΟΡΚΙΟΥΚΑΙΝΟ  
ΜΟΥΑΝΤΙΠΕΦΩΝΗΜΕ  
ΝΑΕΚΤΩΝΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ  
ΔΕΛΤΩΝΕΞΑΠΟΣΤΕΙ  
ΛΑΙΥΜΕΙΝΤΑΑΝΤΙΓΡΑ  
ΦΑΕΦΟΙΣΕΠΑΙΝΕ  
ΣΑΣΤΟΝΣΟΛΩΝΑΜΑΛ  
ΛΟΝΑΠΕΔΕΞΑΜΗΝΕΣ  
ΧΟΝΤΕΕΝΤΟΙΣΥΠΕΜΟΥ  
ΓΕΙΝΩΣΚΟΜΕΝΟΙΣ  
ΩΚΑΙΤΑΚΑΘΗΚΟΝΤΑ  
ΑΠΕΜΕΡΙΣΑΦΙΛΑΝ  
ΘΡΩΠΑΞΙΟΝΗΓΗ  
ΣΑΜΕΝΟΣΤΟΝΑΝ  
ΔΡΑΤΗΣΕΞΗΜΩΝΤΕΙ  
ΜΗΣΥΜΕΙΝΤΕΣΥΝ  
ΗΔΟΜΑΙΕΠΙΤΩΧΕΙΝ  
ΤΟΙΟΥΤΟΝΠΟΛΕΙΤΗΝ  
ΕΣΤΙΝΔΕΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΑ  
ΤΩΝΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΩΝΥ  
ΜΕΙΝΦΙΛΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ  
ΤΑΥΠΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΑ  
ΑΥΜΑΣΒΟΥΔΟΜΑΙ  
ΕΝΤΟΙΣΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΙΣ  
ΤΟΙΣΠΑΡΥΜΕΙΝ  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΣΙΝΕΝΤΑΞΑΙ  
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ

Δημητρίος υἱέτερος  
πρεσβύτης ἐπι-  
μελεστής τῶν πεφρο-  
ντικῶν τῆ πό-  
λεως ὑμῶν πραγ-  
μάτων, ἡ μόνον  
ἠρκέσθη ἐπὶ τοῖς  
γεγονόσιν οἰκονο-  
μήμασιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ  
ἡμᾶς παρεκάλε-  
σεν εἰς τὸ εἶ γεῖσθαι  
νότος ὑμῖν ἐπι-  
κρίματα καὶ δόγμα-  
τος καὶ ὀρκίᾶ καὶ νό-  
μου (3) ἀντιπεφωνημένα  
ἐκ τῶν δημοσίων  
δέλτων ἐξαποστεί-  
λαι ὑμῖν τὰ ἀντίγρα-  
φα. Ἐφ' οἷς ἐπαινε-  
σας τὴ Σόλωνα μάλ-  
λον ἀπεδέξαμην, ἔ-  
ρχον τε ἐν τοῖς ὑπ'  
ἐμῷ γενωσκομένοις,  
ὧ καὶ τὰ καθήκοντα  
ἀπεμέρισα φιλάν-  
θρωπα, ἀξίον ἡγη-  
σάμην τὸν ἀν-  
δεξάμεν ἡμῶν τι-  
μῆς. Ὑμῖν τε συν-  
ἰδομαί ἐπὶ τῷ ἔχειν  
τοῦτον πολέτην.  
Ἔστιν ἡ ἀντίγραφα  
τῶν γεγονότων ὑ-  
μῖν φιλάνθρωπων  
τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα,  
(4) ἃ ὑμᾶς βύλαμαι  
ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις  
τοῖς παρ' ὑμῖν  
γεγραμμένοις ἐντάξει.  
Γράμμαται (5) Καίσαρ.

Demetrii F.  
legatus vester,  
adhibens de rebus  
civitatis vestrae  
diligentissimam  
curam, non solum  
ea quae facta est rerum  
dispositione con-  
tentus fuit, sed et  
nos rogavit,  
ut exemplaria  
confirmationis vobis  
concessit, et decreti,  
et juramenti, et  
legis expressa ex publicis  
tabulis vobis  
transmitterem.

Hanc ob rem collau-  
dans Solonem, fami-  
liarius eum accepi,  
habuique inter inibi  
cognitos; cui  
etiam ea quae par erat  
beneficia imper-  
titus sum; dignum  
existimans hominem  
illo apud nos honore.  
Vobisque con-  
gratulator qui talem  
habeatis civem.

Sunt vero infra scripta  
beneficiorum vo-  
bis indultorum  
exemplaria;  
quae vos  
inter publica  
apud vos scripta  
referre volo.

LITERAE CAESARIS.

Ita se fert epistola M. Antonii, ad stigmatam post vocem ἐντάξει  
desinens. Continuo hanc secuta est (ut indicat ille titulus ΓΡΑΜ-  
ΜΑΤΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ à scribâ Antonii appositus) Dictatoris Caesaris  
epistola, omnis hujus erga Aphrodisienses favoris basis & origo.  
Caesaris epistolam excepit descriptum ex tabulis publicis nuperum  
quoddam Triumphorum ἐπίκριμα, hoc est, priorum à Caesare κρινομέ-  
νων comprobatio, fortè etiam & ampliatio. Sed quum neutrum  
eorum nunc compareat, contenti simus hoc, quod meliore fortunâ  
superest,

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supereſt utcunq; truncatum & mutilatum; *Δόγμα* dico, ſive Senatus conſultum, quo hæc Cæſaris & Triumvirorum acta confirman- tur. Huic nos, ut legi poſſit & intelligi, decidua verſuum extre- ma, ex conjecturâ non improbabili, reſtituimus. Proœmium quo- que, loco ejus quod amiſſum eſt, ex alio non diſſimili apud Joſe- phum conſinximus: ita breviculum ſanè atque neceſſarium, ut non poterit longè à vero aberrare. Videris autem, Lector erudite, an aliud tibi ſuccurrat antiquius his duobus monumentum, non ha- bens, literulam dativis ubique caſibus affixam. Id credo facilius eveniſſe in Græcis è Latino factis, cujuſmodi hæc fuere Latinè primùm concepta ſub Antonio, ut phraſis Romana indicat.



*Decretum quo Senatus Romanus pro ratis & firmis  
habuit concessa a Dictatore Cæsare, & Triumviris  
Lepido, Antonio, Octaviano, Plarascensibus & Aphro-  
disiensibus beneficia, an. U. C. 714. ante Christum 37.*

\* \* \* \* \*

1 ΔΙ]ΚΑΙ ΑΕΣΘΛΑΤΕ[ΠΑΝΤ]Α ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΥΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΩ[ΤΕ] ΔΙΚΑΙΩΚΑ  
ΙΤΑΙΣ[ΝΟΜΟΘΕΣΙΑΙΣ ΤΑΙΣ ΔΙΑΙΣΤΗΝ ΠΟΛ  
2 ΙΝ]ΤΗΝ ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΕΩΝ ΧΡΗΣΘΑΙ ΜΗΤΕ ΕΓΓΥ  
ΗΝΕ[ΙΣΦΕΡΕΙΝ ΤΟΥΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΟΝ ΔΟΓΜΑ  
3 Κ]ΑΙ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΟΜΟΛΟΓΕΙΝ ΑΤΕΤΙΝΑ ΕΠΙΘΛΑΤΕΙΜΑΣ ΦΙΛΑΝ  
ΘΡΩ[ΠΑ . . . . . ΤΡΕΙΣ ΑΝΔΡΕΣΟ]  
4 ΙΤΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΑ ΖΕΩΣ ΤΩ ΔΙΩΕΠΙΚΡΙ  
ΜΑΤΙ ΠΛ[ΑΡΑΣΕΥΣΙ ΚΑΙΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ Ε]  
5 Ι]ΠΡΟΣΕΜΕΡΙΣ ΑΝ ΠΡΟΣΕΜΕΡΙΟΥΣ ΙΝ ΣΥΝΕΧΩΡΗΣΑΝ ΣΥΝ ΧΩΡ  
ΗΣΟΥΣ ΙΝ ΤΑ[ΥΤΑ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΒΕΒΑΙΑ  
6 Γ]ΕΝΕΣΘΑΙ ΟΜΟΙΩΣ ΤΕ ΑΡΕΣ ΚΕΙΝΤΗΣ ΥΓΚΛΗΤΩ ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΝ  
ΤΟΝ ΠΛΑ[ΡΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ Ε]  
7 ΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΤΕΛΕΙΑΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΩ  
Ν ΠΡΑΓ[ΜΑΤΩΝ ΕΙΝΚ

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8 ΛΘ] Α ΠΕΡΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΛΙΣ ΤΩ ΔΙΚΑΙΩ ΚΑΛΛΙΣ ΤΩ ΤΕ  
 ΝΟΜΩ ΕΣΤΙΝ [ΧΡΩΜΕΝΗ ΑΠΟ  
 9 ΔΗΜΟΥ] ΤΟΥ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΤΗ ΝΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΤΕΛΕΙΑΝ Ε  
 ΧΕΙΦΙΑΗΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΣΥ[ΜΜΑΧΟΣ  
 10 ΟΤΣ ΑΤΟ ΔΕ] ΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΣ ΕΝ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ  
 ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ ΕΩ[Ν  
 11 ΙΕΡΟΝ Ε] ΣΤΩ ΤΑΥΤΩ ΤΩ ΔΙΚΑΙΩ ΤΑΥΤΗ ΤΕ ΔΕΙΣΙ ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΑ Ω ΔΙΚ  
 ΑΙΩ ΚΑΙ Η ΔΕΙΣΙ [ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΑ  
 12 ΤΟ ΕΦΕ] ΣΙΑΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΝ ΕΦΕΣ Ω ΚΥΚΛΩ ΤΕ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ ΕΙΤΕ  
 ΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ ΕΙΤ[ΕΙΕ  
 13 ΡΟΣ] ΤΟ ΠΟΣΑΣ ΥΛΟΣ ΕΣΤΩ ΟΠΩΣ ΤΗ ΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΑΙ Ο  
 ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ [ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ Ε  
 14 ΩΝ ΤΩ] Ν ΚΩΜΩΝ ΧΩΡΙΩΝ Ο ΧΥΡΩΜΑΤΩΝ ΟΡΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΟΔΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ  
 ΤΗΝ ΦΙΛΙΑΝ ΤΟ[Ε  
 15 ΦΗΜ] ΙΝ ΚΡΑΤΩΣΙΝ ΧΡΩΝΤΑΙ ΚΑΡΠΙΖΩΝΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΠΡΑΓΜ  
 ΑΤΩΝ ΑΤΕ[ΔΕΙΣΜΗΤΕ  
 16 ΦΟΡΟΝ Δ] ΙΑ ΤΙΝΑ ΑΙΤΙΑΝ ΕΚΕΙΝΩΝ ΔΙΔΟΝΑΙ ΜΗ ΔΕ ΖΥΝΕΙΣ ΦΕΡΕΙ  
 ΝΟΦΕΙΛΩΣΙΝ  
 17 [ΑΛΛΑ ΤΤ] ΟΙΣ ΚΑΤΟΥΣ ΑΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΕΝΕΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΚΥΡΩΣΙΝ Χ  
 ΡΩΝ [ΤΑΙ . . . . .

[<sup>6</sup>] Ὑπάλοι λόγους ἐποίησαν. Ἄ-  
 ρέσκειν τῇ Συγκλήτῳ, ὡς ὅν ὁ  
 Γάϊος Καῖσαρ ἰσῆς Πλαρασί-  
 ων καὶ Ἀφροδισιέων ἔκεινεν, αὐ-  
 τὸς καὶ τὰ δίκαια ἐδῶλά τε  
 [πάν]α ἐδωθήεις εἶναι, τῷτε  
 δικαίω, καὶ ταῖς [νομοθεσίαις ταῖς  
 ἰδίαις τῶ πόλ]ιν τῶ Πλαρασί-  
 ων καὶ Ἀφροδισιέων χρεῖσθαι, μή-  
 τε ἐγγύλιω ἐ[ισφέρειν, τῆτοις καὶ τὸ  
 παρὸν δόγμα καὶ] κέλδωσιν ὁμο-  
 λογεῖν. Ἄ τέ τινα ἐπαθλα τει-  
 μάς φιλάνθρω[πα.... τρεῖς ἄνδρες  
 ὁ]ι τῆ δημοσίων πραγμάτων  
 διατάξεως <sup>(7)</sup> τῶ ἰδίῳ ἔπικεμάλι  
 Πλαρασεῦσι καὶ Ἀφροδισιέουσ]ι  
 προσμεμείσαν, προσμεμείσων, συν-

. . . . . Coss. retulerunt. Placere  
 Senatui, quantum ad ea quæ de  
 Plarasensibus & Aphrodisiensibus  
 Caius Cæsar censuit; quoad  
 jura commodaque omnia liberos  
 eos fore; suo quoque jure suisque  
 legibus patriis uti, neve sponsio-  
 nem aliquam afferre Plarasensium  
 & Aphrodisiensium civitatem; his  
 omnibus per præsens hoc decre-  
 tum & jussionem consentire.  
 Quinetiam quæcunque præmia,  
 honores, beneficia Triumviri rei-  
 publicæ constituendæ propria sua  
 comprobatione Plarasensibus &  
 Aphrodisiensibus largiti sunt, lar-  
 gienturve, concesserunt, concedent-

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εχώρησαν, σωχωρήσασιν, τὰ [υ-  
τα βέβαια γ]ενέσθ. Ὁμοίως τε  
ἀρεσκίην τῇ Συγκλήτῳ τὸν δῆμον  
τὸν Πλα[ρασιέων καὶ Ἀφροδισιέ-]  
ων τῷ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τῷ ἀτέλει-  
αν αὐτὰς πάντων τῶν πραγ[μά-]  
των ἔχειν, καθ' ἅπασας τις πολιτεία  
τῷ καλλίστῳ δικαίῳ καλλίστῳ τε  
νόμῳ ἐστὶν [χρωμένη, ἢ διὰ δῆμ]  
καὶ Ἐ[ρωμαίων τῷ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ  
τῷ ἀτέλειαν ἔχει, φίλη τε καὶ σύ-]  
[μμαχῶσα. Τὸ δ' ἵ] τέρμῳ  
Θεᾶς Ἀφροδίτης ἐν πόλει Πλα-  
ρασιέων καὶ Ἀφροδισιέων ἱερὸν ἔ[στω]  
ταυτῷ τῷ δικαίῳ, ταυτῇ τε  
διδασκαλία, <sup>(8)</sup> ὧ δικαίῳ, καὶ  
ἢ δισ[ιδασκαλία, τὸ Ἐφε]σίας  
ἐστὶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ. Κύκλῳ τε ἐκείνῃ  
τῆ ἱερῆ εἴτε τέρμῳ, εἴτ[ε ἱερὸς]  
τόπῳ <sup>(9)</sup> ἀσυλῶ ἔστω. Ὅπως  
τε ἡ πόλις καὶ οἱ πολῖται οἱ Πλα-  
ρασιέων [καὶ Ἀφροδισιέων τῶ] ν  
κωμῶν, χωρίων, ὀχυρωμάτων,  
ὄρων, προσόδων πρὸς τῷ φιλί-  
αν, τὸ [ἐφ' ἡμ]ῖν, κρατῶσιν, χερῶν-  
ται κατεπίζωνται τε, πάντων  
τῶν πραγμάτων ἀτε[λείς, μήτε  
φόρον δ]ιὰ τινὰ αἰτίαν ἐμείνων  
διδόναι, μηδὲ ξυνεισφέρειν ὀφεί-  
λωσιν, [ἀλλ' αὐτ]οῖς κατ' ἕσταν  
μὲν ταῦτα ἐν ἑαυτοῖς κύρωσιν  
χερῶν[ται, . . . . .

ve, ea rata & firma fore. Si-  
mili etiam modo Senatui placere  
populum Plarasensium & Aphro-  
disiensium quoad res omnes liber-  
tatem habere & immunitatem,  
prout quævis alia civitas optimo  
jure optimaque lege usa, quæ à  
Populo Romano libertatem habet  
& immunitatem, amica sociæque  
nostra. Templum autem Deæ  
Veneris in urbe Plarasensium &  
Aphrodisiensium sacrum eodem ju-  
re, eademque religione esto, quo ju-  
re quæque religione est Deæ Ephe-  
in Epheso. Quodque in circuitu  
est istius templi, sive septum, sive  
sacer locus, jure Asyli esto. Ut  
autem civitas civesque Plarafen-  
ses & Aphrodisienses vicis, cas-  
tella, munitiones, fines, proven-  
tus, amicorum ritu, quantum in  
nobis est, possideant, utantur,  
fruanturque, rerum omnium im-  
munes, neve tributum eorum no-  
mine qualemcunque ob causam  
pendant, neve pecuniam conferre  
teneantur, sed liberè iis utantur  
juxta propriam post hæc decreta  
competentem ipsis potestatem \*

\* \* \* \* \*

Defunt



## MONUMENTUM STRATONICENSE. 155

Defunt quædam, ad ὄρκιον certè & νόμον, i. e. *juramentum & legem* istam, spectantia, quorum utriusque in Epistolâ Antonianâ mentio. Quippe, ex parte Romanorum, lege cavendum erat ut data Plarasensibus & Aphrodisiensibus hæc promissa servarentur; ex parte Plarasensium & Aphrodisiensium, præstandum Romanis erat juramentum, in fide se & amicitiam permanfuros. Credibile est hoc quod dedimus decretum, idem illud fuisse (Divi Augusti tunc vocatum) quod Romam allatum est ab Aphrodisiensibus, quo melius jus asyli & religionem Veneris tuerentur. Divo enim Augusto sunt tributa omnia Reipublicæ Romanæ ab inito triumviratu acta. At si ve idem fuerit si ve diversum, spero non fore absuturum tam cognatum, tam illustre ornamentum à splendidioribus, quæ post dabuntur, Annalium Taciti editionibus.

## Monumentum Stratonicense.

**I**DEM non verebor dicere de religiosissimo quod insequitur Psephismate, quo traduntur Jovis & Triviæ ceremoniæ, quodque, idem qui & cætera, transcriptit illustriss. Cos. Sherardus, suscepto ad Stratoniceam & quæ circumvicina sunt itinere, anno Dom. 1709. Unâ enim Senatû adiere, imperante Tiberio Caesare, & Stratonicensium & Aphrodisiensium civitas; hi de suâ Venere, illi de Jove & Triviâ, deque asylis & de religionibus solliciti. Utrique etiam eadem adhibuere impetrandi juris argumenta; vetus Dictatoris Cæsaris, recens Divi Augusti decretum. Et quidem quod ad Augusti decretum attinet, ejus videntur meminisse in hoc ipso lapide Stratonicenses. Magni enim faciunt *sacra Jovis & Hecates* (hoc est *Dæ Triviæ*) *asyla*, tanquam *sacro Senatui probata*, juxta decretum Augusti Cæsaris (si lacunam rectè implevimus) *& æternæ Reipublicæ Romanæ*. Sed ut hæc constare possint, ætas monumento tribuenda est infra annum U. C. 726, ante Christum 25, quo primùm Cæsar Octavius à Senatu Augustus, Græcè Σεβαστός, appellatus est. Habe igitur non levi curâ, sed & summâ simul fidelitate restitutum è duabus lapidis dirupti partibus, sicut  
fors

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fors tulerat projectis, apud Stratoniceam Cariæ olim civitatem,  
*Eski-bissar* hodie vocatam.

*Decretum Stratonicenseum de Jovis & Trivia ceremoniis.*

ΕΠΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥΠΤΟΛΕ[ΜΜΙΟΥ . . . . .  
 . . . . . [ΔΙΟΝ] ΥΣΙΟΥΓΡΑΜΜ  
 ΑΤΕΩΣ[ΣΕΒΑΣ]ΤΗΣΒΟΥΛΗΣΕ  
 ΙΠΟΝΤΟΣΤΗΝΠΟΛΙΝΑΝΩΘΕΝΤΗΤΩΝΠΡΟΕΣΤΟΤΩΝΑΥΤΗΣΜΕΓΙ  
 ΣΤΩΝΘΕΩΝ[ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑΧΡΥΣΑΟΡΕΩΣΔΙΟΣΚΑΙΕΚ]ΑΤΗΣΕΚΠΟΛΛΩΝΚΑΙΜ  
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 ΝΚΛΗΤΟΣΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΣΕ[ΒΑΣΤΟΥΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΚΑΙ]ΤΗΣΤΩΝΚΥΡΙΩΝΡΩΜ  
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 ΥΔΗΝΕΙΣΦΕΡΕΣΘΑΙΕΙΣΤΗΝΠΡΟΣ[ΘΕΟΥΣΕΥΣΕΒ]ΕΙΑΝΚΑΙΜΗΔΕΝ  
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 ΤΑΤΟΙΣΘΕΟΙΣΚΑΚΤΗΣ  
 ΔΙΥΜΝΩΔΙΑΣΠΡΟΣΟΔΟΥΚΑΙΘΡΗΣΚΕΙΑΣΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΝΑΥΤΟΥΣ[ΔΙΑΤ  
 ΕΛΕΙ]ΕΔΟΞΕΤΗΒΟΥΛΗΑ[ΙΡΕΙΣΘΑΙ]ΝΥΝΕΚΤΙΝΩΝΕΥΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΩΝΠ  
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 ΟΥΣΟΙΤΙΝΕΣΣΥΝΠΑΡΟΝ[ΤΟΣΚΑΙ]ΚΙΘΑΡΙΣΤΟΥΚΑΙΚΗΡΥΚΟΣΑΣ  
 ΟΝΤΑΙΥΜΝΟΝΟΝ  
 ΑΝΣΥΝΤΑΞΗΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥΣΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣΕΑΝΔΕΤΙ  
 ΝΕΣΤΩΝΑΙΡΕΘΕΝ[ΤΩΝΠΑΙΔΩΝΕΝΚΡ]ΙΘΩΣΙΝΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΕΦΗΒΟΥΣΗΟ  
 ΜΗΔΕΙΣΘΕΩΝ]  
 ΒΟΥΛΗΣΕΙΕΝΤΕΛΕΥΤΗΣΩΣΙΝΜΗΕΝΚΡΙΘΕΝΤΕΣΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΕΦΗΒΟ  
 ΥΣΑΛΛΟΥΣΑΝΘΑΙΡΕΙΣΘΑΙ[ΤΟΣΟΥΤΟΥΣ]ΕΠΙΤΗΝΑΥΤΗΝΥΜΝΩΔΙ  
 ΑΝΤΩΝΠΑΙΔΟΦΥ  
 ΛΑΚΩΝΚΑΙΤΟΥΠΑΙΔΟΝΟΜΟΥΦΑΝΕΡΟΝΤΟΥΤΟΕΝΓΡΑΦΩΣΠΟΙΟΥ  
 ΝΤΩΝΥΠΕΡΤΟΥ[ΙΣΙΗΝΕΙΣΤΟΝΠΑΝΤΑ]ΑΙΩΝΑΤΗΝΑΥΤΗΝΔΙΑΜΕΙΝΑ  
 ΙΤΗΣΑΝΘΑΙ  
 ΡΕΣΕΩΣΤΑΞΙΝΚΑΙΘΡΗΣΚΕΙΑΝΚΑΙΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΝΤΩΝΘΕΩΝΟΥΣΗΣΕ  
 ΖΟΥΣΙΑΣ[ΑΥΤΟΙΣΟΠΟΤΑ]ΝΤΙΝΕΣΑΥΤΩΝΜΗΩΣΙΝΥΓΙΕΙΣΗΠΕΝΘΕΙ

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 ΟΝΤΕΣΚΑΙΟΠ[ΑΙΔΟΝΟΜΟΣ]ΕΣΤΩΣΑΝΥΠΕΥΘΥΝΟΙΑΣΕΒΕΙΑΟΙΔΕ  
 ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΠΑΙΔΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΣΔΕΣΜΩ[ΤΗΡΙΘΕΝΕΧΩΝΤΑΙ]ΕΤΙΔΕΚΑΙΤΟΝΚ  
 ΑΘΕΚΑΣ[ΤΟΝΕΝΙΑΥΤΟΝ]ΓΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΝΙΕΡΕΑΤΗΣΕΚΑΤΗΣΚΑΤΑΛΕ  
 ΓΕΙΝΕΚΤΩΝΕΝΤΩΠΕΡΙΠΟΛΙΩΤΗΣΘΕΟΥΚΑΙΤΩΝΣΥΝΕΓΓΥΣΠΑΙΔΑ  
 ΣΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝ . . . . .ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΥΣΑΣΟΝΤΑΣΤΟΝΣΥΝΗΘΗ  
 ΜΝΟΝΤΩΘΕΩΚΑΘΩΣΑΝΩΘΕΝΕΓΕΙΝΕΤΟΕΧΟΝΤΑΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΝΚΑΙ  
 ΚΑΤΑΤΩΝΠΑΤΕΡ[ΠΝΩΤΡΟΠ]ΩΚΑΤΑΥΤΩΝΤΩΝΠΑΙΔΩΝΕΑΝΟΙ  
 ΜΕΝΠΑΤΕΡΕΣΜΗΠΑΡΕΧΩΣΙΝΑΥΤΟΥΣΠΡΟΣΥΜΝΩΔΙΑΝΚΑΙΕΥΣΕ  
 ΒΕΙΑΝ[ΟΙΔΕΡ]ΑΙΔΕΣΜΗΠΡΟΣΕΔΡΕΥΩΣΙΝΔΙΚΗΝΕΙΣΑΝΓΕ  
 ΔΙΑΣΗΑΛΛΗΣΗΣΑΝΒΟΥΛΗΤΑΠΟΙΟΙΝΤΑΔΙΔΟΝΤΟΣΤΟΥΙΕΡΕΩΣ  
 ΚΑΙ[ΤΟΥΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙ]ΚΟΥΕΥΝΟΥΧΟΥΤΑΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ  
 ΤΩ[ΠΑΡΕΔΡΩ]ΕΝΓΡΑΦΩΣΜΙΑΤΗΣΒΟΥΛΗΣΚΑΘΩΣΚΑΙΕΠΙΤΩΝΕΝΤΗ  
 ΠΟ[ΛΕΙΔΙΚΑΣΘΕΝΤΩΝΔΙΗΓ]ΟΡΕΥΤΑΙΕΑΝΔΕΤΙΤΟΥΤΩΝΟΙΕΡΕΥΣ  
 ΗΟ[ΕΥΝΟΥΧΟΣ]ΜΗΠΟΙΗΣΗΕΝΟΧΟΥΣΑΥΤΟΥΣΕΙΝΑΙΤΟΙΣΑΥΤΟΙΣΟΙ  
 ΣΚΑΙ[ΑΜΑΡΤΑΝΟΝΤΑΣΤΟΥΣΠΑΙ]ΔΑΣΤΟΝΔΕΤΩΝΠΑΙΔΩΝΜΕ  
 . . . . . ΤΗΣΥΜΝΩΔΙΑΣΕΝ[ΚΡΙΘΕΝΤΑ]ΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΕΦΗΒΟΥΣ . . . ΤΗΣ  
 ΠΟΛΕΩΣ \* \* \* \* \*

<p>Ἐπὶ Στεφανηφόρου Πτολεμαίῳ          . . . . . [Διον]υσίῳ γραμμα-          τῶς [σεβασ]τῆς βελῆς ἐπιπόλιθ,          τῷ πόλιν ἀνωθεν <sup>(1)</sup> τῇ τῷ προ-          εσότων αὐτῆς μεγίστων θεῶν          [προνοία Χρυσαιορέως Διὸς ἢ          Ἐκ]άτης, ἐκ πολλῶν ἢ μεγα-          λων ἢ συνεχῶν κινδύνων σε-          σῶσθ, ὧν ἢ τὰ ἱερὰ ἄστυλα, ἢ          ἰκέται, ἢ ἱερὰ σιμύκληθ, δόγ-          ματι Σε[βασ]τῆ Καίσαρθ, ἢ          τῶν κυρίων Ῥωμαίων αἰωνίῳ          ἀρχῆς, ἐποίησαντο προφανῆς ἐν-          αργείας· Καλῶς ὃ ἔχη πᾶσαν          παρδὴ εἰσφέρεισθ εἰς τῷ πρὸς          [Θεὸς ἐυσέβ]ειαν, καὶ μηδένα και-          ρὸν παραλιπεῖν τῶ δὲσεβῆν, ἢ λιλα-          νθῆν αὐτῶς· Καθίδρυται ὃ ἀγάλ-          ματα ἐν τῷ σεβασῷ βελδθηίω          τῶν προεξηγηθῶν θεῶν, Ἰηφα-</p>	<p><i>Sub Stephanephoro Ptolemæo . . . . . sententiam dicente . . . . . Dionysii F. scribâ venerabilis concilii; hanc ab antiquo urbem, maximorum Deorum, ejus præsidum, Chrysaoris Jovis &amp; Hecates providentiâ, ex multis magnisque &amp; continuis periculis servatam fuisse, quorum &amp; sacra asyla &amp; confugientes ad ea supplices, quin &amp; sacer senatus, decreto Augusti Caesaris æternique dominorum Romanorum imperii, præclara fecere indicia; oportere autem omnem adhiberi curam de pietate erga Deos, neque ullam omitti occasionem eos colendi supplicandique; porro in augustâ curiâ dedicata esse prædictorum Deorum simulacra,</i></p>
S I	vesátas

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νεσάτας παρέχοντα τῆ θείας δυνάμεως ἀρετάς, δι' ἃς καὶ τὸ σύνπαν πλήθους θύει τε καὶ Ἰπθυμιά, καὶ εὐχέλαι, καὶ <sup>(2)</sup> δύχαρσι αἰεὶ τοιοῖσδε ἔτος <sup>(3)</sup> ἐπιφανεσάτοις θεοῖς, κακλήης δι' ὑμνωδίας προσόδου καὶ θρησκευίας δὴσέβεν αὐτὰς [διαλέξει.] Ἐδοξε τῇ βασιλῇ ἀριεῖδης νυῖ, ἐκ τινῶν <sup>(4)</sup> εἶν γερονότων, παῖδας τεράκοντα, ἕσνας καθ' ἑκάστῳ τῶν ἡμέραν μὲν τῶν δημοσίων παιδοφυλάκων ἀνιέναι ὀπαδῆνας εἰς βασιλικὸν λαυχειμονῆνας καὶ ἐσεφανωμένους θάλλου, ἔχοντας δὲ μὲν χεῖρας ὁμοίως θάλλου, οἴτινες, συναρῶν [τῶ καὶ] κιθαρῶ καὶ κήρυκῶ, <sup>(5)</sup> ἀσόναι ὑμνον, ὃν ἂν συντάξῃ Σώσανδρος Διομήδης ὁ Γραμματεὺς. Ἐὰν δέ τινες τῶν ἀρεθέντων παιδῶν ἐκρεθῶσιν εἰς τὰς ἐφήβους, ἢ ὁ μηδεὶς, θεῶν βαλῆσει, ἐνελυθῶσιν μὴ ἐκρεθέντες εἰς τὰς ἐφήβους, ἄλλου ἀνθαιρεῖσθαι [τοσάτους] Ἰπθυμιά τῶ αὐτῷ ὑμνωδίαν, τῶν παιδοφυλάκων καὶ τῶ παιδονόμου φανερῶν τῶτο ἐργάφως ποικίλων, ἕως τῶ [ἰσῶν εἰς τὸν πάντα] αἰῶνα τῶ αὐτῷ διαμῆναι τῆ ἀνθαιρέσεως τάξιν, καὶ θρησκευίαν, καὶ δὴσέβειαν τῶν θεῶν, ἕσης ἐξουσίας [αὐτοῖς ὀπότα]ν τινὲς αὐτῶν

praesentia divinae potentiae manifestissimas virtutes, ob quas universa etiam multitudo, & sacrificat, & iura adolet, & precatur, & gratias agit continuas Diis tam eximie praesentibus, atque ea quae per hymnodiam fit supplicatione & obsecratione eos colendo perseverat: Placuit concilio, deligi nunc ex clarè genitis pueros triginta, eosque singulis diebus unà cum publicis puerorum custodibus junctos comites ad curiam procedere, albis indutos, & olivâ coronatos, ramosque similiter oleaginos manibus gestantes, qui, praesente tum citharistâ tum praecone, decantabunt hymnum, qualem Sosander Diomedis F. scriba composuerit. Siqui autem è pueris sic delectis inter ephebos adsciscantur, eorumve aliqui moriantur, Diis sic volentibus, inter ephebos non adsciti, alios eorum loco ad eandem hymnodiam deligi, puerorum custodibus & praedonomo rem scripto notam facientibus, ut in omne aevum idem permaneat ordo electionis, & obsecrationis, & cultus Deorum; concessâ tamen iis licentiâ, quoties eorum aliqui aut non bene valeant, aut lectu domestico im-

μη

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μη ὦσιν ὑγιᾶς, ἢ πένθει οἰκίῳ κατέχωμαι. Ἐὰν δέ τι τέτων μη προχθῆ, οἱ μὲν ἀρχόντες καὶ ὁ [παιδονόμος] ἔσωσαν ὑπεύθυνοι ἀτεθεία. Ὅτι δὲ δημοσίοι παιδοφύλακες δεσμο[τηρίῳ ἐνέχωμαι.] Ἐπι δὲ καὶ τὸν κατέκασ[τον ἐνιαυτὸν] γεινόμενον ἱερέα τὸ Ἐκάτης καταλέγειν ἐκ τῶν ἐν τῷ ᾠροπολίῳ τὸ θεῶ καὶ τῶν συνεγύς παῖδας κατέκαστον [ἐνιαυτὸν] καὶ αὐτὰς ἀσοίνας τὸν συνήθη ὕμνον τῷ θεῷ, καθὼς ἀνωθεν ἐγεινέλο, ἐχούλα ἐξασίαν καὶ καὶ τῶν πατέρων, ὡς τρέπῳ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν παίδων, εἰάν οἱ μὲν πατέρες μη παρεχῶσιν αὐτὰς πρὸς ὕμνωδιαν καὶ δὴσέβειαν, [οἱ δὲ] παῖδες μη προσεδρῶσιν, δίκῳ εἰσαντελίας, ἢ ἀλλης ἢς ἀν βάλῃαι, ποιῶντα, διδόνῃ τῷ ἱερέως καὶ [τῷ παιδουτικῷ] δύνεχε τὰ ὀνόματα τῶ [παρέδρω] ἐν γράφῳ, μιᾷ τὸ βαλῆς, καθὼς καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει δικαδέντων διηλόρεδῳ. Ἐὰν δὲ τί τέτων ὁ ἱερεὺς ἢ ὁ [εὐνοχῶ] μη ποιήσῃ, ἐνόχως αὐτὰς εἶναι τοῖς αὐτοῖς οἷς καὶ [ἀμαξιάνου] τὰς παῖδας. Τὸν δὲ τῶν παίδων με . . . . . τὸ ὕμνωδιᾶς ἐν [χειρίῳ] εἰς τὰς ἐφέβους . . . . τὸ πόλεως \* \* \* \* \*

*pediantur. Horum autem siquid omittatur, Archontes, & puerorum rector impietatis rei aguntor: Puerorum verò publici custodes in vincula conjiciuntor. Porro placet, ut qui quotannis fuerit Hecates sacerdos quosdam, ex iis qui in sacro Deæ circuitu & in vicinia degunt, pueros quotannis . . . . conscribat, qui & ipsi consuetum Deæ hymnum concinent, prout ab antiquo factum est: idemque habeat in puerorum parentes, æquè ac in ipsos pueros, auctoritatem; si parentes quidem ad hymnodiam & supplicationem liberos non submittant, & si pueri non se assiduos sistant; litem intendendo, seu delatione, seu alia qua voluerit via; exhibente ad seffori nomina in scriptis, & sacerdote, & qui pueros instituit eunucho, die concilii primâ, sicuti de iis quæ ad civitatis jurisdictionem attinent, præscriptum est. Sin horum aliquid prætermiserit sacerdos, aut eunucho, poenis iisdem fore obnoxios, quibus & ipsi delinquentes pueri. Puerum verò, post celebratam ritè hymnodiam, adlectum inter ephobos \* \* \* \* \**

His

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His tam imperfectè desinentibus libet & illa altera connectere non minus imperfectè incipientia. Suadent enim tot cognatæ res, & verba, ut unius & ejusdem Psephismatis divisæ partes esse videantur, ad sacra Jovis & Triviæ pertinentes. Neque obstat Serapium hic inferius memoratum; quia eundem fuisse Jovem & Serapidem, tum nummi probant Ζεύς Σέραπις inscripti, tum alia apud nos Stratoniceæ urbis inscriptio, ΔΙΙ ΣΕΡΑΠΕΙ, i. e. Jovi Serapidi sacra. Immò idem fuisse Stratonicensium Serapium & Curiam, βελευτήριον dictam, ex infra positis facilè elicitur.

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ΕΙΚΟΝΑ . . . ΙΝΗΝΕΧΟΥΣΑΝΤΟ.. ΟΜΑ.. Ε  
 ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΑΙΔΟΝΟΜΟΝ ΑΝΑΓΡΑΨΑΙ  
 ΤΟ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΡΟΝΑΩ ΤΟΥ ΣΕΡΑΠΙΟΥ  
 ΠΑΙΔΙΚΗ ΤΟΝ ΔΕ ΙΕΡΕΑ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΑΣΤΗΣΑΙ . . .  
 ΛΙΘΙΝΗΝ ΕΧΟΥΣΑΝ ΑΝΑΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΑ ΤΑ ΔΙΑΦ. . . .  
 ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΙΕΡΩ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΑ  
 ΓΡΑΦΗΝ ΑΙΔΕΤΟ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΕΝ ΤΗ . . . ΕΔΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΒΟΥΛΕΥ  
 ΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΕΝ ΔΕ ΞΙ ΑΠΡΟΣΤΗΝ ΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ ΔΙΑΜΟΝΗΝ ΤΗΣ  
 ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΘΕΩΝ ΤΟ ΔΕ ΑΝΑΛΩ . . ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΓΡΑ  
 ΦΗΣ ΕΞ ΟΔΙΑΣ ΘΗΝΑΙ ΥΠΟ ΤΩ ΝΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΩ ΤΟΥ ΒΟΥΛΕΥ  
 ΤΗΡΙΟΥ.

<p>* * * Ἐικόνα λιθίνῳ ἔχουσαν τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἱεῶν. Καὶ τὸν μὲν παιδονόμον ἀναγράψαι τὸ ψήφισμα ἐν τῷ προναῶ ἔς Σεραπίου παιδικῆ. Τὸν δὲ ἱερέα τὸ θεῶ ἀναστῆσαι τῷ λιθίνῳ, ἔχουσαν ἀναγεγραμμένα τὰ <sup>(6)</sup> διαφέροντα τῷ ψηφίσματι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τὸ θεῶ. Ἀναγεφῆναι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα ἐν τῇ προέδρῳ τῆ βελευτήριος ἐν δεξιᾷ, πρὸς τῷ αἰώνιον διαμονῇ τὸ εὐσεβείας τῶν θεῶν. Τὸ δὲ ἀνάλωμα τὸ ἀναγεφῆς ἐξ οδίας θῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιστάτων τῆ βελευτήριος.</p>	<p>. . . curare ponendam imaginem lapideam, ipsius nomine inscriptam. Et rectorem puerorum literatè conscribere Psephisma in vestibulo Serapii. Dea autem sacerdotem lapideam ponere, inscripta habentem que potiora sunt Psephismatis in Dea ipsius templo. Conscribendum autem Psephisma in primo curie subsellio, à dextris, ad æternam cultus Deorum permanentiam. Sumptum autem ad inscriptionem præbendum esse à Curie Epistitis.</p>
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Ad

# AD MON. APHROD. ET STRAT. NOTAE. 161

## *Ad Monumentum Aphrodisiense Notae.*

<sup>(1)</sup> \* \* \* γράφεται τὸ Β ἢ . . . τριῶν ἀνδρῶν, κ. τ. λ. i. e. *Cof. designatus iter. Et tert. Triumvir*, &c. Suaviter hic ridere liceat extritum ex nostræ inscriptionis capite malè faustum Antonii nomen; nec non & tertium illum, quem quidem Romæ non gessit, consulatum: planè ut in magistratum non unà apud Gruterum serie, pag. ccxcv. ccxcviii. Id enim & Romæ & in provinciis factum, non casu, non injuriâ temporis, sed jussu Senatûs, & acerbo in Antonium odio, postquam vir insanus, interfector Ciceronis, & emancipatus Cleopatraz, patriæ suæ hostis & judicatus & profligatus fuerat. At quæ reliqua sunt facillè explentur ex edicto & epistolis quas Ephesi ante quadriennium dederat, quasque Josephus *Antiq. lib. 14.* servavit sic incipientes, Μάριος Ἀνώνιος αὐτοκράτωρ, edictum verò, Μάριος Ἀνώνιος αὐτοκράτωρ τριῶν ἀνδρῶν καί αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων, εἶπεν. Eadem Latinè passim, sed & pleniora, leguntur in Antonii nummis; quorum unum ejus Epistolæ præfiximus: ut ibi scilicet, præter titulos Antonii, & jugatam ei Cleopatram, spectetur Διώνσοσ ὁ μαλίχιος ἢ χαμεδότις, i. e. *Bacchus mitis, Et lætitiæ dator*, insistentis cistæ Asiaticæ, qualem se per Asiam & appellari & coluit egregius M. ANTONIVS. IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET. TERT. III VIR. R. P. C. Tum scilicet, cùm, ut inquit Dio, lib. 48. τὰς τε πόλεις ἡγευρολόγη, ἢ τὰς δυναστείας ἐπίπρασσε, i. e. *emunxit argento civitates, Et dominatus vendidit.*

<sup>(2)</sup> Τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ΤΗΔ . . . i. e. *Triumvir secundò*. nam imperfectum hocce ΤΗΔ . . . ab initio fuit ΤΗ ΔΕΥΤ. aut ΤΗ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΙΑ, hoc est, τῆ δὲ δευτέρας, seu *secundâ vice*; extritis tamen literis posterioribus, ad delendam, cum Antonii nomine, secundi ejus Triumviratûs memoriam. Signatur igitur tempus scriptæ hujus Epistolæ post initum secundum Triumviratum, circiter U. C. 717, ante Christum 34. At, quæ unà cum epistolâ mittebantur, τὸ ἴδιον Triumvirorum ἐπιπέσμα ad confirmandum Cæsaris decretum, & δόγμα Senatus quo illud etiam ἐπιπέσμα confirmatum est, annorum erant 713 & 714, rogatu civitatum ex publicis nunc tabulis descripta.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ἀντιπεφωνημένα, i. e. *transcripta, aut verbatim transumpta*. Ecce habemus novi commatis vocabulum, sed & Josepho occasione planè parili usurpatum: ἡφίσματα ἢ γράμματα . . . ἀντιπεφωνημένα, *Antiq. l. 14. c. 10. §. 26. Hudson.* ἀντιφωνῆσθαι verò significat τὸ ἀντιφώνων, hoc est *ison*, Latinè exemplar dictum, ex scripto aliquo autographo verbatim transfumi. Atque hinc est quòd in Liturgiis nostris Ecclesiasticis petitiones sacræ iisdem mox verbis repetitæ *Antiphona* nominentur.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ἄ ὑμᾶς βέλομαι ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις . . . γράμμασιν ἐντάξει. Non aliter ac in datis ad Tyrios ab eodem ipso Antonio, διάταγμα ἐμὸν . . . περὶ ἧ βέλομαι ὑμᾶς φροντίσαι, ἢ αὐτὸ εἰς τὰς δημοσίας ἐντάξει διδόναι, Josephi *Ant. lib. 14. c. 12. §. 5.* Priùs in Philippicâ V. Cicero, *regna, civitates, immunitates, in æs, acceptâ pecuniâ, jubebat incidî. Hac se ex commentariis Cæsaris agere dicebat.*

<sup>(5)</sup> Γράμματα Καίσαρος, i. e. *literæ Cæsaris*, de beneficiis Aphrodisiensium populo concessis; quasque ipsi postea Aphrodisienses Romam, teste Tacito, attulère; manente etiamnum hocce titulo literarum, quamvis ipsæ literæ perierint. Has verò nunc mittit Aphrodisiensibus, unus qui id potuit, Antonius. Nam (quod questus est paulò ante Cicero *Philip. I. 7. 10.*) eo uno auctore commentarioli, chirographa, & libelli Cæsaris sunt probati: Eo uno dispensante, immunitates datæ, & vectigalia sublata à mortuo jam C. Cæfare: idque contra auctoritatem Senatûs, qui censuerat, *ne qua tabula post idus Martias ullius decreti Cæsaris, aut beneficii figeretur.* Notabile etiam, quod in æde Telluris interrogatus à Senatu Antonius num inter acta C. Cæsaris *immunitates aliquæ datæ? nullæ, respondebat*: manifesto, ut propria ipsius Epistola nunc indicat, mendacio. Vide, præter *Philippicam primam, Dionis lib. 46. in ipso fine, Et Plutarchum in Antonio.*

## 162 AD MON. APHROD. ET STRAT. NOTAE.

(\*) \* \* \* Ὑπαὶ λόγος ἐποιήσαντο. Ἀρίσκειν τῇ συγκλήτῳ περὶ ὧν ὁ Γάϊος Καῖσαρ ὑπὲρ Πλα-  
 ερσιῶν ἢ Ἀφροδισησίων ἴκεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὰ, κ. τ. λ. i. e. \* \* \* Coss. dixerunt: *Placere*  
*Senatui quantum a l ea que de Plarasensibus & Aphrodisiensibus Caius Caesar censuit, &c.*  
 Confingendum erat hujusmodi procœmium quo promptius cœtera Senatûs consulti  
 intelligerentur. Cùm verò res unice spectet ad eorum quæ Caius Cæsar dederat, &  
 Triumviri comprobârunt confirmationem, poteram magis audaculè supplevisse,  
 Λύκιος Μάρκιος, Γάϊος Σαβίνος, Ὑπαὶ, λόγος ἐποιήσαντο, i. e. *Lucius Marcius, Caius Sabinus,*  
*Coss. dixerunt, &c.* His enim consulibus, anno U. C. 714, acta hæc fuisse luculentè ex  
 Dionis historiâ constat, lib. 48. p. m. 253. ταῦτα μὲν ἐν πέντε ἔτεσι ἐγένετο, i. e. *Hæc,*  
*inquit, duobus istis annis evenere.* Annos verò intelligit primi Triumviratûs priores  
 duos, hoc est, U. C. 712. & 713. τῶν δὲ θηρηνομήν, ἐν ᾧ Λυκίος τε Μάρκιος ἢ Γάϊος σα-  
 βίνος ὑπάτωσαν, τότε ὑπὸ τῶν τριῶν ἀνδρῶν περὶ θηρία, ἀφ' ἧς ἐστὶν ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐσηλθον, κῆ-  
 ρος δὲ τὸ βελῆς ἔλαβε, i. e. *Anno autem insequenti quo Coss. fuerunt Lucius Marcius, Caius*  
*Sabinus, astra Triumvirorum, ex quo ad Oligarchiam res perducta est, auctoritatem à Senatu*  
*acceptere.* Hæc igitur de Senatûs consulti tempore è Dione. Formam quod attinet  
 Procœmii, eam ex non dissimili mutuamur Senatûs consulti, jubente ratam esse senten-  
 tiam ejusdem Cæsaris, apud *Jos. Antiq. lib. 14. cap. 10. §. 10.* Πόπλιος Δολαβέλλας, Μάρ-  
 κος Ἀντώνιος, ὑπαὶ, λόγος ἐποιήσαντο. Περὶ ὧν δόγματι συγκλήτῳ Γάϊος Καῖσαρ ὑπὲρ Ἰεδαίων  
 ἴκεν... περὶ τούτων ἀρίσκειν ἡμῖν βιβλία γνήσια, κ. τ. λ.

(\*) τῶν ἰδίων θηρηνομήν, i. e. *propria Triumvirorum comprobatione.* Ecce illud θηρηνομήν  
 cuius exemplar Antonium rogârunt Aphrodisienses, Aphrodisiensibus verò miserat An-  
 tonius.

(\*) Ὡ δικαίως ἢ δευδαμνία [τὸ Ἐφε]σίας ἐστὶν ἐν Ἐφίῳ, i. e. *quo jure, quâve religione*  
*Deæ Ephesiæ templum est in Epheso.* Dea dico Ephesiæ, quia præcessit θεῶς. Vetat  
 enim lacunæ spatium nimis arctum ne legatur id quod mallet, Ἀρτέμιδος Ἐφεσίας. Cum  
 verò eadem hîc Veneri Aphrodisiensi, ac Dianæ Ephesiæ, jura sint concessa; repe-  
 tenda ea ex Strabone: quo auctore, Alexander Dianæ Ephesiæ templum stadii unius  
 circuitu sacrum & inviolatum esse voluit. Huic aliquantum addidit Mithridates.  
 At Antonius noster, tanto Ephesi honore post pugnam Philippicam exceptus, & ur-  
 bis partem aliquam Asyli jure honestavit. Aucti sic Ephesii, unâ cum Dianâ suâ Po-  
 lymammîâ, tricripitinam illam Lepidi, Antonii & Octavii majestatem in ipsorum num-  
 mis signavere: qualem unum è Vaillantii numism. Gr. huc accersimus; ad illustran-  
 dam inscriptionem nostram, qua non tantum tres Triumviri, sed & data Ephesii jura  
 memorantur. *vid. Strab. lib. 14. Appian de bell. civ. lib. 5.*

(\*) πόσις ἄστυλος ἴστω, i. e. *sacer in circuitu locus jure Asyli esto.* En igitur, rem habe-  
 mus, de quâ quæstio habita à Senatu est, & responsum redditum ab Aphrodisiensibus,  
 juxta Taciti Annales, sub Tiberio.

### Ad Monumentum Stratonicense Notæ.

(\*) Τῇ τῶν προεστώτων αὐτῆς μεγίστων θεῶν προνοία Χρυσαορέως Διὸς ἢ Ἐκάτης, *maximorum De-*  
*orum Chrysaoris Jovis & Hecates, urbis praesidium, providentiâ.* Dii Stratoniceæ Praesides  
 Jupiter & Hecate ex Tacito aliisque notis; ex Strabone verò Chrysaoris Jovis apud  
 Stratonicenses appellatio. Ἐστὶ δ' ἐν τῇ χώρῳ Στρατονικίῳ δύο ἱερεῖς, ἐν μὲν Λαγίνῳ τὸ τὸ  
 Ἐκάτης ἐπιφανέστατον... ἐγὼ δὲ τὸ πόλιος τὸ τὸ Χρυσαορέως Διὸς, κ. τ. λ. lib. 14. i. e. *Sunt au-*  
*tem in agro Stratonicensium templa duo, Hecates unum insignisimum in Laginis, alterum*  
*prope urbem Jovis Chrysaoris.* Hoc igitur Stratonicensis Jovis cognomento, ut notio-  
 re longè & celebratiore, lacunam nos implevimus: Quamquam in duabus, quas datu-  
 ri sumus, Stratoniceæ urbis inscriptionibus, occurrant Διὸς Ἑμεβενόδος, & Διὸς Σερχέπειος,  
 diversa ejusdem numinis cognomina. Quorum quidem Ἑμεβενόδος poeticum quid &  
 Deæ Triviæ cognatum sapere videtur. Non verò abnuerim, siquis Σερχέπειος malit, le-  
 gatque προνοία Σερχέπειος Διὸς ἢ Ἐκάτης. At at quodcumque fuerit, à Christianis, ævo  
 Theodosiano, Ethnica Deorum nomina non ferentibus, deletum arbitror.

Ἐυχαι



## AD MON. STRATONICENSE NOTÆ. 163

<sup>(1)</sup> Ἐυχαιεῖς Θεοῖς, i. e. *Diis gratias agit.* Notandum igitur in religione Ethnicā vocabulum, quod videri poterat Christianæ ferè propriū. Pari modo occurrit apud Polybium ἑυχαιεῖς πρὸς Θεοῦς, in marmore Adulitano ἑυχαιεῖς [πρὸς] Θεὸν Ἄρην. pag. 81.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ἐπιφανεστάτοις Θεοῖς, i. e. *Diis præsentissimis*, non, uti vox primā facie postulaverit, *insignissimis, illustrissimis.* Bene enim homines ἐπιφανεῖς *insignes* dicantur & *illustres*, Dii proprius & latinius *præsentes*: Unde Virgilianum,

*Nec tam præsentem alibi cognoscere divos.*

Igitur ut Antiochus V. Syris suis Θεὸς Ἐπιφανής, ita Romanis Cæsar Augustus Deus *præsens* habebatur. Ubi ne quis dubitet de locutionis istius verā causā & origine, utramque Ἐπιφανεῖς intentionem complexus est Ovidius, jurato sic Augusti numine,

*Per te præsentem conspicuumque Deum.*

Hæc non parum faciunt ad intelligendam illam Christi, veri & magni Dei, Ἐπιφανείαν, quā ejus παρασίαν seu adventum D. Paulus non semel indigitavit: maximè ad Titum scribens, ii. 13. Ἐπιφάνειαν τῆ δόξης τῆ μεγάλης Θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ἐκ τινῶν ὧν γεγονότων παῖδας τελευκίονα, i. e. *triginta pueros clarè genitos, claris ortos parentibus.* Non aliter atque in ludis Romanis secularibus, de quibus Zosimus lib. 2. Ἐν τῷ κτῆ παλάτιον Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῷ τρεῖς ἑνεκα παῖδες Ἐπιφανεῖς καὶ παρθένων πόστων, οἱ πάντες ἀμφιθαλεῖς, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀμφότερας τὰς γονεῖς ἔχοντες ΠΕΡΙΟΝΤΑΣ, ὕμνος ἔδδειξεν τῆ τῆ Ἑλληνῶν καὶ Ῥωμαίων φωνῆ καὶ παιᾶνας, δι' ὧν αἱ παρ' Ῥωμαίους σώζονται πόλεις, i. e. *in Apollinis æde Palatinā ter novem illustres pueri cum totidem virginibus omnes utrinque florentes, hoc est, qui ambos parentes habent eminentiores, Græcā Latināque linguā hymnos canunt & Pæanas, per quos subdita Romanis urbes sospitantur.* In quibus notabis, amice Lector, γονεῖς ἔχοντες *περίοντας* id ipsum esse quod in lapide nostro *παῖδες ἐὺ γεγονότες*, & in Horatiano carmine Od. iv. 6. *puer que claris patribus orti.* At Leunclavius Zosimi interpres, & post eum Ludovicus Desprez, commentator in seculare carmen Horatii, malè illud *περίοντας* accepere pro *superstitibus*; unde & vera vocis intentio, & instituti lex ipsa violata est. Vide, supra pag. 148. notam ad Σώματα τὰ περίοντα, & pag. 127. citatum ex Eustathio τῶν ζήνων *περίοντας*.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ἀσόνται ὕμνον ὃν ἂν συνάξῃ Σώσανδρος, i. e. *decantabunt hymnum qualem composuerit Sossander, scriba civitatis.* Ita etiam & lege Secularium, ut inquit Zosimus, ὕμνος ἔδειξαι νεωστὶ πεποιημένος, i. e. *concinitur hymnus recens compositus.* Ergo ab Augusto Cæsare, quo tempore Seculares ederet, id operis Horatio demandatum occasionem dedit Hymno, sive *Carmini Seculari*, tum recens condito; quod quidem Ethnicam *Ἀθανείαν* non malè dixeris, sive supplicationem communem, qualis in hoc psephismate præcipitur, pro salute & incolumitate Populi Romani. Unde honorem sibi præsumens, Poeta auguratus est, matronam aliquam Romanam aliquando sic fors dicturam;

— Ego Diis amicam

Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum

Vatis Horati.

Od. iv. 6.

<sup>(5)</sup> Ἀναγεῖψαι . . . τὰ διαφέροντα τῶ ψεφίσματος, i. e. *psephismatis quæ potiora sunt conscribere.* Hæc nimirum i. e. magis principalem ejus partem, non verò integrum psephisma, conscribi in templo Hecates iussere Stratonicensēs; brevitati credo, & loci commodo studentes. Et aliàs equidem breviate fuisse hunc in modum psephismata, exemplo est singularis antiquus lapis, qui inter cimelia Honoratissimi Oxoniæ Comitum loci dignitatem meruit, summo herois eruditissimi erga vigilias nostras & bonas omnes literas favore, hos in usus nunc concessus. Facit dictionis puritas, & prævia senatûs ante plebiscitum factum consultatio, ut Atheniensium esse statuam; qui Træzeni, Argolicæ civitati, cum de libertate sua periclitaretur, auxilia submiserant. Defunctio periculo gratè rem recolunt Træzenii, misso ad Athenienses psephismate, & Zenodoto auxiliatorum duce non mediocriter laudato. At Zenodotum civem suum novâ laude

# 164 AD MON. STRATONICENSE NOTAE.

de cumulant Athenienses, juxta proprium ipsorum in hoc lapide senatus consultum, & repetitam ē Træzeniorum psephismate partem ejus principalem. Porro secutum est istiusmodi senatus consulto par omnino plebiscitum, ideoque in eodem lapide brevium. Sed excidit aliquid ab initio, ex conjectura non difficili re integrandum.

\* \* \* \* \* ΕΣ \* \*

- (1) ΖΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΝ ΒΑΥΚΙΔΕΩΣ ΠΕΙΔΗΤΡΟΝ ΖΗΝΙΟΙΓΕ  
ΓΡΑΦΑΣΙΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΙ ΤΩ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΟ  
ΛΙΝ ΟΤΙ ΑΝ ΗΡΑΓΑ ΘΟΣ ΓΕΓΟΝΕ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΝ  
ΤΟΝ ΤΡΟΝ ΖΗΝΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΚΑΙΡΟΝ ΑΦΙΚΟΜΕΝΟΣ  
ΕΒΟΗΘΗΣΕ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΗΓΩΝΙΣΑΤΟ ΑΤΤΟΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ  
(2) ΕΛΕΤΘΕΡΙΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΑΓΩΓΗΝ  
ΤΗΣ ΦΡΟΥΡΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ  
ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΗΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΤΝΟΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΗΣ  
ΤΗ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΡΟΝ ΖΗΝΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΛΕΣΑΙ ΔΕ ΑΤΤΟΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΔΕΙΠΝΟΝ  
ΕΔΟΞΕΤΩ ΙΔΗ ΜΩ ΙΑΤΡΟ ΚΛΗΣΥΘΙΩΝΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ  
ΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΘΟΤΙ ΗΒΟΤΑ Η ΨΗΦΙΣΑΤΟ ΤΟ ΔΕ  
(3) ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΟ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΡΟΝ ΖΗΝΙΩΝ Ο ΠΡΟΕΒΟΥΛΕΤ[ΣΑΤΟ  
ΗΒΟΤΑ ΗΝ ΑΓΡΑΨΑΙ ΕΝ ΣΤΗΛΗ ΙΑΙΘΙΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΗ  
ΣΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΤΑ ΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗ[ΣΑΣΘΑΙ  
(4) ΔΕ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΑΣΤ[ΟΔΕ  
ΑΝΑ]ΛΩΜΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΣΤΗΛΗΝ ΔΟΤΝΑΙ Τ[ΟΝ ΤΗΣ  
ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΑΜΙΑΝ]

[Ἐδοξε τῇ Βουλῇ . . . . . ἐπανίστασθαι μὲν]  
Zenodotum Baucidis, quoniam Træzenii scripserunt in psephismate ad civitatem dato, quod vir bonus fuerit erga Træzeniorum civitatem, quodque in tempore adveniens lato iis auxilio opitulatus fuerit, ad liberandam civitatem, & educendum presidium, pro patriæ suæ bonore, proque necessitudine & benevolentia qua civitati cum Træzeniis intercessit: Quinetiam invitare ipsum in Prytaneum ad prandium.  
Ἐδοξε τῷ δήμῳ. Ἰατροκλῆς Πυθίωνος εἶπε. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθότι ἡ βουλὴ ἐψηφίσασα. τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα δὲ περὶ Τραζηνίων, ὃ προσεβουλόσατο ἡ βουλὴ, ἀναγεράσθαι ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ, καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐπιμελήσασθαι δὲ τὸ ἀναγεράσθαι τὴν ἐξέτασιν, τ[ὸ δὲ ἀνα]λωμα εἰς τὴν στήλην δοῦναι τ[ὸν τῆς πόλεως ταμίαν]

Placuit Senatui . . . . . laudare quidem Zenodotum Baucidis F. quoniam Træzenii scripserunt in psephismate ad civitatem dato, quod vir bonus fuerit erga Træzeniorum civitatem, quodque in tempore adveniens lato iis auxilio opitulatus fuerit, ad liberandam civitatem, & educendum presidium, pro patriæ suæ bonore, proque necessitudine & benevolentia qua civitati cum Træzeniis intercessit: Quinetiam invitare ipsum in Prytaneum ad prandium.  
Placuit Populo: Iatrocles Pythionis F. sententiam dixit. Cætera quidem prout Senatus decrevit. Psephisma verò de Træzeniis, quod Senatus prævio consulto dedit, in stelâ lapideâ conferibere; & reponere in templo Apollinis; scriptiois verò curam habere urbis inquisitores; sumptumque in stelam faciendum præbere ærarii præseclum.

(1) ΤΡΟΝ ΖΗΝΙΟΙ. Scriptura singularis pro ΤΡΟΙΖΗΝΙΟΙ, dum in τῷ π antiqua perpendicularis linea præstat τῷ ἰῶτα vicem. Sic etiam in aëdè lapide est translatum inter Monumenta vetustatis Kempiana, ab eruditissimo R. Ainsworth descripta & illustrata, Londini, 1720. pag. 43. Zenodotum nostrum patriâ fuisse Atheniensem tenore lapidis evincitur. Ne quem hic fortè subeat Zenodoti Træzenii nomen, quem Historiæ scriptorem laudat Dionysius Halicæns. lib. 2. cap. 48.

(2) Ἐλευθερίαν. Sæpe à Medis, sæpe à Lacedæmonis periclitati sunt de libertate Træzenii. Toties verò servatî Ἠλιῶν Ἐλευθερίαν βωμόν, i. e. Solis Liberatoris aram dedicârunt. Pausan. Corinth. cap. 31.

(3) Προβουλόσατο. Harpocratiōni προσβούλωμα, τὸ ἔπει τὴ βουλῆς ψεφιδίον, περὶ εἰς τὸν δήμον ἐπισυρθῆναι, i. e. à Senatu antea consultum quàm ad populum de eo referatur. Auctore contra Æschinem Demosthene.

(4) Ἐξετάσας. ita antiquitus à quibusdam vocabantur qui aliter Ἐυθνοί, Λογισαί, Σωφῶγοι, i. e. magistratus aliorum magistratuum rationibus examinandis præfelli. Vide Arist. Polit. lib. 6. cap. 8. Ex his verò omnibus colligenda est non parva historici hujus matremoris & ætas & utilitas.

Ecce

## Monumentum Ancyranum.

**E**CCE, Lector, fidem liberavimus dato monumento Stratonicensi, quanquam non quale promisimus, Latino. Cùm enim Latinum istud (*pretia rerum venalium* exhibens) ævi sequioris fuerit; mutato consilio, Græcam ejusdem urbis huc accersimus inscriptionem, cæteris quæ præcessere antiquitatibus & materia, & ætate, longè magis congruentem. Properamus igitur ad destinatam præsentis operi coronidem, celeberrimum marmor Ancyranum: in quo scripta Historia Augustæa parte quidem aliquâ secuta est, at parte aliâ, eâque longè majorc, antecessit æram, ad quam collimavimus, Christianam.

Anno U. C. 766, ætatis suæ 76, administratæ verò reipublicæ 57, mortuus est Augustus Cæsar, pacificator orbis, & Romani imperii nascenti jam Christo stator. Defuncti testamentum apud se depositum Virgines Vestales unâ cum tribus æquè signatis voluminibus protulerunt. “ De tribus istis voluminibus (inquit Suetonius) uno mandata de funere suo complexus est: altero, indicem rerum à se gestarum, quem vellet incidi in aheneis tabulis, quæ ante Mausoleum statuerentur: tertio, breviarium totius Imperii, quantum militum sub signis ubique esset, quantumque pecuniæ in ærario & fiscis, & vectigaliorum residuis”. In ære igitur incisus est, sicut jusserat Augustus, rerum suarum index; præsumptâ quidem spe perennitatis, at certiore longè exitii periculo. Quæ enim secuta est barbaries, magis conflandis æris quàm legendæ historiæ studiosa, dum in ignobiliores usus metallum diffringit, quantum in se erat, acta Cæsaris abolevit. Actumque penitus fuisset de elegantissimo vitæ Augustæa breviario, ni devota ejus majestati numinique Ancyrana civitas defumptum inde exemplar marmoreis sex tabulis inscripserat. Hoc habuit in Galatiâ perfugium qui in Româ suâ stare & perennare non potuit Augusti honos. Sed & hîc quoque bipedum nequissimi, ob tantuli lucellum æris quo quadrati lapides figuntur, sæda multa vulnera monumento, quædam etiam & insanabilia intulerunt. Adeò mirè decepta est antiquitas, dum quodcunque olim optaverit cæteris longius perennaturum, æri id, potius quàm marmori, confisit. Etenim præ

## 166 MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM.

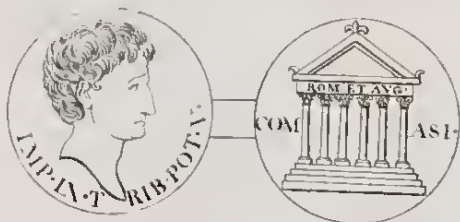
lapideis paucissimæ hodiè supersunt aheneæ inscriptæ tabulæ. neque credibile est tot ex ære nummos effugere potuisse humanam avaritiam, si non in gremio Terræ matris per barbara ista sæcula latuissent, & sub his nostris politioribus argentum pretio superâssent.

Sed ordianda est historia monumenti; repetendumque quâ olim occasione transit ex Europâ in Asianam continentem, quâque iterum fortunâ ex Asianâ in Europæam rediit. Hunc in finem obsequar imperiis Josephi Justi Scaligeri, literarum suo tempore tyranni; qui in secuturis omnibus Ancyrani lapidis editionibus hæc præviè ponenda censuit. Verba sunt ipsius Augusti in edicto pro Judæis per Asiam dispersis, apud Josephum, Antiq. lib. XVI.6. Τότε ψήφισμα τὸ δοθέν μοι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμῆς εὐσεβείας ἣν ἔχω πρὸς πάντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ ὑπὲρ Γαίης Μαρτίου Κενσωρίου, καὶ τῆτο τὸ διάταγμα κελύω ἀνατεθῆναι ἐν ἐπισημοτάτῳ τόπῳ γενηθέντι μοι, ὑπὸ τῷ Κοινῷ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐν Ἀγκύρῃ (malè editur vulgò Ἀργύρῃ inquit Scaliger.) Ἐὰν δέ τις παραῖτι τῶν προειρημένων, δώσει δίκην ἢ μετρίαν. Ἐσηλογραφήθη ἐν τῷ Καίσαρος ναῶ. i. e. *Datum mihi à Judæis decretum de meâ quam erga humanum genus habeo pietate, deque Caio Marcio Censorino, unâque etiam præsens hòc edictum reponi jubeo in dicato mihi loco insigniissimo à Communi Asiæ; ἐν Ἀργύρῃ (ut habent vetera exemplaria; ἐν Ἀγκύρῃ, hoc est in argenteâ aut argentatâ tabulâ, ut voluit Samuel Petitus; ἐν Ἀγκύρῃ autem, hoc est in Ancyrà, ut statuit magnus Josephus Scaliger.) Prædictorum verò si quis quid fuerit transgressus, pœnas dabit non mediocres. Columnæ inscriptum fuit in templo Cæsaris.*

Hæc tum primùm Scaliger cùm ederet Emendationem Temporum; & Scaligero, cum hoc ipsum monumentum ederet, non sine plausu quodam, assentiens Casaubonus. Hinc factum est, ut clariff. editores Hudsonus & Havercampius etiam in Josephi textum emendationem illam Scaligeranam, quanquam non sine notâ dubii, receperint. At nullâ mihi auctoritate persuadebitur, figi potuisse longè in Galatiâ edictum ad Asianos Judæos spectans, qui tum adeò frequentes Pergami, Smyrnæ, Ephesi, aliisque Proconsularis Asiæ civitatibus agitabant. Neque credam unquam dedicatum Cæsari Augusto ab Asiæ Communi templum alibi quàm intra Commune Asiæ quærendum. Ergo decipiat, si quem poterit decipere, fortuita vocum ΑΡΓΥΡΗ & ΑΓΚΥΡΗ similitudo. Quod si sollicitanda fuerit vox ΑΡΓΥΡΗ, neque placuerit ἐν Ἀργύρῃ, cum Samuele Petito, interpre-

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terpretari, verisimilior longè ratio suadebit, non jam ἐν ΑΓΚΥΡΗ, sed ἐν ΠΕΡΓΑΜΩ esse corrigendum. Pergami enim, neque alibi quàm Pergami, intra Commune Asiæ statutum est Augusto jam viventi templum. Unde Tiberius ad Senatam, *Divus Augustus, inquit, sibi atque urbi Romæ templum apud Pergamum sisti non prohibuit.* Tac. An. 4. c. 37. Templum ipsum, eo titulo sacra-



tum, in Latino Augusti nummo hîc inserto cernitur. Secutusque est ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ nummus, inscriptus ab anticâ parte ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΒΟΥΛΑΙΩ, à posticâ Μ. ΦΟΥΡΙΟΣ Ο ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΙΑΡΧΗΣ, i. e. *Augusto Cæsari consiliorum præsidi M. Furius sacerdos & Asiarcha.* Cùm ergo in edicto pro Judæis Asiæ, ad calcem sic legatur, *Columnæ inscriptum fuit in templo Cæsaris,* longè videtur manifestius templum Augusti Pergamenum, quàm Ancyranum per ista verba subindicari. Neque deligi fortasse poterat ad conservandas hæc Judæorum immunitates, insignior aliquis aptiorve, quàm templum Pergamenum, locus; quia Pergamenum cum Hyrcano Judæo pontifice recentem amicitiam jam nuper inierant, vetustissimamque quandam cum Hebræâ gente, ab Abrahami usque temporibus, sunt testati. *Jos. Antiq. l. 14.*

Hæc necessariò præfati integrum nunc relinquimus Lectori, an rectâ migrare velit in Scaligeri sententiam, an cum ratione ab eâdem penitus discedere. Cæterùm vera, ut opinor, translati in Ancyranum templum monumenti occasio hæc ferè fuit. Anno U. C. 728. mortuus est Galatiæ rex Amyntas, scriba olim Deiotari, ast ante decennium in ejus defuncti regnum ab Antonio suffectus. Tum verò Cæsar, qui alias multas nationes regibus eas possidentibus concesserat, Galatiam tamen negavit Amyntæ filiis; redactamque in provinciam, cum tribus ejus populis, Trocmis, Tolistoboiis, Tectosagis, misso à se M. Lollio pro prætore administrandam tradidit. Ex illo, quæ antea Tectosagorum seu urbs, seu

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seu castellum fuerat, in totius Galatiæ metropolim est evecta; & Augusta Tectosagorum Ancyra, ab instauratore Cæsare Augusto nominata est. Talem se tulit in inscriptione, ex schedis D. de Tournefort & D. Faure in R. D. Montfauconii Palæographiam relatâ, pag. 162. Μητρόπολις τῆς Γαλατίας Σεβαστῆ Τεκτοσαίων Ἀγκύρα. Surgit interea novum urbis ornamentum; quod alii hodie Prytaneum conciliis epulisque publicis destinatum, alii templum Augusti fuisse autumant. Sed more antiquo utriusque proculdubio usum Ancyranis præstitit---*Hoc illis curia templum*---ut de Laurentibus Virgilius cecinit,---*Hæc sacris sedes epulis*---Consecrati Augusto, non jam ab Asiæ, sed ab suo Galatiæ populo, postquam, stultissimâ per Romanum orbem adulatione, Deus haberi cœperat, certa credo, quamvis imperfecta memoria extat, hunc ad modum, ut videtur, refarcienda.

ΓΑΛΑΤΩΝ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ [IE  
 ΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ [ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ  
 ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ [ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ

Galatarum Populus sa-  
 cerdotio functus Cæsari  
 Augusto statuit.

Hanc è schedis Tournefortianis templi consecrationem discimus. Porro vocatum fuisse Sebastêum, locumque ei primitus extruendo dedicatum fuisse in suburbio, à Pylæmene regis Amyntæ filio, scheda docent Fabrianæ; quas dum ære numerato emit, emptasque indignis modis corrupit, suas reverâ fecit Paulus Lucasius. Extant hodiè in Suburbio Ancyrano, Sebastêi ipsius parietibus inscriptæ, & unâ cum prioribus correctæ sic leguntur. *Vide sis Lucasii Itiner. secund. Tom. 1. p. 308, & Montfauconii Palæograph. p. 154.*

ΕΠΙ Μ. ΛΟΛΛΙΟΥ ΠΥ-  
 ΛΑΙΜΕΝΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝ-  
 ΤΑΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΘΟΟΙΝΙΑΝ  
 ΔΙΣΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΘΕΑΣΔΕΤΡΙΣ  
 ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΑΓΩΝΑΓΓΥΜΝΙΚΟΝ  
 ΑΡΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΛΗΤΩΝ Ε-  
 ΔΩΚΕΝ ΟΜΟΙΩΣ ΔΕ ΤΑ ΤΡΟΜΑ-  
 ΧΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΥΝΗΓΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ  
 ΠΟΛΙΝ ΤΟΠΟΥΣ ΑΝΙΕΡΩΣΕΝ ΟΠΟΥ  
 ΣΕΒΑΣΤΕΙΟΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΑΝΗΓΥ-  
 ΡΙΣ ΕΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΟΔΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ  
 ΑΛΒΙΟΡΙΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΟΡΓΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΘΟ-  
 ΟΙΝΙΑΝ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ ΑΝΕ-  
 ΘΗΚΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΑΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΔΙΑΣ  
 ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ

Ἐπὶ Μ. Λολλίῳ Πυ-  
 λαϊμῆος βασιλέως Ἀμύν-  
 ταιος δημοθουίνιαν  
 δις ἔδωκεν, θείας δὲ τρεῖς  
 ἔδωκεν, ἀγῶνα γυμνικόν  
 ἀρμάτων καὶ κελήτων ἔ-  
 δωκεν, ὁμοίως δὲ ταυρομα-  
 χίαν καὶ κυνήγιον, καὶ πρὸς  
 πόλιν τόπους ἀνιέρωσεν ὅπου  
 Σεβαστεῖον ἐστίν, καὶ ἡ πανήγυ-  
 ρις γίνεσθαι καὶ οἱ ποδῶδες.  
 Ἀλβίωριξ Ἀτεπόριος δημοθ-  
 ουίνιαν ἔδωκεν, ἀνδρείου καὶ ἀνι-  
 ἔθηκεν Κούσαρος καὶ Ἰουδίας  
 Σεβαστῆς.

Sub M. Lollio Pylæmenes re-  
 gis Amyntæ filius populo  
 epulum dedit, spectacula ter  
 dedit, certamen gymnicum  
 curribus & equis desulto-  
 riis dedit, similiter Tauro-  
 machiam & Cynegium; &  
 juxta urbem loca consecra-  
 vit, ubi Sebaſteum est, &  
 Panegyris cum equorum  
 cursu celebratur. Albio-  
 rix F. Ateporigis populo  
 epulum dedit, statuas dedi-  
 cavit Cæsaris & Julæ Au-  
 gustæ.

Sequuntur

## MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM: 169

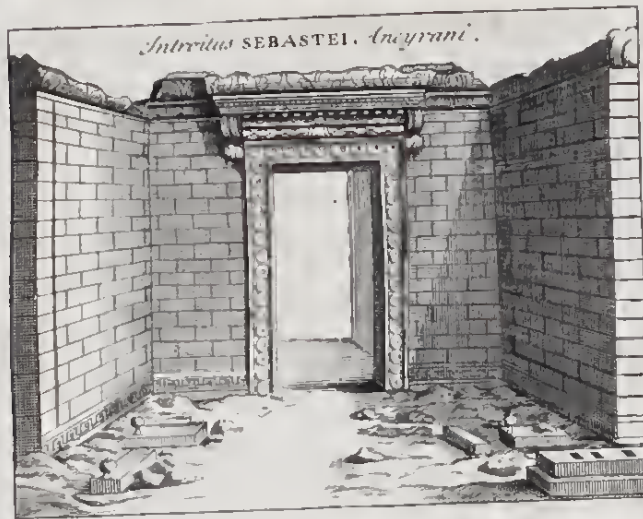
Sequuntur alia his similia principum virorum munera, quæ vententibus annis, & recurrente panegyri, sive dedicationis Sebastæi die festo, & data & inscripta fuisse crederem. Ea habe, Lector, apud Lucasium in Itinerario, & Montsauconium in Palæographiâ. At mecum interim recollige, Commune Galatarum propriam sibi vendicâsse hujus templi neocoriam; utque sub Asiarchâ factum est à Communi Asiæ, ita Galatas sub Pontifice suo Galatarchâ sacra Augusti administrâsse: quem itidem *Sebastophantem*, hoc est, Augustalem Flaminem appellabant. Ita fert inscriptio, quam, post Doufanas chartas & Cossonianas, perfectiorem longè reportavit Tournefortius, insertam nunc Palæographiæ Montsauconii pag. 161. Τ.Φλ. Γαϊανὸν κ. τ. λ. Ἀρχιερέα τῆ Κοινῆ τῶν Γαλατῶν, Γαλατάρχη, Σεβασοφάντην, κ̅ κ̅τιςτὴν τῆς μητροπόλεως Ἀγκύρας Φύλη, κ. τ. λ. i. e. *Titum Flavium Caiantum* tribus sua honoravit, *Pontificem Communis Galatarum, Augustalem Flaminem, conditorem metropolis Ancyræ.*

Hoc templum his religionibus instructum non immeritò sibi honorem arrogavit renovandi, conservandi, & posteritati sanctiùs tradendi nobilissimi indicis Augustæi. Ergo dextrâ lævâque, triplici hinc illinc serie (curante proculdubio Proprætorè & ab ahenis Romæ pilis in provinciam secum deferente) ante <sup>(1)</sup> pulcherrimum qualis hîc conspicitur introitum, in marmoreos vestibuli

(1) pulcherrimum qualis hîc conspicitur introitum; de quo Tournefortius in Itinerarii Orientalis Epistola xxi. à Monseigneur le Comte de Pontchartrain. Vous jugerez, Monseigneur, de la beauté de cet edifice par le dessein que vous m'avez ordonné d'en faire graver. Il étoit tout de marbre blanc à gros quartiers: & les encoigneures du Vestibule, qui subsiste encore, sont alternativement d'une seule pièce à angle, rentrant en manière d'équerre, dont les côtes ont trois ou quatre pieds de long. Les pierres d'ailleurs sont attachées ensemble par des crampons de cuivre, comme il paroît par les trous où ils étoient encaffez. Les maîtresses murailles ont encore 30 ou 35 pieds de haut. Pour la façade, elle est intièrement détruite. Il ne reste plus que la porte par où l'on entroit du Vestibule dans la maison. Cette porte qui

est carrée, a 24 pieds de haut sur 9 pieds 2 pouces de largeur. Et ses montans qui sont chacun d'une seule pièce, sont épais de 2 pieds, 3 pouces. C'est à côté de cette porte qui est toute chargée d'ornemens, que l'on grava... la vie d'Auguste en beau Latin, & en beaux caractères. L'inscription est à trois colonnes à droite & à gauche: mais outre les lettres effacées tout est plein de grands trous, semblables à ceux qu'auroient pu faire des boulets de canon. Et ces trous, que les paysans ont fait pour arracher les crampons, ont emporté la moitié des caractères. Les paremens de pierres sont des quarrés barlongs fort propres, & d'un pouce de saillie. Sans compter le Vestibule, cet edifice est dans œuvre de 52 pieds de long, sur 36 pieds & demi de large. Il y reste trois fenêtres grillées, de marbre à grands carreaux semblables à ceux de nos fenêtres.

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parietes est incisus. Latuit tamen orbem eruditum, usque dum, anno 1554, <sup>(2)</sup> Antonius Wrantzius Dalmata, vir consultissimus, episcopus Agriensis, & Latinarum decus elegantiarum Augerius Gislenius Busbequius, à Ferdinando Romanorum rege ad portam Othomanicam legati, primum omnium exemplar in Europam retulere: sed, magno literarum infortunio, per homines suos descriptum. Serò demum anno 1689, alterum repertum est <sup>(3)</sup> apo-

(2) Antonius Wrantzius &c. Historiam rei ipso à Busbequio accipe, in legationis Turcicæ epist. prima, dat. Viennæ Austriæ Kal. Septemb. M DL IV. *Constantinopolim veni ad diem xx. Januarii ibique collegas reperi, quos dixi, Antonium Wrantzium, & Franciscum Zay.* — “Ancyram venimus, mansione à Constantinopoli xix  
 “ — Hic pulcerrimam vidimus inscriptionem; & tabularum illarum, quibus  
 “ indicem rerum à se gestarum complexus est Augustus, exemplum. Id quatenus legi potuit, per nostros homines transcribendum curavimus. Extat incisum  
 “ ædificii, quod olim fortasse prætorium fuerat, diruti & tecto carentis marmoreis parietibus; ita ut dimidia pars intrantibus ad dextram, dimidia ad sinistram occurrat. Suprema capita ferè integra sunt, media lacunis laborare incipiunt. Infima verò clavarum & securium ictibus ita lacerata, ut legi non possint. Quod sanè rei literariæ non mediocre

damnum est à doctis meritò deplorandum.

Unum igitur idemque erat Apographum, quod Verantianum à quibusdam dictum, ab aliis verò Busbequianum, editum est ab Andrea Schotto in scholiis ad Aurelium Victorem, & à Grutero cum Clusii de eo epistolâ. pag. cc xxxiii. Accessit postea notulæ à Lipsio, & largior à Casaubono commentarius: solenne jam dudum ad Suetonii editiones additamentum.

(3) *Apographum inter postumas Danielis Cossonii chartas.* De quo libellus extat, ab auctore mihi dono datus, editus Lugduni Batavorum anno 1693, inscriptusque *Memoria Cossoniana*; hoc est Danielis Cossonii vita breviter descripta; cui annexa est nova editio Monumenti Ancyranum; priorè Aug. Busbequii emendatior & auctior; cum notis Jacobi Gronovii. Sequitur Monumentum Ancyranum ad fidem utriusque exemplaris restitutum: à Samuele Pitisco, ad Suetonii sui calcem iteratum.

graphum



## MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM. 171

graphum priore longè auctius & emendatius, inter postumas Danielis Cossonii, Hollandici mercatoris, chartas. Qui vir eximiâ probitate, & eruditione non vulgari celebratus, dum in villâ Hadgilarenfi prope Smyrnam incomitatus fortè spatiaretur, per furiales duos ab Algerio sicarios miserè confossus periit.

Quantum autem Busbequianam superavit Cossoniana charta, à Tournefortianâ tantum ipsa superatur. Nam qui Orientem peragravit, jussu & peculio regis Ludovici XIV, eruditissimus vir *Jos. Pitton de Tournefort*, aditâ an. 1701. Ancyra, optimum omnium exemplar è parietinis ipse tabulis descripsit. Et exitu ejusdem anni, <sup>(4)</sup> Smyrnam ab Ancyra petens, cum illic me offenderet jam tum hujusmodi deliciis nimio plus gaudentem, humanissimè mihi dono dedit exceptam manu propriâ inscriptionem; cum editis aliquando conferendam, typisque, si res ita ferret, evulgandam. Idem acriter hortatus est cl. Jac. Gronovius, chartæ Cossonianæ editor, cùm in patriam per Lugdunum Batavorum redux, anno 1703, ad eum salutatum viseram. Etenim monumenti à se exculti insigne adeo auctarium non illætus vidit, ulroque mecum alia multa Cossoniana, quæ non sunt hujus loci, communicavit. Memor itaque promissæ Heroibus duobus operæ, jam tandem quicquid reliquum fuit, ineunte præsentis seculo, universæ inscriptionis Ancyranæ, ad sacra Historicorum defero: Atque ita quidem, ut versiculi versiculis, lacunæ lacunis, mutilata verba mutilatis, ut sanctè mihi affirmavit Tournefortius, accuratissimè respondeant. Quod nisi fieret, vix ullæ tentari poterant, citra turpissimæ hallucinationis periculum, aut emendationes, aut supplementa. Neque insuper habui schedas, quæ olim pulcherrimæ erant, *Fabrianas*; quanquam in Itinerario isto *Lucasiano* interpolatione serè perpetua vitiatas. Sciant enim antiquitatum studiosi Dominum . . . *la Fabre* (seu *Faure* ut loquuntur Provinciales) eruditulum mercatorem Gallum, Ancyra aliquot annos commoratum, nitidius solito exemplar opportunis sibi horis descripsisse; amicisque suis, Smyrnæ postea degentem, humaniter ejus copiam fecisse. At <sup>(5)</sup> Pau-

(4) *Smyrnam ab Ancyra petens cùm illic me offenderet, &c.* Cujus & ipse meminit Tournefortius, Epistola xxii. ubi de Smyrnâ agit, edit. Lugd. Tom. 3. pag. 377.

(5) *Paulus Lucasius, empto à defuncti viduâ exemplari isto Ancyrano, &c.* Probè hoc

novit, & illustrissimo Cos. Sherardo, sciscitanti de exemplari Fabriano, sæpius à se viso & tractato, sic retulit vir bonus & eruditus, Rev. P. Jerothæus, Collegii Capucinatorum fratrum Smyrnæ tum præpositus, anno nempe, 1706.

lus

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lus Lucasius, emptis à defuncti viduâ chartis Græcis & Latinis, interque eas exemplari isto Ancyrano, orbi quidem illud, in patriam suam reversus, sed inerudito venditavit. Nemo enim paulo doctior aut prudentior chartæ adeo interpolatæ, suspectæ & pro nulla habitæ aut mentem advertere aut fidem adhibere sustinuerit. Inerant tamen non pauca, quæ penitiùs excussa, exactiùs trutinata, & cum Tournefortianis sedulò collata, egregio in his nunc edendis usui fuerunt. Sensum intra lacunas breviores verosimiliter continuatum dedi: sicubi prompta occurrerent & præsentia à Criticâ, à Grammaticâ, atque ab ipsis insuper historiis subsidia. Ita tamen ut optaverim Lectorem suo in his iudicio, suoque ingenio niti.

RERVM.GESTARVM.DIVI.AVGVSTI.QVIBVS.ORBEM.TERRARVM.IMPERIO . POPVLI . ROM .  
SVBIECIT.ET.IMPENSARUM.QVAS.IN.REMPVBLICAM.POPVLVMQVE . ROMANVM.FECIT.  
INCISARVM.IN . DVABVS . AIIENEIS . PILIS . QVÆ . SVNT.ROMÆ.POSITÆ.EXEMPLAR.  
SVBIECTVM .

*Tabula prima intrantibus à lævâ.*

ANNOS . VNDEVIGINTI . NATVS . EXERCITVM . PRIVATO . CONSILIO . ET . PRIVATA . IMPENSA  
COMPARAVI . PER . QVEM . REMPVBLICAM . obstINATIONE . FACTIONIS . OPPRESSAM  
IN . LIBERTATEM . VINDICAVI . Sena TVS . DECRETIS . HONORIFICIS . ornatus . IN . eum  
ORDINEM . SVM . adlectus a CONSVLIBVS . inter consulares ut sententiam dice  
5 REM . LOCVMQVE . et IMPERIVM . MIHI . DEDIT . RESPVBLICA . vti . PRAETORI . SIMVL . CVM  
CONSVLIBVS . Irtio et Pansa . Huic AVTEM . EODEM . ANNO . ME . suffectum  
CONSULEM . cum edidisset . ET . TRIVMVIRVM . REIPVBLICÆ . CONSTITVENDÆ  
QVI . PARENTEM . conivrtati occidissent IN . EXILIVM . EXPVLI . IVDICIIS . LEGI-  
TIMIS . VLTVS . POSTEA . BELLVM . INFERENTIS . REIPVBLICÆ . . . . .  
10 ARMA . TERRA . MARIQVE . . . . . signAQVE . TOTO . ORBE . TERRARVM . circumtuli  
VICTORQVE . OMNIBVS . supplicibVS . CIVIBVS . PEPERCI . et in EXILIO sponte sua de-  
GENTES . QVIBVS . TVTO . liceret . SERVARI . QVAM . EXCIDERE . malui . . . . .  
MILLIA . CIVIVM . Romanorum adacta SACRAMENTO . MEO . FVERVNT . CIRCITER . quingen-  
15 TA . EX . QVIBVS . DEDVXI in colonias . AVT . REMISI . IN . MVNICIPIA . SVA . STIPENDIIS solu-  
TIS . MILLIA . ALIQVANTO . plus quam . TRECENTA . ET . IIS . OMNIBVS . AGROS . Adsignavi  
AVT . PECVNIAM . PROPRIAM ex . ME . DEDI 7 Longas NAVES . CEPI . sescentas . praeter ali-  
AS . SIQVÆ . MINORIS quam triremes . FVERVNT 7  
BIS . OVANS . TRIVMPHAVI tris egi curVLIS . TRIVMPHOS . ET . APPELLATUS sum viciens et  
20 SEMEL . IMPERATOR . cumque pluris . TRIVMPHOS . MIHI . senatus decrevisset iis tamen  
agens superSEDI . et tantummodo laurVS . DEPOSVI . IN . CAPITOLIO . Delmatis et Illur-  
ius quoQVE . REILO . NVNC . perdomITIS . OB . RES . AVT ductu meo aut per lega-  
TOS . AVSPICIIS . MFIS . TERRA . MARIQVE . PROSPERE . GESTAS . QVæstamque bello re-  
QVIEM . DECREVIT . SENATVS . SVPPPLICANDVM . ESSE . DÏS . IMMORTALIBVS . . . . .  
25 . . . . . QVO . ex SENATVS . CONSVLTO . SVPPPLICATVM . EST . IN . DEORVM . . . . .  
. . . . . VO . . . . . VM . REC . . . . . AVT . R . . . . .  
. . . . . AM . TER . DECIENS . . . . .  
. . . . . AE . POTES . . . . .  
. . . . . ME . IA . . . . .  
Cætera huic Tabulæ inscripta cuncta penitus evanuerunt.

# MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM. 173

## Tabula secunda à levâ.

PATRITIORVM . NVMERVM . AVXI . CONSVL . QVINTVM . IVSSV . POPVLI . ET . SENATVS . SENA  
 TVM . TER . LEGI . ET . IN . CONSVLATV . SEXTO . CENSVM . POPVLI . CONLEGA . M . AGRIPPA . EGI  
 LVSTRVM . POST . ANNUM . ALTERVM . ET . QVADRAGENSIMVM . FECI . QVO . LVSTRO . CIVI  
 VM . ROMANORVM . CENSA . SVNT . CAPITA . QVADRAGIENS . CENTVM . MILLIA . ET  
 SEXAGINTA . TRIA . MILLIA . *Alterum* . CONSVIARI . CVM . IMPERIO . LVSTRVM 5  
*censumque* SOLVS . FECI . CENSORINO *et* ASINIO . COS . QVO . LVSTRO . CENSA . SVNT  
 CIVIVM . ROMANORVM . *capita* QVADRAGIENS . CENTVM . MILLIA . ET . DVCCEN  
 TA . TRIGINTA . TRIA . *millia* . *Tertium* . CONSVLARI . CVM . IMPERIO . LVSTRVM  
 CONLEGA . TIB . CAESARE *feci* SEX . POMPEIO . ET . SEX . APPVLEIO . COS .  
 QVO . LVSTRO . *etiam censa sunt* ROMANORVM . CAPITVM . QVADRAGIENS . IO  
 CENTVM . *millia* TRIGINTA . ET . SEPTEN . MILLIA  
 LEGIBVS . NOVIS *latis* EXEMPLA . MAIORVM . EXOLESCENTIA . *revocavi* . *et fugientia*  
 IAM . EX . NOSTRO *conspectu* AVITARVM . RERVVM . EXEMPLA . IMITANDA . *proposui* 7  
 . . . . . ATVS . ET . SACERDOTES . . . . .  
 . . . . . V . TIS . . . . . EFEC . . . . . 15  
 . . . . . QVATTVOR . AMPLISSIMA . COLLEGIA  
 . . . . . MPEIAM . ET . MVNICIPI . . . M . VNI  
 . . . . . APVD . OMNIA . PVLVINARIA . PRO . VALETVDINE  
 . . . . . VSVVM . EST . IN . SALIARE . CARMEN . ET . SACROSAN  
 VO . . . . . EREA . . . . . TRIBVNICIA . POTESTAS . MIHI 20  
 . . . . . MVS . . . . . ITER . M . IN . . . . .  
*populo* SACERDOTIVM . DEFERENTE . MIHI . QVOD . PATER . MEVS . *procuravit*  
*suscepi* id SACERDOTIVM . ALIQVOD . POST . ANNOS EO . MORTVO *qui post patrem*  
*meum illud procuraverat* . CYNCTA . EX . ITALIA . . . . .  
 . . . . . *valetvdine* . QVANTA . ROMAE . NVNQVAM . . . . . 25  
 . . . . . P . Sulpicio . C . VALGIO . CONSVLIBVS  
 . . . . . *aedis* . HONORIS . ET . VIRTVTIS . AD . *memoriã*  
 . . . . . *senatus* . CONSACRAVIT . IN . QVA . PON  
 . . . . . *anniversarium* . SACRIFICIVM . FACEPE . . . . .  
 . . . . . R . . . . T . . . . IN . VRBEM . EX . . . . . 30  
 . . . . . AVIT  
 . . . . . PARS  
 . . . . . ET . PRIN . . . . . A . MIHI  
 . . . . . ONOS . . . . . RAE  
*res in Hispania* . GALLIAQUE *provinciis* . PROSPERE . . . . . 35  
 . . . . . NEP . QV . . . . . ARAM  
 . . . . . *pro* REDITV . MEO . *consecrari ut* AD . EAM  
 . . . . . MAGISTRATVS . ET . SAC . . . . .  
 . . . . . IVM . . C . . P . . . . .  
 . . . . . CVSSVM . ESS  
 . . . . . *per* . TOTVM . IMPERIUM POPVLI . ROMANI . *parta est* terra 40  
*marique* PAX . CVMQUE *a condita urbe* . Ianum Quirinum BIS . OMNINO . CLAVSVM  
*fuisse* PRODATVR . EVM . *Senatus* PER . ME . PRINCIPEM . *ter* CLAVDENDVM . ESSE . *iussit* 7  
*Inter* filios MEOS . QVOS . *sinistra fors* MIHI . ERIPVIT . EORVM . CAIVM . ET . LVCIVM . CAESAR  
 ES . . . . . 45

## Tabula tertia à levâ.

HONORIS . MEI . CAUSA . SENATVS . POPVLVSQVE . ROMANVS . ANNUM . QVINTVM . ET . DECI  
 MVM . AGENTIS . CONSVLES . DESIGNAVIT . VT . EVM . MAGISTRATVM . INIRENT . POST . QVIN  
 QVENNIVM . ET . EX . EO . DIE . QVO . DEDVCTI . SVNT . IN . FORVM . VT . INTERESSENT . CONSILLS  
 PVBLICIS . DECREVIT . SENATVS . EQVITES . AVTEM . ROMANI . VNIVERSI . PRINCIPEM 5  
 IVVENTVTIS . VTRVMQVE *eorum* . PARMIS ET . HASTIS . ARGENTEIS . DONATVM . AP  
 PELLAVERVNT 7  
 PLEBEI . ROMANAE . VIRITIM . Ss . TRECENOS . NVMERAVI . EX . TESTAMENTO . PATRIS  
 MEI . ET . NOMINE . MEO . QVADRINGENOS . EX . EFFLORVM . MANIBVS . CONSVL  
 QVINTVM . DEDI . ITERVM . AVTEM . IN . CONSVLATV . DECIMO . EX . PATRIMONIO  
 Yy  
 NEO .

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10 MEO . IIS . QUADRINGENOS . CONGIARI . VIRITIM . PERNUMERAVI . ET . CONSVL  
 VNDECIMVM . DVODECIM . FRUMENTATIONES . FRUMENTO . PRIVATIM . COEMPTO  
 EMENSVS . SVM . ET . TRIBVNITIA . POTESTATE . DVODECIMVM . QUADRINGENOS  
 NUMMOS . TERTIVM . VIRITIM . DEDI . QVAE . MEA . CONGIARIA . PERVERVNT  
 15 *ad sestertium* . MILLIA . NVNQVAM . MINVS . QVINQVAGINTA . ET . DVCENTA7  
 TRIBVNITIAE . POTESTATIS . DVODEVICINSIMVM . CONSVL . XII.TRECENTIS . ET . VIGINTI  
 MILLIBVS . PLEBEI . VRBANAЕ . SEXAGENOS . DENARIOS . VIRITIM . DEDI  
 ET . CVOIVIS . MILITVM . MEORVM . CONSVL . QVINTVM . EX . MANIBIIS . VIRITIM  
 MILLIA . NVMMVM . SINGVLA . DEDI . ACCEPERVNT . ID . TRIVMPHALE . CONGIARIVM  
 20 IN . *Coloniis* . HOMINVM . CIRCITER . CENTVM . ET . VIGINTI . MILLIA7 CONSVL . TER  
 TIVM . DECIMVM . SEXAGENOS . DENARIOS . PLEBEI . QVAE . TVM . FRUMENTVM . PVBLICVM  
 ACCEPERVNT . DEDI . EA . MILLIA . HOMINVM . PAVLO . PLVRA . QVAM . DVCENTA . FVERVNT  
 PECVNIA . *pro* AGRIS . QVOS . IN . CONSVLATV . MEO . QVARTO . ET . POSTEA . CONSVLIBVS  
 25 *M. Craſſo et* CN . LENTVLO . AVGVRE . ADSIGNAVI . MILITIBVS . SOLVI . MVNICIPII7EA  
 SESTERTIVM . CIRCITER . SEXSIENS . MILLIENS . FVIT . QVAM . *ex* COLLATIONIBVS . *pro*  
 25 PRAEDIIS NVMERAVI . ET . CIRCITER . BIS . MILLIENS . ET . SESCENTIENS . QVOD . PRO . AGRIS  
 PROVINCIALIBVS . SOLVI7 ID . PRIMVS . ET . SOLVS . OMNIVM . QVI . DEDVXERVNT  
 COLONIAS . MILITVM . IN . ITALIA . AVT . IN . PROVINCIIS . AD . MEMORIAM . AETATIS  
 MEAE . FECI . ET . POSTEA . *Ti. NERONI* . ET . CN . PISONI . CONSVLIBVS . ITEM QVE . C . ANTISTIO  
 30 ET . D . LAELIO . COS . ET . C . CALVISIO . ET . L . PASIENO . CONSVLIBVS . ET . *Lentulo et* MESSALINO  
 CONSVLIBVS . ET . L . CANINIO . ET . Q . FABRICIO . CONSVLIBVS . *veteranis quos* . EME  
 30 RITEIS . STIPENDIS . IN . SVA . MVNICIPIA *reduxi* PRAEMIA *aere* NUMERATO  
 PERSOLVI . QVAM . IN . REM . SESTERTIVM MILL . . . . .  
 IMPENDI7  
 QVATER . PECVNIA . MEA . IVVI . AERARIVM . ITA . VT . SESTERTIVM . MILLIENS . ET  
 35 QVINQVIENS . AD . EOS . QVI . PRAEERANT . AERARIO . DETVLERIM . ET . M . *Aemilio*  
 ET . L . ARVNIO . COS . IN . AERARIVM . MILITARE . QVOD . EX . CONSILIO . . . . .  
 CONSTITVTVM . EST . EX . *quo* PRAEMIA . DARENTVR . MILITIBVS . QVI . *viginti*  
 40 *ſtipendia* EMERVISSENT . HS . MILLIENS . ET . SEPTINGENTIENS *Tib. Caesaris*  
 nomine et MEO . DETVLI . . . . .  
 . . . . . quo . CN . ET . P . LENTVLVS . *conſvles* . FVERVNT . CVM . D . . CERENT . . . . .  
 . . . . . CENTVM . MILLIBVS . HOMINVM . . . . . IBVS . . . . . O . FRV . . . . .

## Tabula prima à dextrâ.

CVRIAM . ET . CONTINENS . EI . CHALCIDICVM . TEMPLVMQVE . APOLLINIS . IN  
 PALATIO . CVM . PORTICIBVS . AEDEM . DIVI . IVLI . LVPERCAL . PORTICVM . AD . CIR  
 CVM . FLAMINIVM . QVAM . SVM . APPELLARI . PASSVS EX . NOMINE . EIVS . QVI . PRI  
 OREM . EODEM . IN . SOLO . FECERAT . OCTAVIAM . PVLVINAR . AD . CIRCVM . MAXIMVM  
 5 AEDES . IN . CAPITOLIO . IOVIS . FERETRI . ET . IOVIS . TONANTIS . AEDEM . QVIRINI  
 AEDES . MINERVAE . ET . IVNONIS . REGINAE . ET . IOVIS . LIBERTATIS . IN . AVENTINO  
 AEDEM . LARVM . IN . SVMMA . SACRA . VIA . AEDEM . DEVM . PENATIVM . IN . VELIA  
 AEDEM . IVVENTATIS . AEDEM . MATRIS . MAGNAE . IN . PALATIO . FECI7  
 CAPITOLIVM . ET . POMPEIVM . THEATRVM . VTRVMQVE . OPVS . IMPENSA . GRANDI . REFECI  
 10 SINE . VLLA . INSCRIPTIONE . NOMINIS . MEI7 RIVOS . AQVARVM . COMPLVRIBVS . LOCIS  
 VETVSTATE . LABENTES . REFECI . ET . AQVAM . QVAE . MARCIA . APPELLATVR . DVPLICAVI  
 FONTE . NOVO . IN . RIVVM . EIVS . IMMISSO7 FORVM . IVLIVM . ET . BASILICAM  
 QVAE . FVIT . INTER . AEDEM . CASTORIS . ET . AEDEM . SATVRNI . COEPTA . PROFLIGATA  
 QVE . OPERA . A PATRE . MEO . PERFECI . ET . EANDEM . BASILICAM . CONSVMPTAM . IN  
 15 CENDIO . AMPLIATO . EIVS . SOLO . SVB . TITVLO . NOMINIS . FILIORVM . *meorum* INCO  
 HAVI . ET . SI . VIVVS . NON . PERFECISSEM . PERFICI . AB . HEREDIBVS . *meis iuſſi*  
 DVO . ET . OCTOGINTA . TEMPLA . DEVM . IN . VRBE . CONSVL  
 . . . . . REFECI . NVLLO . PRAETERMISSO . QVOD . *eo tempore* . . . . .  
 . . . . . NV . . . . . IRVMINEA . A . . . . . BI . . . . .  
 20 . . . . . PRAETER . . . . . IVME . LINV . . . . . LVM . . . . .  
 PRIVATO . SOLO . *dedicato* MARTIS . VLTORIS . TEMPLVM . FORVMQVE . AVGVSTVM . ET  
 THEATRVM . AD . AEDEM . APOLLINIS . IN . SOLO . MAGNA . EX . PARTE . Ad . *id* . . . . .  
 EMPTO . FECI . QVOD . SVB . NOMINE . M . MARCELLI . GENERI . NITESCIT7 DONA *ex*  
 MANIBIIS . IN . CAPITOLIO . ET . IN . AEDE . DIVI . IVLI . ET . IN . AEDE . APOLLINIS . ET . IN . AE  
 DF

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DE . VESTAE . ET . IN . TEMPLO . MARTIS . VLTORIS . CONSACRAVI . QVAE . MIHI . CONSTI 25  
 TERVNT . HS . CIRCITER . MILLIENS7 AVRI . CORONARI . PONDO . TRIGINTA . ET . QVIN  
 QVE . MILLIA . MVNICIPIIS . ET . COLONIS . ITALIAE . CONFERENTIBVS . AD . TRIVMPHOS  
 MEOS . QVINTVM . CONSVL . REMISI . ET . POSTEA . QVOTIENSCVMQVE . IMPERATOR . AP  
 PELLATVS . SVM . AVRVM . CORONARIVM . NON . ACCEPI . DECERNENTIBVS . MVNICIPIIS  
 ET . CONFERENTIBVS . QVAE . TUNC . ADQVE . ANTEA . DECREVERANT7 30  
 MVNVS . GLADIATORIVM . DEDI . MEO . NOMINE . ET . QVINQVIENS . FILIORVM . MEO  
 RVN . AVT . NEPOTVM . NOMINE . QVIBVS . MVNERIBVS . PVGNAVERVNT . HOMINVM  
 CIRCITER . DECEM . MILLIA . . . . . BIS . dedi . FERARVM . VNDIQVE . ACCINELARVM  
 . . . . . SPECTACVLA . PROPRIO . MEO . NOMINE . ET . TERTIVM . NEPOTVM  
 . . . . . LVDOS . FECI . MED . NOMINE . QVATER . ALIORVM . AVTEM . MAGISTRATVM 35  
 ABSENTIVM . TER . ET . VIGIENS . . . . . IN . COLLEGIO . XV . VIRORVM . MAGISTER . AD  
 LECTO . IN . COLLEGIVM . M . AGRIPPA . . . . . PER . QVINDECIM . VIROS . C . FVRNIO . C . SILANO . COS .  
 QVINTOS . FECI . LVDOS . FASCIALES . NULLI . VIVORVM . VISOS . ANTE . ID . TEMPVS . DEINDE . . . . .  
 Venationes . bestia-  
 RVN . AFRICANARVM . MEO . NOMINE . ET . FILIORVM . MEORVM . ET . NEPOTVM . IN . CIR 40  
 CO . AVT . IN . FORO . AVT . IN . AMPHITHEATRIS . POPVLO . DEDI . SEXIENS . ET . VIGIENS . QVIBVS  
 CONFECTA . SVNT . BESTIARVM . CIRCITER . TRIA . MILLIA . ET . QVINGENTAE7  
 NAVALIS . PROELI . SPECTACVLVM . POPVLD . DEDI . TRANS . TIBERIM . IN . QVO . LDGO  
 NVNC . NEMVS . EST . CAESARVM . CAVATO . solo . in . longitudinem . mille  
 ET . OCTINGENTOS . PEDES . IN . LATITVDINE . mille . erant . et . DVCENTI . IN . QVO . TRI 45  
 GINTA . ROSTRATAE . NAVES . TRIREMES . ET . QUADRIREMES . PLVRIS . AVTEM  
 MINORES . INTER . SE . CONFLIXERVNT . Atticis . et . Persicis . CLASSIBVS . PVGNAVE  
 RVNT . PRAETER . REMIGES . MILLIA . HOMINVM . TRIGINTA . CIRCITER7  
 IN . TEMPLIS . OMNIVM . CIVITATIVM . PRINARVM . EUROPAE . ET . ASIAE . VICTOR . ORNA  
 MENTA . REPDVVI . QVAE . SPOLIATIS . TEMPLIS . IS . CVM . QVO . BELLVM . GESSERAM 50  
 PRIVATIM . POSSEDERAT . Mvae . STATVAE . PEDESTRES . ET . EQVESTRES . ET . IN  
 QVADRIGEIS . ARGENTEAEE . STETERVNT . IN . VRBE . XXC . CIRCITER . QVAS . IPSE  
 SVSTVLI . EXQVE . EA . PECVNIA . DONA . AVREA . IN . AEDE . APOLLINIS . MEO . NOMI  
 NE . ET . ILLORVM . QVI . MIHI . STATVARVM . HONOREM . HABVERVNT . POSVI .

## Tabula secunda à dextrâ.

MARE . PACAVI . A . PRAEDONIBVS7 EO . BELLO . SERVORVM . QVI . FVGISSENT . A . DO  
 MINIS . SVIS . ET . ARMA . CONTRA . REMPVBLICAM . TVLERVNT . triginta . FERRE . MILLIA . CAPTA  
 DOMINIS . AD . SVPPPLICIVM . SVMENDVM . TRADIDI7 IVRAVIT . IN . MFA . VERBA . TOTA  
 ITALIA . SPONTE . SVA . ET . ME . PRO . VICTIS . DUCIBVS . DVCEM . DEPOPOSCIT7 IVRA  
 VERVNT . IN . EAOEM . verba . Galliae . Hispaniae . Africa . SICILIA . SAR 5  
 DINIA . QVI . . . . . VE . . . . . SENATORES . PLVRES  
 QVAM . DCC . IN . . . . . CONSVLIBVS . FACTI . SVNT . AD . EVM . DIEM  
 QVO . SCRIPTA . SVNT . . . . . CIRCITER . CLXX7  
 DMNIVM . PROVINCIARVM . . . . . QVIBVS . FINITIMAE . FVERVNT  
 GENTES . QVAE . nondum . subiectae . erant . Pop . Romano . FINES . AVXI . GALLIAS . ET . HISPA 10  
 NIAS . PROVINCIASQUE . . . . . quas . alluit . OCEANVS . A . GADIBVS . AD . OSTI  
 VM . ALBIS . FLVMINIS . . . . . ab . usque . regione . EA . QVAE . PROXIMA . EST . HA  
 DRIANO . MARI . ARMIS . perlustravi . NVLLI . OENTI . BELLO . PER . INIVRIAM  
 INLATO7 CLASSIS . Romana . . . . . AB . OSTID . RHENI . AD . SOLIS . DRIENTIS . RE  
 GIONEM . VSQVE . AD . orbis . extrema . NAVIGAVIT . QVO . NEQVE . TERRA . NEQVE 15  
 MARI . QVISQVAM . ROMANORVM . ANTE . ID . TEMPVS . ADIT7 CIBRIQVE . ET . CHARIIDES  
 ET . SEMNONES . ET . EIVSDEM . TRACTVS . ALII . GERMANORVM . POPVLI . PER . LEGATDS . AMICI  
 TIAM . MEAM . ET . POPVLI . ROMANI . PETIERVNT7 MEO . IVSSV . ET . AVSPICIO . DVCTI . SVNT  
 duo . EXERCITVS . EODEM . FERRE . TEMPORE . IN . AETHIOPIAM . ET . IN . ARABIAM . QVA . EA . tem-  
 pestate  
 . . . . . ESAE . SVNT . IN . SICILI . . . . . SAT . TI . . . . . IN . . . . . ET . H . . . . . VS 20  
 DV . . . . . NI . . . . . B . . . . .  
 . . . . . NES . . . . . ABAE . . . . .  
 . . . . . PIVM . . . . . MAMAD . . . . .  
 FECTO . REGE . EIVS . ARTAXIA . . . . . M . POSSE . . . . . AMENIAM . MAIOREM . INTER  
 NOSTRORVM . EXEMPLO . REGI . . . . . M . ID . . . . . MA . . . . . 25  
 . . . . . in . potesta-  
 TEN .

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TEM. TIGRANIS . REGIS . PER . *Ti. Neronem diademate ejus capiti imposito transtuli Armeniam . GENTEM . POSTEA . INQUIETAM GENTEM . ET . REBELLANTEM . DOMITAM PERCAIVM . FILIVM . NEVM . REGI . ARIOBARZANI gubernandam et frenandam . TRADIDI . ET . POST . EJUS MORTEM . FILIO . EIVS . ARTAVASDI . QUODAM JURE ARIOBARZANE . QVI . ERAT . EX . REGIO . GENERE . ARMENIORVM . ORIVNDVS . IN . ID . REGNUM . DEDVCTVS . PRO VINCIAS . OMNIS . QVAE . TRANS . HADRIANVM . MARE . VERGVNT . et Ponticas Asianasque . IAM . EX . PARTE . MAGNA . REGIBVS . EAS . POSSIDENTIBVS . concessit Siciliam et SARDINIAM . OCCVPATAS . BELLO . SERVILI . RECIPERAVIT*  
 COLONIAS . IN . AFRICA . SICILIA . *Macedonia . VTRAQVE . HISPANIA . in Gallia Comata et*  
 GALLIA . NARBONENSI . PRAETER PRAESIDIA . MILITVM . DEDVXIT ITALIA . AVTEM COLONIAS . QVAE . VIVO . ME . CELEBERRIMAE . ET . FREQUENTISSIMAE . FVERVNT . *ilxxx . DEDVCTAS . HABET*  
 SIGNA . MILITARIA . COMPLVRA . *per nostros duces . AMISSA . DEVICTIS legionibus . recepti*  
 EX . HISPANIA . ET . GENTIBUS *Delmateis* PARTHOS . TRIVM . EXERCITIVM . ROMANO  
 RVM . SPOLIA . ET . SIGNA *restituere MIHI . SVPPPLICESQUE . AMICITIAM . POPVLI . ROMANI*  
 PETERE . COEGI . EA . AVTEM . SIGNA . IN . PENETRALI . QVOD . EST . IN . TEMPLO . MARTIS . VL  
 TORIS . REPOSVIT  
 PANNONIORVM . GENTES . QVAS . ANTE . ME . PRINCIPEM . POPVLI . ROMANI . EXERCITVS . NVN  
 QVAM . ADIT . DEVICTAS . VER . TI . CAESAREM . QVI . TVM . PRAERAT EXERCITIBVS  
 IMPERIO . POPVLI . ROMANI . SVBIECI . PROTVLIQVE . FINES *imperii ad Istri FLVMINIS*  
*ripam . . . QVOD . A . V . . . . . VS . EXERCITVS . . . . . EIS . . . . . SPRO . . . . . A . . . . .*  
*TVSQUE . . . . . POS . . . . . VCIVS . . . . .*  
 GENTES . I . . . . .  
 AD . ME . EX . *India* . . . . .  
 APVD QV . . . . . Q . . . . . M . NOSTRAM . . . . .  
 PER . LEGATOS BASTARNARVM . . . . . N . . . . . ET . SARMATARVM . . . . .  
 TANAIMQVE . VLTRA . REC . . . . . RVMO . . . . . REX . ET . HIBER . . . . .  
 AD . ME . SVPPPLICES . CONFVGERVNT REGES . PARTHORVM . TIRIDATES . . . . .

## Tabula tertia à dextrâ.

REGIS . PHRATIS *(sic)* . . . . . MEDORVM . . ARTA . . . . .  
 . . RES . BRITANN . . . . . DAMNO . BELLA . . . . . ET . TIM . . . . . ORVM  
 MAELO . MAR . OMANORVM . SVEBO . F . . . . . *Rex PARTHORVM*  
 PHRATES *(sic)* ORODIS . FILIVS . FILIOS . SVOS . NEPOTESQUE *misit IN . ITALIAM . NON*  
 BELLO . SVPERATVS . SED . AMICITIAM . NOSTRAM . PER . *haec SVORVM . PIGNORA*  
 PETENS . PLVRIMAEQVE . ALIAE . GENTES . *expertae sunt Romanam FIDEM . ME . PRIN*  
 CIPE . QVIBVS . ANTEA . CVM . POPVLO . ROMANO . *nullum omnino fuit LEGATIONVM*  
 ET . AMICITIAE . COMMERCIVM  
 A . ME . GENTES . PARTHORVM . ET . MEDORVM *petierunt per PRINCIPES . EARVM . GENTI*  
 VM . REGESQVE . PER . EOS . ACCEPERVNT . *Parthi Vononem regis Phratis . FILIVM*  
 REGIS . ORODIS . NEPOTEM . MEDI . *Artabanum . . . REGIS . ARTAVASDIS . FI*  
 LIVM . REGIS . ARIOBARZANIS . *NEPOTEM* . . . . .  
 IN . CONSVLATV . SEXTO . ET . SEPTIMO . *postquam bella civilia . EXTINXERAM*  
 PER . CONSENSVM . VNIVERSORVM . *Romanorum civivm . REMPUBLICAM*  
 EX . MEA . POTESTATE . IN . SENATVS *et populi Romani ARBITRIVM . TRANSTVLI*  
 QVO . PRO . MERITO . MEO . SENATUS *me appellavit AugustVM . ET . LAVREIS*  
 FOSTES . AEDIVM . MEARVM . *vinxit . . . . . IVI . CASV . . . . .*  
 IANVAM . MEAM . ET . QVA . . . . . ST . . . . . R . IN . VLIA . POSI . . . . .  
 . . . . . VS . QVEM . . . . . SC . . . . . R . . . . . M . ET . . . . . VIRTVTIS . CLE  
 . . . . . EST . P . . . . . VS . CLVPEI . . . . .  
 . . . . . POST . . . . . D . . . . .  
 . . . . . ILO . AMPLIO . . . . .  
 . . . . . CONI EO . . . . .  
 TERTIVM . DECIMVM . CONSVLATVS . . . . . *Senatus et eQUESTER . ORDO*  
 POPVLVSQUE ROMANVS . VNIVERSVS . . . . . *memoriae . IDQVE*  
 IN . VESTIBVLO AEDIVM . MEARVM . *INSCRIBENDVM . . . . . et IN . FORO . AVG*  
 . . . . . *sub QVADRIGAS QVAE . MIHI ex s . C . Positae sunt . Scripsi . HAEC . cum*  
 NVNVM . AGEREM . SEPTVAGENSIMUM sextum .

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SVMMA . PECVNIAE . QVAM . DEDIT	
.. SIS . MILITIBVS . NECESSARIVM	
OPERA . FECIT . NOVA . AEDEM . MATRIS <i>Magnae</i>	
DIVI . IVLII . QVIRINI . MINERVAE	
LARVM . DEVM . PENATIVM . IYVENTATIS	
AD . CIRCVM . CVRIAM . CVM . <i>Chalcidico</i>	
IYLIAM . <i>theatrum</i> . M . MARCELLI	<i>Basilicam Cai et Luci</i>
CAESARVM	
REFECIT . CAPITOLIUM . . . . . USQVE . A . . . . .	<i>theatrum</i> . POM
PEI . AQVAM . MARIAM . LA	
IMPENSIS . R	GLADIATORVM
. . . . . TERRAE . MOTV . INCENDIOQVE . CONSVM	
. . . . . VSQVE . QVORVM . CENSVS . EXPLEVIT .	

Per commodè quidem accidit, ut in operosa nuper Suetonii per Sam. Pitiscum editione recuderentur non tantùm Lipsii & Casauboni, sed & Jacobi Gronovii in hoc monumentum notæ. Illic igitur, si cui pretium operæ videbitur, integras licebit legere. Nobis interim, ob prodeuntem nunc Inscriptionem pleniorē longè & emendatiorem, multa è priùs animadversis, annotatis, conjecturatis, necessariò refecanda veniunt, posthac à re prorsus aliena, & ἀπροσδιόνυσα futura. Eo nomine missa facimus, nec immeritò, Lipsiana omnia. Tria enim recentiora exemplaria omnes ejus conjecturas aut confirmârunt aut refellerunt. Non pauca verò seligemus è Casaubono, quædam etiã è Gronovio, quæcunque ejus utiliter seligenda restant. Quæ enim acris ac turbidi vir ingenii effudit contra Lipsium & Casaubonum, Ryckium quoque, Gutherium, & Norisium, doctissimos viros, ab incertiore olim apographo deceptos, hæc parum ad eruditionem, ad veritatem nihil facientia nollem unquam profecta à Gronovio, per me sanè non iterum proficiscentur.

## *Casauboniane ad Monumentum Ancyranum Notæ.*

*Et impensarum quas in Remp. populumque Romanum fecit.* Non parum gloriari solitus fuit hoc nomine Augustus, ut refert Dio non uno loco; & in testamento quoque suo fecerat idem harum impensarum mentionem. Breviter indicant illa apud Suetonium in compendio earum tabularum; *Quod pene omne cum duobus paternis patrimoniis cæterisque hereditatibus in Remp. absumpsisset.*

Tab. 1. v. 1. *Annos undeviginti natus.* Velleius Paterculus lib. 11. *C. Cæsar xix annum ingressus, mira ausus, ac summa consecutus, privato consilio, majorem Senatu pro Republ. animum habuit.* Ubi vides adulationem hominis; ambitiosè enim usus est voce *ingressus*. Melius Augustus *natus*, nam anno qui præcessit cædem Julii, nono Kal. Octob. ingressus annum xix erat, ac jam totum ferme confecerat, quando contra Antonium pro Optimatibus bellum primum suscepit. Atque hæc Octavii ætas in equestri statuâ fuerat notata, quam ei Senatus in rostris posuerat, teste eodem Velleio. Florus, qui Octavium, quando furori Antonii cæpit resistere, ait *fuisse intra decem & octo annos te-*  
Z z
nerua,

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nerum, ad calculum Octavii annos parum exegerat. [Rectè hæc Casaubonus, sed quis exinde non statim emendaret Velleii codices, & pro *ingressus* legeret *egressus* ?]

Ibid. *Exercitum privato Consilio, & privata impensa comparavi.* Florus de Octavio: *revocatis ad arma veteranis, privatus, qui crederet? Consulem aggreditur.*

Tab. 2. *Patritiorum numerum auxi Consul quintum, &c.* Sæpiùs Augustus & patritiorum numerum auxit, & Senatum legit. Vide Dionem in secundo ejus consulatu lib. 49. & 52. sub finem in actis anni DCCXXV. qui Coss. habuit Cæsarem V. & Sex. Apuleium. De eo anno loquitur hic Augustus: nam eodem & Senatum ordinavit, & patritias gentes supplevit.

Ibid. *Jussu Populi & Senatûs.* Dio lib. 49. *Ἰουστιανῶν τὸ βελῆς,* & lib. 52. *τὸ βελῆς οἱ δὲ τὸ Περσεύατος.* de populo altum silentium. Tacitus contra, lege Sæniâ hoc negotium Augusto fuisse mandatum scribit. Verè igitur Augustus jussum se ait à Populo & Senatu.

V. 2. *Consulatu sexto censum populi conlega M. Agrippa egi.* Huc refer notam Eusebii in Chronico ad numerum MDCCCCLXXXIX. *Censu Romæ agitato inventa sunt civium Romanorum xlii centum, & lxiv millia.* Anno priore consul quintum censuram sive regimen morum susceperat Augustus, sed census eo anno non est actus, cùm maximam ejus partem Roma abfuerat.

Ibid. v. 3. *Lustrum post annum alterum & quadragesimum feci.* Tot anni sunt à novissimis Censoribus Cn. Lentulo & L. Gellio qui lustrum condiderunt anno DCLXXXIV. ad hoc lustrum Augusti anno DCCXXVI. factum.

Ibid. v. 6. *Afinito Cof.* Anno vigesimo post lustrum superiùs U. C. DCCXLVI.

Ibid. v. 11. *Millia triginta & septem millia.* Postrema vox vacat; non enim solet addi à Latinè loquentibus, tamen ferri potest. *Caf.* sed vide notas nostras.

Tab. 3. v. 1. *Annum quintum & decimum.* Hoc fortasse verum de Lucio: nam Caium xiv natum annos creatum fuisse consulem ex historiâ Dionis, & veteri lapide qui hoc disertè continet, notum est. Quod igitur in altero verum erat, utriusque *συλληπικῶς* Augustus tribuit.

Ibid. v. 2. *Consules designavit.* Suetonius cap. lxiv. sed vide Historiam Dionis, in anno DCCXLVIII. libro 55. V. 3. *Interessent consiliis publicis.* Vide ad Suetonii cap. xxxviii. V. 6, 7. *Consul quintum.* Post triumphum Actiacum. vide Dionem. lib. 51. V. 7. *In consulatu decimo.* Reversus ex bello Cantabrico Dio lib. 53.

Ibid. v. 11. *Duodecim frumentationes.* Videtur dicere toto illo anno aluisse se privatis sumptibus turbam frumentantium. Nam in anno duodecim frumentationes, id est, frumenti largitiones fiebant. Vide Suet. nostrum cap. xl. qui de his gratuitis frumentationibus intelligit *cap. xli.*

Ibid. v. 12. *Tribunitia potestate duodecimum.* Is fuit annus U. C. DCCXLI. quo rediit Augustus Romam ex itinere Gallico, triennio ante suscepto. Eodem anno ludi vorivi pro reditu Augusti à Tiberio Nerone Cof. sunt editi, ut, & Augustus in locum Lepidi demortui Pont. Max. creatus, ludos Pontificales, ut videtur, edidit. Hæ fuere causæ liberalitatis hoc tempore collatæ. vide Dionem lib. 54.

Ibid. v. 15. *Trecentis & viginti millibus pleb. urbanæ.* Hoc tempore Augustus Cof. duodecimum Caium filium die tirocinii in forum solenni cum pompâ deduxit, quæ fortasse occasio fuit hujus liberalitatis.

Ibid. v. 20. *Consul tertium decimum.* Eo anno Lucium filium in forum deduxit, ut *biennio ante Caium,* sicut modò diximus.

Ibid. v. 22. *Consulatu meo quarto.* Videtur referendum ad Historiam quam refert Suetonius cap. xvii. cùm Augustus Brundisium venire coactus est, & desideria militum tumultuantium ordinare.

Ibid. v. 23. *Consulibus M. Crasso & Cn. Lentulo.* Horum Consulatus incidit in annum DCCXL. vide Dionem lib. 54. in cujus verbis obscuram harum impensarum Augusti mentionem reperio. *ὁ Ἀυγύστου, ἰνκὺιτ, πολλὰ μὲν ἀναλώσας ὡς ἐκάστοις, πολλὰ δὲ ἢ παρ' ἐτέρων λαβὼν ἀνακομίσει.* *Caf.* sed & confer cum his notas nostras.

Ibid.



## AD MON. ANCYRANUM NOTAE. 179

Ibid. v. 26. *Qui deduxerunt Colonias Militum*, ut Sulla, Julius Cæsar, & triumphari Coloniæ militarium meminit Velleius lib. priore.

Tab. 4. v. 1. *Chalcidicum*. Dio in quinto Augusti consulatu, libro 51. ἐπὶ δὲ ταῦτα διετίλεισε, τὸ τε Ἀθιναίων, καὶ τὸ Χαλκιδικὸν ἀνοικισμένον καθίρωσε. Hoc ædificium postea Domitianus refecit, ut est auctor Eusebius in Chronico ad numerum MDCV. ubi de Chalcidico plura beatæ viri memoriæ, Josephus Scaliger ὁ πάνσοφος.

Ibid. v. 5. *Ædem Quirini*. Dio in actis anni DCXXXIX. τὸ τῆς Κυρίας νατὸν καθίρωσεν ἐν καινῆς οἰκοδομήσας.

Ibid. v. 7. *Ædem Delum Penatum in Velid.* Dionysius Halicarn. lib. 1, loquens de Penatibus. Νέως ἐν Ῥώμῃ δεικνύει τὴν ἀγορᾶς καὶ πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν ἐπὶ καρήναις ἐφύρασαν ἐπίπετον ὁδὸν ἰδρυμένην, ὑπεροχῇ σκοτεινός, καὶ μίγας. λέγει δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ Πηχάωρον γλῶτταν Ὀυέλιαι τὸ χωρίον.—Varro de vitâ populi Rom. lib. primo *Tullium Hostilium in Velis*, ubi nunc est *ædes Delum Penatum*. Meminit etiam Festus in voce *Mutium*.

Ibid. v. 11. *Duplicavi fonte novo in ejus rivum immisso*. Julius Frontinus de aquæ ductibus urbis Romæ: *Augustus in supplementum Martiæ quoties siccitates agerent, auxilio aliam aquam ejusdem bonitatis opere subterraneo perduxit usque ad Martiæ rivum, quæ ab inventore appellatur Augusta*.

Ibid. v. 28. *Quotiescunque Imperator appellatus sum aurum coronarium non accepi*. Moris veteris fuit ut quotiescunque duces exercituum, re feliciter gesta, Imperatores salutarentur à suis, provinciæ & sociæ civitates ac reges dono darent illis coronas aureas, vel auri tot pondo; quod appellatum est Aurum Coronarium. Hoc, non solum à provincialibus, sed etiam ab Italiæ coloniis & municipiis affertur solitum, ab his se non accepisse gloriatur Augustus. Dio in quinto consulatu Augusti lib. 51. παρὰ τὸ πόλεων τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τὸ χρυσίον τὸ τοῖς σεφάνοις προσήκον ἐκ ἰδιόχαι.

Ibid. v. 24. *In templis &c.* Pridem quò ista pertinent indicavimus ad lib. 13. Strabonis. Notat diligentissimus ille scriptor de quibusdam signis furto Antonii sublatis, ab Augusto restitutis. Plinius quoque libro 34. cap. viii. *Fecit Myro & Apollinem; quem à Triumviro Antonio sublatum restituit Ephebus divus Augustus, admonitus in quiete*.

Ibid. v. 26. *Statuæ*. Adi caput Suetonii in Aug. 52. de iis enim Statuis intelligit Augustus de quibus ibi Tranquillus.

Tab. 5. v. 1. *Mare pacavi à prædonibus*. Vide ad illa cap. 98. Augusti in Suetonio. *per illum se vivere, per illum navigare*.

Tab. 6. v. 9. *A me gentes Parthorum & Medorum*. Loquebatur de Parthis & Medis, qui regem ab ipso petierunt. Strabo, Tacitus, Suetonius, Dio, alii.

### *Excerpta è Gronovianis ad Mon. Ancyranum notis.*

Tab. 2. v. 10, 11. *Quadrages centum millia triginta & septem millia*. Triginta quum reponant, nequeo vitio vertere, quum tot dictaverint vulgatum ~~—~~IGINTA. Sed quum prius 1 non agnoscat ab Cossiano, accessi ad *septuaginta* Eusebii & voluminis MSti quod citabo. Nam tractavit frater meus in Bibliothecâ Medicâ volumen, in quo erant aliqua Flori Annæi, & contracta post bellum Gallo-græcum epitome, tandem his verbis sequentibus; *Censum Romæ cum Tiberio agitans invenit hominum nonages trecenta lxx millia, omnemque orbem venientis ihu xpi notum pacatum censeri præcepit*. Quod notabile; idem hic ferè numerus qui extat apud Eusebium in Chronicis; hoc modo lectus ab Isaaco Vossio, *supra nonages sexcenta & septuaginta hominum millia*; hoc verò editus à Scaligero, *hominum nonagesies tercentena millia*. Qui numerus, immanissimus vocatus à Scaligero & Casaubono, ad veritatem actus dici vix aut credi potest, quum ipse Princeps Augustus quo præside collecta est summa, certum & alium proferat, cui parem scripsit Suidas, ab eodem Vossio allegatus. Ἀνδρες καὶ Καῖσαρ. Δόξαν αὐτῷ πάντας τῶν οἰκητόρων τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ προσώπων ἀεθμῶν, δέξασθαι οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων οἰκῶντες τετρακίσια δέκα μυριάδες καὶ χίλιοι δέκα ἑπτὰ ἄνδρες. Gronovius pag. 105, 77, 78. Tab.

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Tab. 3. v. 7. *Manibiis*. Sic exemplar nostrum, quum vulgò *Manubiis*, quod non nisi futilium manuum & editionum. Sed ab ipso Augusto manavisse nostram docent inferiora in quibus sæpius iteratur similiter. Ubique Augustus etiam *simus* in scribendo ponebat pro *sumus*, teste Suetonio. Etiam Achilles Staius ad Suetonii claros Rhetoras sic notat *CONTIBERNALI* ex veteri Monumento, pag. 86.

Tab. 3. v. 26. *Primus & solus*. Hæc videntur vera, non ut vulgò, *unus & solus*. Sic enim solebant, ut inscriptiones antiquæ Sponiana & Arundeliana, *μόνον & πρώτος* ἢ *αὐτὸν αὐτῶν*. Quanquam hinc jocus Luciani tom. 1. pag. 1009. Ὅτι *μόνον & πρώτος αὐτῶν* ἐστὶ ἢ *Ἀγλακικῶν*, ἔφη, *ὃ μὲν εἰ μὴν πρώτος, ἢ μόνον· εἰ δὲ μόνον, ἢ πρώτος*. p. 98, 157.

Ibid. v. 30. *L. Caninio & Q. Fabricio consulibus*. In Pighianis annalibus ponitur Sufpitio hunc consulatum non fuisse annum Augusto, ejus autem loco quis suffectus fuerit obscurum nobis esse. At jam quidem id non potest studiosis esse obscurum, prædicante ipso Augusto, quem sibi in consulatu tertio decimo suffecerit, quod etiam advertit Norisius ad *Cenotaphia Pisana*, pag. 183.

Ibid. v. 34. *Juvi ærarium*. Non solum breviter & eleganter, sed & propriè dictum in causâ pecuniariâ, & præsertim amatum Tacito, ut 2. *Annal.* 64. *nobilitatem pecuniâ juvandam*, p. 101.

Ibid. v. 37. *Ærarium militare quod ex consilio . . .* Adjecissem ferè *Mæcenatis*, quia in oratione ejus quam habet apud Dionem lib. 52. ferè jaciuntur ejus fundamenta consilii. . . Sed porro cogitans Liviam inventricem hujus perpetuæ venæ ad bene merendum de militibus reor, ex iis quæ dixerat ad Augustum, in delatione perduellionis Cornelii Cinnæ, apud Dionem lib. 55. pag. 558. *φυλακῶν ἀκελῆ & σιωπῆ & μοναρχίας ποιοῦ, κ. τ. λ.* Hæc aliquandiu agitata quum essent in aulâ Augusti, sequenti anno miles turbas ciens de stipendii tenuitate ac annis militiæ fecit ut provideretur de vestigalibus ærarii unde militi solveretur, in quod sequenti anno *constitutum* Augustus *χρηματῶν εἰσιωλεῖεν εἰς τὸ ταμίειον ὃ & στρατιωτικὸν ἐπινοήμασι*; hinc suspicatus sum Liviam ab Augusto innui, cujus auctoritas & inventio esset saluberrimæ rei inscribenda. pag. 157.

Tab. 4. v. 1. *Curiam & continens ei Chalcidicum*. Pro eo quod habent utraque exemplaria, *Curiam & continens & Chalcidicum*, decrevi Augustum scripsisse *continens* ei *Chalcidicum*. Est autem ista constructio sæpe apud Ciceronem, p. 103.

Ibid. v. 47. *Atticis & Persicis classibus pugnaverunt, &c.* Horum nominum notitiam invidit vetustas aut mala Turcæ alicujus manus, etsi frustra. Sic enim processisse sermonem docent Ovidiana ista (in *μαλασθεχνία*, ut hæc occasione loquitur Ufferius)

*Quid modo, quum belli navalis imagine Cæsar  
Persidas induxit Cæcropidasque rates?*

Nimirum hic significare voluit Augustus, quarum gentium vexilla ab classibus fuerint prælata; ut in Juliâ Naumachiâ biremes ac triremes quadriremesque Syriæ & Ægyptiæ classis, in Claudii Naumachiâ Siculæ & Rhodiæ conflixisse dicuntur apud Suetonium, pag. 115, 116.

Tab. 5. v. 28. *per Filium meum regi Ari . . .* Nobilia hæc & omnium historias superatura Augusti verba . . . ut satis patet, de Armeniæ regno agentia, sed admodum lacera, refarcienda sunt ex fide Taciti lib. ii. *annal.* cap. 3. *Antonius Artavasden regem Armeniorum specie amicitia inleclum, dein catenis oneratum, postremo interfecerat. Ejus filius Artaxias, memoria patris nobis insensus, Arsacidarum vi seque regnumque tutatus est. Occiso Artaxiâ, per dolum propinquorum, datus à Cæsare Armeniis Tigranes, deductusque in regnum à Tiberio Nerone. Nec Tigrani diuturnum imperium fuit, neque liberis ejus, quanquam sociatis more externo in matrimonium regnumque. Dein jussu Augusti impositus Artavasdes, & non sine clade nostrâ dejectus. Tum C. Cæsar componendæ Armeniæ deligitur. Is Ariobarzanen origine Medum præfecit, &c.* Dio lib. 53. pag. 526. *τῶν Ἀρμενίων ἢ ἐτέρων & τῶν Ἀρσασιδῶν καὶ ἰερογερῶντων, & τὸ Τυγογῆλω, ἢ ἀδελφὸν αὐτῶν καταπεμφθέντων, μετέπειθε τὸ Τιβέριον, ὅπως ἢ μὴν ὀλεσάλη τὴ βασιλείαν, ἢ ἢ ἐς αὐτῶν ἀποκαταστροφῆ.* mox addit Artabazen ab Armenis jam ante adventum Tiberii occisum, p. 118, 119.

Ibid.

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Ibid. v. 42. *Ea autem signa in penetrali quod est in templo Martis Ultoris reposui.* Per hæc præclarè historia confirmatur, & quid signis illis fuerit actum docemur nunc ab ipso Augusto, quum antea id sciremus solummodo ex Dionis libro 54. Τὰ τε σημεῖα δὲ ἐπὶ αἰχμαλώτους πλεῖν ὀλίγων οἱ ἄνω αἰχμῶν σφᾶς ἐφθραγεν, ἢ δὲ καὶ χάσασιν λαθόντες ἐμπίπταν ἀπίπεμψε. Καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκείνῳ (Augustus) ὡς δὲ πολέμῳ τινι τὸ Πάρθεν νενικηκὸς ἔλαθε. Καὶ τὸ ἐφθρῆν μίγξ, λίγων ὅτι τὸ πρότερον ποτὶ ἐν τῷ μάχαις ἰσχυρόμην ἀκασιτὶ ἐκεκόμισο. Ἀμέλι δὲ βυσίας ἐπ' αὐτοῖς δὲ νεῶν Ἄρετῳ Τιμωρῶ ἐν τῷ Καπέλιῳ καὶ τὸ Διὸς Φερετρίας ἕλκωμο πρὸς τὸ τὸ σημεῖον ἀνάθεσιν ψηφισθῆναι ἐκέλευσε. pag. 1221

### *Nostræ ad Monumentum Ancyranum Notæ.*

*Rerum gestarum Divi Augusti.* Res gestas intellige per totos præne annos 57, ab incepto comparari exercitu, & tentatis Italiæ veteranis, Cos. adhuc M. Antonio, anno ætatis suæ undevigesimo tum completo, usque ad conditum Iustrum tertium, Cos. duobus Sextis Pompeio & Appuleio, cujus meminit Tab. 2. v. 9. hoc est, ad annum ejus vitæ & principatûs ultimum. Tum verò ingravescente valetudine, mortem præsentiens, Augustus raptim se videtur accinxisse ad gestorum suorum summam literatè posteris tradendam. Ejusque partes sigillatim, uti, gravi historiæ detrimento, postea fecit Suetonius, non per tempora, sed per species excquutus est.

*Exemplar subjunctum.* Post tres hocce versiculos, præmii loco additos ab Ancyranis, aut à prioribus quibusdam Augusti Indicis descriptoribus, quæ sequuntur clariùs farentur elegantissimi Imperatoris manum: subinde enim occurrit, ut de singulis suo ordine notabimus, orthographia ejus singularis, & peculiaris quædam periodi perfectæ nota, hunc ad modum [7] formata, cui similem, adjecto supernè punctulo, adhibuere non ita pridem Saxonici scriptores. Quantum ad scriptionis genus, quo, teste Suetonio, usus est Augustus, dum non divideret verba, nec ab extremâ parte versuum abundantes literas in alièrum transferret, sed ibidem statim subjiceret, circumduceretque, hoc quidem in Ancyrano Monumento reperisse sibi visus est Boxhornius: quam verè viderint oculatiores. Nos certè in Apographo Tournesortiano per tabularum omnium reliquias frustra tale aliquid quæsitivimus. Neque verosimile videtur Indicis hujus descriptoribus, anxiâ nimis curâ & superstitiosâ, rem adeò singularem in sua apographa transfudisse. Cernitur hujusmodi circumductio in Tab. Eugubinâ III. *Etrur. Reg. Tom. 1.*

Tab. 1. v. 1. *Annos undeviginti natus . . . exercitum comparavi.* Libet huc accersere Josephi Scaligeri in hæc verba commentarium *de emendatione temporum lib. V. cap. de initio Cæsaris Augusti.* *Dubitatur, inquit, à cæde Cæsaris, an à consulatu primo Octaviani ipsius imperium ordiendum sit. Atque super hæc re adhuc hærent Chronologorum animi, cum hoc scilicet incommodo consistentes, quòd charactere annorum non utuntur. Sed cui melius de eâ re quàm Augusto ipsi de se loquenti credemus? . . . In Indice itaque rerum à se gestarum sic de se scribit Augustus; Annos undeviginti natus exercitum comparavi, &c. Ab illo tempore ergo quo exercitum in patris interfectores comparavit putandum est illius initium, quod sine dubio incidit in principium consulatûs Hirtii ac Pansæ. Hæc magnus ille Scaliger, in emendatis à se temporibus caput æræ Augustorum investigans. At verèor an satis accuratè. Ducendum enim videtur non à principio consulatûs Hirtii ac Pansæ, sed ab inito primo illo ipsius Augusti consulatu, mense ejusdem anni Sextili, ad diem xiv. Kal. Septembris; quia (teste Tacito, an. 1. c. 9.) ex sententiâ & sermone ipsius Populi Romani, idem Augusto dies accepti quondam imperii princeps, & vitæ supremus fuit. Turbat verò idem Scaliger in sequentibus, malè statuens Augustum inivisse primum ejus consulatum ineunte ætatis anno undevicesimo, quum secundùm Dionem & Suetonium atque hunc ipsum indicem Augusti, putatis rectè rebus & temporibus, non nisi vicesimo jam fere completo iniverit. Nec faciet pro Scaligero Livii Epitomator lib. 119. ubi neglectis mensibus undecim incautiùs sic loquutus est; *Cæsar quum annos novendecim haberet, consul creatus est.* vide infra ad v. 6.*

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Ibid. *Annos undeviginti natus exercitum privato consilio & privatâ impensâ comparavi. Annos præcisè xix natus fuit ad diem viii. Kal. Octob. anni ejusdem quo interfectus fuit pater ejus Julius, tum cum Antonio Consul; statimque ab eo natali die non sine maximâ ejus impensâ audacter exercitum comparabat, Teste ad Atticum Cicero- ne, l. 16. Epist. 8. Kal. vesperi literæ mihi ab Octaviano. magna molitur: veteranos quiqui Casilini & Calatiæ sunt, perduxit ad suam sententiam: nec mirum: quingenos denarios dat. Iterum Epist. sequente, Varroni displicet consilium pueri: mihi non. firmas copias habet: . . . centuriat Capuæ, dinumerat.*

Tab. 1. v. 3. *Senatus decretis honorificis ornatus. Jam mensem unum atque alterum privato solummodo consilio agitaverat C. Cæsar Octavianus, ob id ipsum, se judice, perduellionis reus, nisi quod a. d. xiiii. Kalend. Januar. accessit Senatus auctoritas, decre- tumque, referente sic Cicero, honorificum; Philip. 3. Cum operâ, virtute, consilio C. Cæsaris, summoque consensu militum veteranorum, qui ejus auctoritatem secuti reipublicæ præsidio sunt, & fuerunt, & à gravissimis periculis populus Romanus defensus sit, & hoc tempore defendatur, . . . Senatus magnæ eorû esse, ac fore, ut pro tantis eorum in rem- publicam meritis honores eis habeantur, gratiæque referantur.*

Ibid. v. 3, 4, 5. *In eum ordinem sum adlectus à Consulibus, inter consulares ut sententiam dicrem: locumque & imperium mihi dedi reipublica, uti Prætori, simul cum consulibus It- tio & Pansa. Hoc modo locum admodum luxatum ex reliquis tabularum literis & api- cibus, & ex comparibus rei historici restitui. Velleius lib. 2. cap. 61. C. Cæsarem Se- natum honoratum equestri statuâ, quæ hodieque in rostris posita ætatem ejus scripturâ indicat, prætorum unâ cum consulibus designatis Hirtio ac Pansâ bellum cum Antonio gerere jussit. Sed omitti in his debuit vox ista designatis. Livii Epitome lib. cxviii. C. Cæsari prætoris imperium ab Senatu datum est cum consularibus ornamentis, adjectumque ut Sena- tor esset. Ciceronis ad Coff. & Senatum Kalendis Januariis relatio, Philip. 5. Senatus placere C. Cæsarem Caii filium, pontificem, prætorem, senatorem esse, sententiamque lo- co prætorio dicere. Loco scilicet prætorio, ut tum primùm relatam fuit. Sed quoniam turbato Senatu nihil eo die conficeretur, die insequenti, ut testis est Appianus (de bello civ. lib. 3.) decretum est id quod erat honorificentissimum, ἐν ᾧ ἀνωτέρας, i. e. in- ter consulares. Minus enim tum Senatum decrevisse quàm quod Cicero pridie retule- rat, hoc est, inter quæstorios, secundùm Dionem, & assensum Dioni Casaubonum, id sanè verosimile vix videtur. Retulit quidem Cicero de petendo inter quæstorios consulatu, quæ anfa forsitan erroris Dioni fuit.*

Ibid. v. 6. *Huic autem eodem anno me suffectum consulem cum edidisset & triumvirum Reipublicæ constituendæ. Post pugnam Mutinensem, cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari, (sic enim annum sibi natalem descriperunt Poetæ Ovidius & Tibullus) Pansæ, uti docet lapis Colotianus, suffectus est Cæsar Octavianus. Consul quidem à senatu po- puloque, sed coactis, editus est, annum tunc agens vigesimum, non autem x. Kal. Octobris, pridie quàm viginti annos impleret, ut scribit Velleius, sed ut alii rectiùs, xiv. Kal. Septemb. mense tum quidem Sextili, qui postea ob id ipsum Augustus nominatus est. Eodem anno, cum Collegis Lepido & Antonio, Triumvirum se renuntiavit, ex ante v. Kal. Decembris, in quinquennium, & alterum qui excurreret mensem, juxta fragmentum Magistratum Romanorum, Colotianum dictum, apud Grut. cxcviii. 1.*

\* EMILIVS . M. Antonius . IMP. CAESAR . III. VIRI . R. P.

\* EX . A. D. V. K. DEC. AD. PR. K. IAN. SEXT

quam extraordinariam potestatem cum in alterum quoque quinquennium prorogassent, Cæsar in monumentis publicis, tanquam ordinarius esset magistratus, *Triumvir iterum* inscriptus est, ut in Tergestano lapide,

IMP. CAESAR. COS. DES. TERT. III. VIR. R. P. C.  
ITERVM. MVRVM. TVRRESQVE . F.

Cujus

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Cujus ideo mentionem fecimus, quia supra pag. 150, 161, parem Antonii titulum in imperfecto ΤΗΔ... conjecturavimus; quasi esset Triumvir τῶ δὲ τριταίῳ, quod Græcanicè secundò, Latiniùs iterum dixeris.

Ibid. v. 8. *Qui parentem conjurati occidissent in exilium expuli judiciis legitimis.* Livii l. 120. Epitome, *Cæsar consul legem tulit de questione habendâ in eos quorum operâ pater occisus est; postulatique eâ lege M. Brutus, C. Cassius, D. Brutus absentes damnati sunt.* Dio, quem ad Latinum hocce monumentum non nisi Latinè appellabimus, *Ne vi, inquit, sed jure agere videretur, legem tulit (Peditam ab assumpto ei collega Q. Pedito vocatam) de questionibus in eos habendis.* lib. 46. *Damnatis autem aquâ & igni interduebatur.*

Ibid. v. 9. *ultus postea bellum inferentis.* Archaicè pro inferentes, ut inferiùs aguntis consules, & alia passim, quamvis non constanter per totum indicem. Archaïsmorum enim non fuit hoc ævo perpetuus & uniformis usus. *Bellum inferentis Reipublicæ.* Brutum Cassiumque intelligit, & reliquos conjurationis socios, quos ulturus acie Philippicâ templum vovit Marti Ultori, de quo postea. *ad Tab. 4. v. 21.*

Ibid. v. 12. *Victor omnibus supplicibus civibus peperci.* Supplicibus utique, sic enim Cæsarem inducit Dio ad Senatam de clementiâ suâ perorantem, lib. 53. *Bella civilia maxima ac multiplicia eademque continua & consecimus prosperè & victoriam summâ humanitate temperavimus; omnibus se opponentibus tanquam hostibus superatis; omnibus cedentibus tanquam amicis conservatis.* Velleis quoque post debellatum Antonium lib. 2. cap. 86. *Victoria fuit clementissima; nec quisquam interemptus nisi paucissimi, & ii qui deprecari quidem pro se non sustinuerunt.*

Ibid. v. 17. *Longas naves cepi secentas.* Bello Actiaco captas fuisse trecentas ipse Augustus in Commentariis, teste Plutarcho, scripsit: hic igitur captas intelligit secentas & Siculo & Actiaco, & omnibus quæ unquam commiserat præliis navalibus. *Sececentas* Archaicè, ut & Virgilio *Æn. 10.* inquit Dausqueius.

Ibid. v. 19. *Bis ovans triumphavi, tris egi curulis triumphos.* Suetonius Aug. c. 22. *Bis ovans ingressus est urbem, post Philippense, & rursus post Siculum bellum. Curules triumphos tres egit, Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum.*

Ibid. *Appellatus sum vicicens & semel Imperator.* Tacitus ann. 1. c. 9. *Augusto nomen Imperatoris semel atque vicies partum.* Huic Dio discordasse creditur, & laudante Em. Norisio, *ad Cen. Pisana,* p. 338. rectius quàm Tacitus scripsisse, *Augustum vicies nomen Imperatoris tulisse.* Sed Græca Dionis apertè in mendo cubant: ὡς ἐν ἐν εἰκοσὶν ἔνομα αὐτοκρατορῶν ἔχων. Ubi pro otiosis istis ἐν ἐν εἰκοσὶν Historicus sine dubio scripsisset ὡς ἐν ἐν εἰκοσὶν — i. e. ut nomen IMP. XXI. retulerit. Sed vide locum lib. 53. p. 494. Cur Inscriptio Ariminensis, paulo ante Augusti obitum publicata, tantummodo IMP. XX. exhibeat, non est cur sollicitè disquiratur. Eam inferius adducimus *ad Tab. 2. v. 20.*

Ibid. v. 21. *Delmatis & Illuriis quoque bello nunc perdomitis.* Sic suppleo materiam primi illius acti à Cæsare triumpho. Pro Illuriis verò reponi poterit ex arbitrio legentium, *Iapudibus:* ita enim in Fastis Pighianis inscriptus est hic triumphus. De hoc bello legantur Illyria Appiani. Interim compendio hæc notentur ad rem nostram plenè satis facientia, pag. ultimâ. *Dalmatæ... venienti Cæsari se suppliciter dedunt. Hos Cæsar signa Romanorum Gabinio adempta ferre monuit: eaque in porticu quæ Octavia dicitur appendit. Et paulo infra: Cæsar Illyriorum tellurem omnem quæ à Romanis defecerat, aut prius sub imperio neutiquam assueverat, ad obsequium redegit. Eam ob rem triumphus Illyrius à Senatu Cæsari decretus est; quem post devictum tandem egi: Antonium.*

Ibid. v. 25. *Quo ex Senatus consulto supplicatum est in Deorum... Videtur hic dicturus in quot Deorum templis supplicatum erat. Ergo præne in eo eram ut supplerem in Deorum Dearumque templis circiter trecentis, auctore Virgilio *Æn. 8. v. 714.**

*At Cæsar, triplici invehens Romana triumpho  
Mœnia, Dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat:  
Maxima tercentum totam delubra per urbem  
Lætitiâ, ludisque viæ, plausuque fremebant.*

Tab;

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Tab. 2. verficulum primum &c. sic distingue; *Patritiorum numerum auxi Consul quintum jussu populi & Senatus. Senatum ter legi. Et in consulatu sexto censum populi, collegâ M. Agrippâ, egi. Ad hæc ultima, & quæ de censu ter acto sequuntur, audiendus est Suetonius in Aug. c. 27. Recepit & morum legumque regimen perpetuum: quo jure quanquam sine censurâ honore censum tamen populi ter egit: primum ac tertium cum Collegâ, medium solus.*

Tab. 2. v. 4. *Censa sunt capita quadragens centum millia, & sexaginta tria millia. Non vitavit censuram Casauboni peculiaris loquendi modus, quo vox millia post numerum tum majorem, tum minorem ponitur. Aitigitur, postrema vox vacat, non enim solet addi à Latinè loquentibus: tamen ferri potest. At mihi nec unicum videtur, neque singulare adeò exemplum, in incundâ hominum recensioe. Legitur inscriptio Gruteriana p. ccci. Romæ in porticu templi S. Gregorii extans.*

TEMPORIBVS . CLAVDII . TIBERII  
FACTA . HOMINVM . ARMIGERORVM  
OSTENSIONE . IN . ROMA . SEPTIES  
DECIES . CENTENA . MILLIA  
LXXXXVII . \* M . X .

\* M. i. e. Millia.

Clarissimum verò & antiquissimum est in recensioe populi Mosaicâ, Num. ii. 9. מֵאָתָּתַיִם וְשֵׁשׁ אַלְפֵי וְשָׁמַיִם אֲלֵף וְשֵׁשׁ אֲלֵפִים i. e. verbis ad verba redditis (quod evitârunt quidem interpretes & Græcus & Latinus) *centum millia & octoginta millia & sex millia.* paria habentur eodem capite v. 24, & 32. & quod notabile est, in aliâ quoque hominum dinumeratione à Davide postea institutâ, 1 Chron. xxi. 25. *Omnis fuit Israel mille millia, & centum millia, viri educentes gladium.* Iterumque 2 Chron. ii. 17. à Salomone viri peregrini inventi sunt, *centum & quinquaginta millia, & tria millia & sexcenta.*

Tab. 2. v. 5. *Aterum consulari cum imperio lustrum censumque solus feci, Censorino & Asinio Cos.* Frustra fuere non pauci, quanquam graves & eruditi viri, quorum cordi defixum olim insidebat, hunc medium Augusti censum eundem illum fuisse cujus meminit D. Lucas Evangelii capite secundo. Hic enim census fuit Romanorum capitum ordinarius, sacris lustralibus conjunctus, ideoque ad rem Religionis spectans, à rege Servio institutus, dehinc sæpiùs à summo magistratu, & ab Augusto nunc iterum peractus. At amplior ille orbis Romani census repertum ipsius Augusti fuit; id nempe curantis, ut iniret imperii rationarium, quod in tertio illo volumine complexus est, utque certius tributa & vectigalia, & universos tum Italiæ, tum provinciarum reditus pernosceret.

Ibid. *Censorino & Asinio Cos.* Res per se levis observetur, COS. pro *Consulibus* & per totum hunc indicem & in aliis hujus ævi monumentis, per *f* simplicem scribi. Majus certè, quod mensis qui sextilis fuerat, ex S. C. his ipsis, Marcio Censorino, C. Asinio Gallo, Coss. in Augusti honorem dictus est *Augustus*, anno Augustano xx. ut habet Censorinus de die natali cap. 21. *Quod nomen, inquit, nunc ad hanc pertinet memoriam.* Senatusconsultum verò Macrobius Sat. lib. 1. c. 12. his verbis servavit: CVM . IMPERATOR . CAESAR . AVGVSTVS . MENSE . SEXTILI . ET . PRIMVM . CONSVLATVM . INIERIT . ET . TRIVMPHOS . TRES . IN . VRBEM . INTVLERIT . ET . EX . IANICVLO . LEGIONES . DEDVCTAE . SECVTAEQVE . SINT . SVA . AVSPICIA . AC . FIDEM . SED . ET . AEGYPTVS . HOC . MENSE . IN . POTESTATEM . POPVLI . ROMANI . REDACTA . SIT . FINISQVE . HOC . MENSE . BELLIS . CIVILIBVS . IMPOSITVS . FVERIT . ATQVE . OB . HAS . CAVSAS . HIC . MENSIS . HVIC . IMPERIO . FELICISSIMVS . SIT . AC . FVERIT . PLACERE . SENATV . VT . HIC . MENSIS . AVGVSTVS . APPELLETVR.

Ibid. v. 9, 10. *Quadragens centum millia & triginta septem millia.* Quanquam satis sentiam, quàm sit infra horum lapidum dignitatem, ut cum corruptis scolorum collecta-

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neis unâ in conspectum veniant; hic tamen non illibenter annotaverim, Suidæ istud, in voce ἄλγυς, non malè respondere huic Augusti numero, si modo recta loci lectio instauretur. Ἐνδείκτον . . . τετρακίσια δὲκα μυριάδες, ἢ χίλιοι δεκάεπιτά ἀνδρες, uti citant Vossius & Gronovius. At in antiquis editionibus occurrunt pro τετρακίσια δὲκα tantummodo numerales TL. Harum posteriorem credibile est ab origine fuisse γ, quæ, amissâ supernè virgulâ, facilè abiit in l. Porro χίλιοι δεκά suspicor mendosum esse pro χιλιάδες: quo admisso errore, necessariò in fine efferendum erat ἀνδρες, non ἀνδρῶν. Lego igitur Ἐνδείκτον . . . TL μυριάδες, ἢ χιλιάδες ἑπτά ἀνδρῶν. hoc est, Latine ad verbum, *inventæ sunt quadringentæ tres myriades, & ebiliades septem virorum*: Latiniùs Augusti verbis, *capitum quadragies centum millia & triginta septem millia.*

Ibid. v. 12, 13. *Legibus novis latis exempla majorum exolefcentia revocavi; & fugientia jam ex nostro conspectu avitarum rerum exempla imitanda proposui. Trium istorum censuum mentioni hæc non incommodè subjecit, ad idem morum legumque regimen omnino pertinentia. Hinc non unus nec inanis ab Horatio plausus, maximè Od. 15. lib. 4. — ordinem — rectum, & vaganti fræna licentiæ — injecit, amovitque culpas — & veteres revocavit artes — per quas Latinum nomen, & Italiæ — crevere vires. — nec obscuriùs in suavissimo illo exordio Epistolæ ad Augustum, jam morum legumque rectorem, scriptæ.*

*Cùm tot sustineas, & tanta negotia solus;  
Res Italas armis tuteris; moribus ornes;  
Legibus emendes, &c.*

in quibus mordicè retinenda est vox *moribus*: quamquam ei inusta sit nota falsi, & in manibus tantùm non repositum in præclarâ editione Bentleianâ. Sed ut urbes & opipida ornari manibus rectissimè quis dixerit, quale, quæso, est *res Italas ornari manibus* quàm putidum! quàm non Horatianum!

Ibid. *Exempla majorum exolefcentia revocavi.* Adi Sueton. Aug. cap. 31, 32.

Ibid. *Avitarum rerum exempla imitanda proposui.* Et hoc ipsum quoque tradidit Suetonius cap. 89. *In evolvendis utriusque linguæ autoribus, nihil æquè sequebatur quàm præcepta & exempla publicè vel privatim salubria: eaque ad verbum excerpta aut ad domesticos, aut ad exercituum provinciarumque rectores, aut ad urbis magistratus plerumque mittebat; prout quique monitione indigerent.*

Ibid. v. 16, 18. *Quattuor amplissima collegia.* Latet in his reliquiis memoria instituti à Cæsare Adii quinquennalis certaminis, per quattuor amplissima collegia, pontificum, augurum, septemvirorum, & quindecimvirorum, perpetuo ordine procurandi, ipso Cæsare VI. M. Agrippa II. Coss. Dio lib. 53, in initio. In voce QUATTUOR, occurrit r litera geminata, sed Archaismo certè Grammatico, non, ut vulgò creditur, poetico. Est enim ab Æolico πέντορα, ut à πέντε, quinque.

Ibid. v. 18, 19, 20. *Apud omnia pulvinaria pro valetudine, saliare carmen, & sacrosancti tribunitia potestas mihi.* Spectant hæc ad annum U. C. V. 731, quo Cæsar Augustus (Coss. XI. cum M. Ter. Varrone, & postea, eo mortuo, cum Calpurnio Pisone) gravi adeò morbo decubuit, ut vix ulla spes salutis superesset. Ergo pro ejus valetudine supplicatum est ad omnia pulvinaria. Revalescenti verò, & consulatum paulò ante Kal. Julias abdicanti, decretum est à Senatu perpetuum proconsulare imperium, perpetua item tribunitia potestas: quâ constanter usi tum ipse, tum alii post eum imperatores, nec tamen admisso tribuni plebis titulo, sacrosancti proinde habebantur: & juxta eandem annorum quos imperaverint procedebat numerus, quasi cum tribunis plebis quotannis eam susciperent. Dio lib. 53. At Augusto processit hæc potestas ab ante diem v. Kal. Julias, uti palam fecit Velleius, l. 2. cap. 103. exinde per sequentes triginta sex annos recurrente eodem die renovata. Eorumque ultimus in ponte illo Ariminenfi adhuc signatus extat.

IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS. PONTIF. MAXIM.  
COS. XIII. IMP. XX. TRIBVNIC. POTEST. XXXVII. P. P.

B b b

Sed

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Sed partem hujus anni perexiguam nempe à die v. Kal. Julias ad xiv. Kal. Septembres insequentes Augustus vixit. Adeo ut hæc temporis signatio non immeritò cum aliâ pirilli monumenti Adulziani conferenda fuerit; ubi post regnatos annos totos viginti sex, proximè ante obitum suum sic inscripsit Ptolemæus Euergetes, *anno regni mei vicefimo septimo.* vide supra, pag. 87.

Ibid. v. 22. *Populo sacerdotium deferente mihi quod pater meus procuravit, suscepi id sacerdotium aliquod post annos, eo mortuo, qui post patrem meum illud procuraverat.* Hæc sic restituta firmantur passim ab Historicis. Appianus de Bellis Civ. l. v. *Quum populus pontificatum maximum à Lepido ad eum transferre vellet, nemini vivo more majorum adimi solitum, recusavit.* Dio lib. 49. *Pontificatum Lepidi sibi oblatum non recepit: neque enim licebat eo vivum aliquem privari.* Suetonius in Aug. 31. *Pontificatum maximum quem nunquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinuerat, mortuo demum suscepit.* Duravitque postea, vel in Romanâ illâ Ethnicâ religione, non de pontificatu solo, sed & de aliis etiam sacerdotiis, concepta eadem persuasio. Ita enim & Plinius Nepos Ep. 8. lib. 4. *Sacerdotium ipsum (auguratûs) cum priscum & religiosum, tum hoc quoque sacrum & insigne est, quod non adimitur viventi.*

Ibid. *Aliquod post annos: non aliquot, ut postea Tab. 4. v. 30. adque non atque: quælia non rarò observata in lapidibus, & MSS. libris antiquioribus.* Annos verò hic intelligit Augustus duo & viginti circiter, post exutum omni potestate & Circeios relegatum Lepidum, U. C. V. 718, ad eundem mortuum demum Pontificem maximum U. C. 741.

Ibid. v. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. *Valetudine quanta Romæ nunquam — P. Sulpicio C. Valgio consulibus — ædis Honoris & Virtutis ad memoriam — Senatus consecravit, in quâ Pontifices — anniversarium sacrificium facerent.* Subsunt his fragmentis non pauca ad extrema M. Agrippæ pertinentia: nempe adversa ejus valetudo, pro quâ vota quanta Romæ nunquam antea nuncupata: secuta mors ejus anno U. C. Var. 742, quâ parte anni Messalæ suffectus consul C. Valgius nec-dum honorem eum abdicaverat: ara ad defuncti memoriam intra ædem Honoris & Virtutis à Senatu consecrata, in quâ Pontifices anniversarium sacrificium facerent. Tot & tanta debebantur *Viro* (ut inquit Dio lib. 54.) *ætatis suæ optimo, qui neque Augusto unquam molestus fuit, neque invidiæ aliorum obnoxius: sed & Augusto ita imperium stabilivit, ut eam formam reipublicæ ipse maximè appetiisse videri posset, & populum beneficiis ita sibi devinxit, ut omnium maximè popularis judicaretur.* Monent hæc ut tradam etiam eruditis habitum ei à Mytilenæis Lesbii incolis honorem, quanquam immodicum quidem illum, & profanum, pro more provincialium ad obsequii & adulationis infima demissorum. Lesbium enim, cùm Syriæ proconsulatum gereret, aliquot annis secesserat Agrippa; ibique ejus statua cum magnificâ, ultra quàm fors humana recipit, inscriptione dedicata est. Statuam illam aliò jamdudum avectam optimè supplebit ejus caput navali, quam bello Siculo meruit, coronâ redimitum. Hoc igitur inferiùs apponemus unâ cum nummis ad duos ex eo genitos Caium & Lucium pertinentibus. Interea inscriptionem ex ditissimis D. Sherardi collectaneis, à Lesbii insulæ littore ad eum delatam, accipe.

### Ο ΔΑΜΟΣ

ΘΕΟΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΑ ΤΑΣ ΠΟΛΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΟΝ  
ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΤΕΡΓΕΤΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΤΙΣΤΑΝ

'Ο Δᾶμος		Populus
Θεὸν Σωτῆρα τὰς πόλιος Μάρκον		Deum, Servatorem urbis, Marcum
Ἀγρίππαν τὸν Ἐεργέταν καὶ Κτιστάν.		Agrippam, Benefactorem, Conditoremque.

Vides, Lector, id quod, auctore ipso Suetonio, fidem non invenit apud eruditos multos viros, non Imperatori solùm, sed & ejus proconsuli delatam hanc insanam DEI appellationem. Quumque obvium se ingereret Q. Ciceronis Asiæ proprætoris exemplum,



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plum, responsum est ex auctoritate optimi Marci fratris, invidiam tantam amolientis, non ipsum, sed virtutes ejus consecratas. Frustra: nam DEVS M. Agrippa, teste hoc longævo lapide, pleno indubioque titulo sacratus est. Et nescio equidem annon hæc Dei ipsius providentiâ permiffa fuerint; ut, cum verum illum Θεὸν ἐκείνον, *primogenitum suum in orbem terræ introduiturus esset*, anam omnem infidelitatis docto huic ac polito hominum generi præriperet: utpote qui nullâ fulti auctoritate, nullo cœlesti monitu sic persuasi, toties tamen eundem Deum atque hominem appellâssent, scripssent, coluissent. Quid enim? *Illos si dixerunt Deos;—Hunc, quem Pater sanctificavit & misit in mundum, Hunc, inquam, dicent illi blasphemare, quia dixerit, Filius Dei sum?* Joan. x. 36.

Ibid. C. Valgio. Hic ille est C. Valgius, doctrinæ & amicitix nomine celebratus ab Horatio; quique etiam secundum Plinium medicinæ studiosus fuit, inchoato de usu barbarum libro. Hunc (inquit ille lib. 25. cap. 2.) post Catonem unus illustrium tentavit C. Valgius eruditione spectatus, imperfecto volumine ad Divum Augustum, inchoatâ etiam præfatione religiosâ, ut omnibus malis humanis illius potissimum principis semper medicetur majestas. Medicinæ quidem artem, unam ex Græcis Romam hoc tempore allatis, ut verbis ejusdem Plinii obiter id notetur, paucissimi Quiritium attigere. At velim hoc attendant illi, quibus nullos eam Quiritium attigisse, pro certo ac indubitato constat.

Ibid. v. 35, 36, 37, 38. — *res in Hispaniâ Galliâque provinciis prosperè ——— aram — pro reditu meo consecrari, ut ad eam ——— magistratus et sacerdotes sacrum perenne facerent.* Bis post res in Hispaniâ Galliâque provinciis prosperè gestas Romam rediit Augustus. Bis Romæ pro ejus reditu & salute, tum ara, tum alia multa honorifica sunt decreta; anni nempe 729 & 740. Horum priore, quartum ab urbe conditâ, ait iterum Augusto Principe, clausum est Jani templum: posteriore verò inscripta est ejus mentio Emeritæ Augustæ, tum recens, ab Augusto, post victorias tantas & orbem pacatum conditæ. Fœdata admodum prodiit in novo Gruteriano corpore, **EXLIX. 4.** at purior inter additamenta Suetoniana, p. m. 762.

IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS . PONT . MAX.  
COS . XI . TRIBVNIC . POTEST . X . IMP . VIII.  
ORBE . MARI . AC . TERRA . PACATO . TEMPLO  
IANI . CLVSO . ET . REP . P . R . OPTIMIS . LEGIBVS  
ET . SANCTISSIMIS . INSTITVTIS . REFORMATA  
VIAM . SVPERIOR . COS . TEMPORE . INCHOATAM  
ET . MVLTIS . LOCIS . INTERMISSAM . PRO  
DIGNITATE . IMPERI . P . R . LATIOREM  
LONGIOREMQUE . GADEIS . VSQ . PROMOVIT.

Ibid. v. 42, 43. *Cum à conditâ urbe Janum Quirinum bis omnino clausum fuisse producitur Memoriæ . TER . ME . PRINCIPE . CLAVDENDVM . ESSE decrevit Senatus.* Sic lege, & sic corrige, quæ suprâ in ipsâ Tabulâ erroneè descripta dedi. Ea olim ab hoc Indice accepta cum fructu rependit nunc Suetonius, cap. 22. *Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum à conditâ urbe, memoriam ante suam, clausum, in multo breviori temporis spatio, terra marique pace parta, ter clausit.* Quippe præter Janum semel ab Augusto clausum post victoriam Ægyptiacam, A. U. C. 725, iterumque ab eodem post Cantabricam, anno 729, idem ab eo, ante hæc scripta, tertio clausus creditur. Annum nominat Orosius ab U. C. 752. lib. 6. cap. ult. sed propriis ipsius verbis seipsum hoc modo refutans, *Augustus ab Oriente in Occidentem, à Septentrione in Meridiem, ac per totum Oceani circum, cunctis gentibus una pace compositus, Jani portas tertio ipse tunc clausit, quas ex eo per duodecim serè annos quietissimo semper obseratas otio ipsa etiam rubigo signavit.* Jam si retrò numerantur duodecim quos innuebat anni, à Jano ob Varianam cladem referato, anno 762, devenies ad annum U. C. 750, qui quidem præterit pacificus; quique

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quique etiam sexto post die excepit (id quod unice voluit Orosius) veriore illum D. nostri Jesu Christi natalitium diem, U. C. 749. vide *Norisii Cen. Pij. diff. 2. c. 10. & 5.*

Hæc quidem hætenus notavi, secundum eorum rationes, qui, Suetonium & Orosium secuti, Janum ab Augusto *ter* clausum fuisse statuunt. Sed ut verè dicam id quod sentio, laborat necum Orosii fides. Aliud etiam propemodum loquuntur vetusti Suetonii codices. Nam, teste Em. Norisio, in Mediceo uno scribitur *pariter clausit*, in altero *iter. clausit*. Ipse etiam Augustus palam mihi visus est cavisse ne Janum *ter* clausum scriberet. Id solum strictius testatur, quòd Senatus eum *ter*, *se principe, claudendum esse* decreverit. Eiusque profectò veritas, etiamsi Janum bis solummodò re ipsà clauserit Augustus, ex Dione facilè demonstratur. Nam præter oclusiones duas sub annis 725 & 729 priùs ab eo memoratas, demum anno 744, Julio & Fabio Coss. ad calcem lib. 54, Ἐψηφίσθη μὲν, inquit, τὸν Ἰανὸν τὸν Γέμινον κλειδωθῆναι . . . ἡ μὲντοι ἡ ἐκλείσθη, i. e. *Decretum est Janum Geminum claudendum esse. nec tamen tum clausus fuit.* Quippe Daci & Dalmatæ inexpectatò pacem interruperant.

Ibid. v. 44. *Filios meos quos sinistra fors mihi eripuit*: iisdem ferè verbis, ac in testamento sui initio, apud Suetonium in Tib. c. 23. *Quoniam sinistra Fortuna Caium & Lucium filios mihi eripuit*, &c.

Ibid. *Caium & Lucium Cæsares*, &c. quæ sequuntur in sex prioribus tertie Tabulæ versiculis. Hos integros nunc primò damus, nullam posthac molestiam doctis viris facessuros. Nam quantum ad id quod injecit serupulum Casaubono, dici ab Augusto ANNVM QVINTVM ET DECIMVM AGENTIS, cum contradicere videatur imperfecta de Caio inscriptio, QVEM. COS. POPVLVS. CREA VIT. ANN. NAT. XIII. *Grut. ccxxviii. 5.* sciendum est illos annum decimum quintum agere, qui eum ingressi sunt, post annos quatuordecim vel minimum quantum totos jam elapsos. Il. Iustissimum verò indicis Augustei locum, dum legis, sic distingue; longè aliter quàm doctissimo Norisio visum, in mox laudando opere pag. 112. *Caium & Lucium Cæsares, honoris mei causâ, Senatus Populusque Romanus, annum quintum & decimum agentis, consulles designavit: ut eum magistratum inirent post quinquennium. Et, ex eo die quo deducti sunt in forum, ut interessent consiliis publicis decrevit Senatus. Equites autem Romani universi principem juventutis utrumque eorum, parmis & hastis argenteis donatum, appellaverunt. Hi sunt honores, quos vivis C. & L. Cæsaribus Romani habuere, omnes ad vivum, in obvio hodieque numismate, posterorum quoque oculis subjectos.*



*M. ANTONINVS P. P. Pater*



*C. L. Cæsares. Augusti P. P. Adopt*



*Eorum Honores.*

Iisdem immaturè mortuis alios etiam non modicos honores coloni Pisani decrevere. It hos & illos uberrimè illustravit F. Henricus Noris, purpurâ postea Romanâ, ut doctrinâ semper tum Græcâ tum Romanâ eminentissimus: illos quidem in parte dissertationis secundæ non exiguâ, hos verò per totum illustre opus, quo non plenius in hoc genere, neque doctius, neque accuratius orbis novit eruditus. Neque enim morantur nævi ex malè intellectis tum tabulis Ancyranis orti. Dum igitur Norisius in hanc nostræ inscriptionis partem commentarium longè optimum suppeditat; eidem etiam accepta referemus Pisana ipsa monumenta; quæ non hic tantum locus de C. & L. Cæsaribus, sed &, connexus cum eis, honos & historia Augusti Cæsaris effa-

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effragitant. Id tantum unicè demiror, cur cenotaphia vocari placuit viro antiquitatis omnis peritissimo. Cui quidem cenotaphium Emesæ olim in Syriâ itinerando reperit Bellonius; ut testatus est Observationum suarum libro 2. cap. 97. Verùm non sunt hæc cenotaphia, sed decreta tantummodo Pisanorum, ad honorem C. & L. Cæsaris, coloniarum, dum viverent, patronorum, pertinentia. Et Pisani censuere in urbis suæ curiâ, Augusteo dictâ, qualis & nostris etiam Ancyranis *Sebastum* Græcè nominata est. Inscrivere verò iis, qui non ita pridem sunt reperti, cippis duobus grandioribus, olim secundùm aram C. & L. Cæsaris defixis. Apud eam aram publicè eorum Manibus quotannis parentandum erat, juxta Decreta hic subjecta. Et quibus præcedere oportebit, quia id tempore præcessit,

### *Decretum Pisanorum ad L. Cæsaris honorem pertinens.*

XIII. K. OCTOBR. PISIS. IN. FORO. IN. AVGVSTEO. SCRIB. AD FVER  
 Q. PETILIVS. Q. F. P. RASINIVS. L. F. RASSVS. M. PVPPIVS. M. F.  
 Q. SERTORIVS. Q. F. PICA. CN. OCTAVIVS. CN. F. RVFVS. A. ALBIVS  
 A. F. GYTTA.

QVOD . C. CANIVS . C. F. SATVRNINVS . HIR . V. F. DE . AVGENDIS . HONORIBVS  
 L. CAESARIS . AVGVSTI . CAESARIS . PATRIS . PATRIAE . PONTIFICIS . MAXIMIVS  
 TRIBVNICIAE . POTESTATIS . XXV. FILII . AVGVRI . CONSVLIS . DESIGNATI . PRINCIPIVS  
 IVVENTVTIS . PATRONI . COLONIAE . NOSTRAE . Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C.  
 CVM . SENATVS . POPVLI . ROMANI . INTER . CETEROS . PLVRIMOS . AC . MAXIMOS  
 HONORES . L. CAESARI . AVGVSTI . CAESARIS . PATRIS . PATRIAE . PONTIFICIS . MAXIMI . TRIBV  
 NICIAE . POTESTATIS . XXV. FILIO . AVGVRI . CONSVLI . DESIGNATO . PER  
 CONSENSVM . OMNIVM . ORDINVM. *decretis*

#### *L. Cæsari paren-*

TETVR . DATA . CVRA . C. CANIO . SATVRNINO . HIRVIRO . ET . DECEM . PRIMIS . ELIGENDI  
 ASPICIENDIQVE . VTER . EORVM . MAGIS . IDONEVS . VIDEATVR . EMENDVS  
 PVBLICA . PECVNIA . A . PRIVATIS . EIVS . loci quem magis . PROBAVERINT . VTIQVE  
 APVD . EAM . ARAM . QVOD . ANNIS . A . D. XII . K. Sept. PVBLICE . MANIBVS . EIVS . PER . MAGIS  
 TRATVS . EOSQVE . QUI . IBI . IVRI . DICENDO . PRAERUNT . TOGIS . PVLLIS . AMICTOS  
 QVIBVS . EORVM . IVS . FASQVE . ERIT . EO . DIE . eius . VESTIS . HABENDAE . INFERIAE . MIT  
 TANTVR . BOSQVE . ET . OVIS . ATRI . INFVLIS . CAERVIS . INFVLATI . diis . MANIBVS . EIVS  
 MACTENTVR . EAQVE . HOSTIAE . EO . LOCO . ADOLEANTVR . SVPER . QVE . LAS  
 SINGVLAE . VRNAE . LACTIS . MELLIS . OLEI . FVNDANTVR . AC . TVM . DEMVM . FACTAM  
*ceteris potestatem* . SI . QUI . PRIVATIM . VELINT . MANIBVS . EIVS . INFERIAS . MITTERE  
*nive quis amplius* . VNO . CEREI . VNAVE . FACE . CORONAVE . MITTAT . DVM . II . QUI . IM  
*molaverint* . CINCTI . CABINO . RITV . STRVEM . LIGNORVM . SVCCENDANT . ADQVE  
 EXINDE . HABEANT

uti LOCVS . ANTE . EAM . ARAM . QVO . EA . STRVES . CONGERANTVR . COMPONANTVR . PATEAT  
 QVOQVE . VERSVS . PEDES . XL . STIPITIBVSQVE . ROBVTIS . SAEPIATVR . LIGNORVMQVE  
 ACERVOS . EIVS . REI . GRATIA . QVOD . ANNIS . IBI . CONSTITVATVR . CIPPOQVE . GRANDI  
 SECVDVM . ARAM . DEFIXSO . HOC . DECRETVM . CVM . SVPERIORIBVS . DECRETIS . AD . EIVS  
 HONORES . PERTINENTIBVS . INCIDATVR . INSCVLPATVRVE . NAM . QVOD . AD . CETERA  
 SOLEMNIA . QVAE . EODEM . ILLO . DIE . VITARE . CAVERIQVE . PLACVissent . PLACERENT  
 QVE . ID . SEQVENDVM . QVOD . DE . IIS . SENATVS . P. R. CENSVISSET . VTIQVE . PRIMO  
 QVOQVE . TEMPORE . LEGATI . EX . NOSTRO . ORDINE . IMPER . CAESAREM . AVGVSTVM  
 PATREM . PATRIAE . PONTIFICEM . MAXIMVM . TRIBVNICIAE . POTESTATIS . XXV.  
 ADEANT . PETANTQVE . AB . EO . VTI . COLONIS . IVLIENSIBVS . COLONIAE . OPSEQVENTI  
 IVLIAE . PISANAE . EX . HOC . DECRETO . EA . OMNIA . FACERE . EXEQVQVE . PERMITTAT .

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## *Decretum Pisanorum ad C. Caesaris honorem pertinens.*

. . . . . PISIS, IN. FORO. IN. AVGVSTEO. SCRIB. AD  
Fuer. Q. SERTORIUS. Q. F. ATILIVS. TACITVS. P. RASINIUS. L. F. BASSVS. L. LAPPIVS  
P. f. Thallvs. Q. SERTORIUS. Q. F. ALPIVS. PICA. C. VETTIVS. L. F. VIRCVLA. M. HERIVS  
M. F. PRISCVS. A. ALBIVS. A. F. GVTTA. TI. PETRONIVS. TI. F. POLLIO. L. FABIVS. L. F. BASSVS.  
SEX APONIUS. SEX. F. CRETICVS. C. CANIVS. C. F. SATVRNINVS. L. OTACILIVS. Q. F. PANTHERA

QVOD. adsvnt. CVM. IN. COLONIA. NOSTRA. PROPTER. CONTENTIONES. CANDIDATO  
RVM MAGISTRATVS. NON. ESSENT. ET. EA. ACTA. ESSENT. QVAE. INFRA. SCRIPTA. SVNT.  
CVM. A. d. III. NONAS. APRILES. ALLATVS. ESSET. NVNTIVS. CAIVM. CAESAREM. AVGVSTI. PATRIS. PATRI  
AE. PONTIF. MAXSVMI. CVSTODIC. IMPERI. ROMANI. TOTIVS. QVE. ORBIS. TERRARVM. PRAE  
SIDIS. FILIVM. D. LVI. NEPOTEM. POST. CONSVLATVM. QVEM. VLTRA. FINIS. EXTREMAS. POPV  
LI. ROMANI. BELLVM. GERENS. FELICITER. PEREGERAT. BENE. GESTA. RE. PVBLICA. DEVICTIS. AVT  
IN. FIDEM. RECEPTIS. BELLICOSISSIMIS. AC. MAXSIMIS. GENTIBVS. IPSVM. VOLNERIBVS. PRO. RE  
PVBLICA. EXCEPTIS. EX. EO. CASV. CRVDELIVS. FATIS. EREPTVM. POPVLO. ROMANO. IAM. DESIGNA  
TVM. IUSTISSVM. AC. SIMILLVM. PARENTIS. SVI. VIRTVTIBVS. PRINCIPEM. COLONIAE. QVE  
NOSTRAE. VNIVM. PRAESIDIVM. EA. QVE. RES. NON. DVM. QUIETO. LV. CTV. QVEM. EX. DECES  
SV. L. CAESARIS. FRATRIS. EIVS. CONSVLIS. DESIGNATI. AVGVRI. PRONI. NOSTRI. PRINCI  
PIS. JUVENTVTIS. COLONIA. VNIVERSA. SVSCEPERAT. RENOVASSET. MVLTPLICASSET. QVE  
MOROREM. OMNIVM. SINGVLORVM. VNIVERSORVM. QVE. OB. EAS. RES. VNIVERSI. DECV  
RIONES. COLONIQVE. QVANDO. EO. CA. SV. IN. COLONIA. NEQVE. HVIR. NEQVE. PRAEFECTI  
ERANT. NEQVE. QVISQVAM. IVRE. DICVND. PRAERAT. INTER. SESE. CONSENSERVNT. PRO  
MAGNITVDINE. TANTAE. AC. TAM. IMPROVISAE. CALAMITATIS. OPORTERE. EX. EA. DIE  
QVA. EIVS. DECESVS. NVNTIATVS. ESSET. VSQVI. AD. EAM. DIEM. QVA. OSSA. RELATA. AT. QVE  
CONDITA. IVSTA. QVE. EIVS. MANIBVS. PERFECTA. ESSENT. CVNCTOS. VESTE. MVLTATA. TEMPLIS  
QVE. DEORVM. IMMORTALIVM. BALNEIS. QVE. PVBLICIS. ET. TABERNIS. OMNIBVS. CLAVIS  
CONVICIBVS. SESE. AFSTINERE. MATRONAS. QVAE. IN. COLONIA. NOSTRA. SVNT. SVBLVGERE  
DIEM. QVE. EVM. QVO. DIE. C. CAESAR. OBIT. QVI. DIES. EST. A. D. VIII. K. MARTIAS. PRO. ALLIENS  
LVGBREM. MEMORIAE. PRODI. NOTARIQVE. IN. PRAESENTIA. OMNIVM. IVSSV. AC  
VOLVNTATE. CAVERIQVE. NEQVOD. SACRIFICIVM. PVBLICVM. NEVE. QVAE. SVPLI  
CATIONES. NIVE. SPONSALIA. NIVE. CONVIVIA. PVBLICA. POSTEA. IN. EVM. DIEM  
EOVE. DIE. QVI. DIES. ERIT. A. D. VIII. K. MARTIAS. FIANI. CONCIPIANTVR. INDICAN  
TVRVE. NIVE. QVI. LVDI. SCAENICI. CIRCIENSESVE. EO. DIE. FIANI. SPECTENTVRVE  
VTIQUE. EO. DIE. QVOD. ANNIS. PVBLICE. MA. NIBVS. EIVS. PER. MAGISTRA. TVS. LOSVE  
QVI. PISIS. IVRE. DICVND. PRAERVNT. EODEM. LOCO. EODEM. QVE. MODO. QVO  
L. CAESARI. PARENTARI. INSTITVTVM. EST. PARENTETVR  
VTIQUE. arvis. CELEBERRIMO. COLONIAE. NOSTRAE. LOCO. CONSTITVATVR. ORNA  
TVS. SPOLEIS. DEVICTARVM. AVT. IN. PIDEM. RECEPTARVM. AB. EO. GENTIVM. SVPER  
EVM. STATVA. PEDESTRIS. IPSIVS. TRIVMPHALI. ORNATV. CIRCA. QVE. EAM. DVAE  
EQUESTRES. INAVRATAE. GAI. ET. LVCI. CAESARVM. STATVAE. PONANTVR  
VTIQUE. cum. PRIMVM. PER. LEGEM. COLONIAE. DVO. VIROS. CREARE. ET. HABERE. PO  
TVERIMVS. II. DVO. VIRI. QVI. PRIMI. CREATI. ERVNT. HOC. QVOD. DECVRIONIBVS  
ET. UNIVERSIS. COLONIS. PLACVIT. AD. DECVRIONES. REFERANT. EORVM. PV  
BLICA. AVCTORITATE. ADHIBITA. LEGITVME. ID. CAVEATVR. AVCTORIBVS. QVE  
IIS. in. TABVLAS. PVBLICAS. REFERATVR. INTEREA. T. STATVLENVS. IVNCVS  
FLAMEN. AVGVSTALIS. PONTIF. MINOR. PVBLICORVM. P. R. SACRORVM. ROGARE  
TVR. ut. CVM. LEGATIS. EXCVSATA. PRAESENTI. COLONIAE. NECESSITATE. HOC  
OFFICIUM. PVBLICVM. ET. VOLVNTATEM. VNIVERSORVM. LIBELLO. REDDITO  
IMP. CAESARI. AVGVSTO. PATRI. PATRIAE. PONTIF. MAXSIMO. TRIBVNICIAE  
POTEST. XXVI. INDICET  
ID. QVE. T. STATVLENVS. IVNCVS. PRINCEPS. COLONIAE. NOSTRAE. FLAMEN. AVGVST.  
PONTIF. MINOR. PVBLICORVM. P. R. SACRORVM. LIBELLO. ITA. VTI. SVpra. SCRIPTVM  
EST. IMPERATORI. CAESARI. AVGVSTO. PONTIFICI. MAXIMO. TRIBVN. POTEST. XXVI. PATRI  
PATRIAE. REDDITO. FECERIT. PLACERE. CONSCRIPTIS. QVAE. A. D. III. NONAS. APRILES  
QVAE. SEX. AELIO. CATO. C. SENTIO. SATVRNINO. COS. FVERVNT. FACTA. ACTA. CON  
STITVTA. SVNT. PER. CONSENSVM. ORDINVM. EA. OMNIA. ITA. FIERI. AGI. HA  
BETI

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*BERI OPSERVARIQVE. AB. L. TITIO. A. F. ET. A. T. ALLIO. T. F. RVFO. II VIRIS ET. AB. EIS. QVICVM  
 QVE POSTEA. IN. COLONIA. NOSTRA. II VIR. PRAEFECTI. SIVE. QVI. ALI. MAGISTRATVS  
 ERUNT OMNIA. IN. PERPETVOM. ITA. FIERI. AGI. HABERI. OPSERVARIQVE. VT IQVE. L. TITIVS  
 A. F. T. ALIVS. T. F. RVFVS. II VIRI. EA. OMNIA. QVAE. SVPRASCRIPTA. SVNT. EX. DECRETO  
 NOSTRO CORAM. PRO. QVAESTORIBVS. PRIMO. QVOQVE. TEMPORE. PER. SCRIBAM. PV  
 BLICVM IN. TABVLAS. PVBLICAS. REFERENDA. CVRENT. CENSVERE.*

Tab. 3. v. 8. *Plebei Romanæ viritim SS. treccenos numeravi.* Hic est insignis ille locus de impensis & largitionibus Augusti qui eruditissimi nostratis Arbutnoti librum illustrare poterit, uti liber iste jam feliciter illustravit Græcam omnem & Romanam antiquitatem. Ejus exemplo, quæ licet, Augusti munera ad monetam hodiernam Britannicam, secundum libras sterlingas, solidos, & denarios, redigemus. Sunt igitur sestertii trecceni 4 s. 10 d.  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Totidem plebei viritim ex testamento patris sui numeravit: quot etiam testis est Suetonius viritim legasse Julium, cap. 83. *Plebei* Archaicè à *plebes* dictum puta.

Ibid. v. 8. *Nomine meo quadringenos ex bellorum manibus consul quintum viritim dedi.* i. e. 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. Hujus congiarii cum meminerit forte Dio, lib. 51. quadringenos istos sestertios viritim datos Græcè extulit καθ' ἑκάτον [i. καθ' ἓνα ἑκάτον] δραχμᾶς, drachmæ proinde Atticæ quatuor sestertios, hoc est denarium Romanum, æquans.

Ibid. v. 12, 13. *Tribunitia potestate duodecimum quadringenos nummos tertium viritim dedi.* Tertium hoc nummorum congiarium obiter attigit Josephus in Antiq. l. 16. c. 4. edit. Hudf. p. 719. eique præsentem fuisse regem Herodem scribit, postquam Aquileiæ paucis ante diebus causam contra filios suos coram Augusto dixisset. Hinc ergo occasionem scitè arripit Norisius, demonstrandi quo anno in Italiam, causam eam dicturus, Herodes venerat: anno nempe, quo Augustus Aquileiæ substitit, eventa belli Pannonici illic è propinquo spectans; quo etiam Tribunitiam potestatem duodecimum renovavit. Eo verò duplici caractere signatur pars posterior anni U. C. V. 742. Vide Noris. Cen. Pis. diss. 2, c. 6. Ibi telam hanc orditur chronologicam vir ille perspicacissimus, rectius inde perscrutatus Herodis tempora, adeoque verum D. nostri Jesu Christi natalem annum. Speciatim verò pag. 154. sic concludit---“ Hoc planè Ancyrano saxo reselluntur anachronismi illorum scriptorum, qui hanc secundam Herodis peregrinationem Romanam aliis à stabilito annis affigunt.

Ibid. v. 13, 14. *Quæ mea congiaria (singula quatuor intelligit; pecuniæ tria, frumenti unum) pervenerunt ad sestertium millia, nunquam minus, quinquaginta, & ducenta.* hoc est 405, 260 l. 8 s. 4 d. ex quâ pecuniæ summâ cum plebs quadringenos sestertios, hoc est 3 l. 4 s. 7 d. viritim acciperet, qui accepere viri erant numero 125500.

Ibid. v. 15. *Tribunitiæ potestatis duodevicesimum, consul XII, trecentis & viginti millibus plebei urbanæ sexagenos denarios (hoc est 1 l. 18 s. 9 d.) viritim dedi.* pervenit itaque hoc congiarium ad 620000 l.

Ibid. v. 17. *Cuoivis militum meorum consul quintum ex manibus viritim millia nummum singula (hoc est 8 l. 1 s. 5 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) dedi.* Acceperunt id triumphale congiarium in coloniis hominum circiter centum & viginti millia. His igitur largitus est monetæ nostræ, 968750 l.

Ibid. v. 20. *Consul tertium decimum sexagenos denarios (hoc est 1 l. 18 s. 9 d.) plebei quæ tum frumentum publicum acceperunt dedi.* Ea millia hominum paulo plura quàm ducenta fuerunt. Dedit igitur eâ largitione paulò plus quàm 387500 l. Hæc Augusti largitio, quum hic ad consulatum ejus tertium decimum, an. U. C. 752, referatur, opportunè nobis locum indigat, ubi deficere incipit Dionis historia Augustea; libro nempe 55. editionis Leunclavianæ pag. 554. ibi enim post acta anni 748, & Tiberii tum in Rhodum insulam secessum, statim subjicitur hujus largitionis quarto post anno concessæ mentio, *denariis*, ut superius, Græcè per δραχμᾶς redditis: ὁ δ' ἡ Λαγῶσις τὸ τῷ δῆμῳ τῷ σιτοδεμῆν πλεθῶν ἀόριστον ὄν ἐς εἰκοσι μυριάδας κατελευσε. ἢ, ὡς γε τις λέγει, καθ' ἓνα ἑξήκοντα δραχμᾶς ἔδωκε, i. e. *Infinitam plebis multitudinem, quæ frumentum publicum accepit, Augustus ad ducenta hominum millia redegit: & ut nonnulli dicunt, viritim*

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*iis sexagenos denarios dedit.* Obiter verò ex parenthetico isto, ut nonnulli dicunt, non malè advertet lector, Dioni nunquam visum fuisse hunc Augusti indicem.

Ibid. v. 22, 23. *Pecuniam pro agris, quos in consulatu meo quarto & postea M. Crasso & Cn. Lentulo Augure assignavi militibus, solvi municipis. Ea sestertium circiter SEX... SIENS milliens fuit.* Ita quidem exemplar Fabrianum, quasi extritis tribus literis intermediis; cùm Tournelortianum non nisi hoc modo SEX . . . . . imperfectiùs habeat; at in Busbequiano SEXGENS clarè extet. Hæc igitur me præne invitum impulerunt ut, servato illo G, SEXageSIENS milliens rescriberem. Sed exteret immanis admodum pecuniæ numeratæ summa, 48,437500 l. & exposco potiùs legentium iudicium, annon *sexiens milliens*, hoc est 4,843,750 l. pars prioris decima, pro veriore sit habenda. Amplum hoc quidem & magnificentum: at nemo est qui facilè extricaverit, quanti esset ager Italicus, tot hominum millibus coemendus. Post bellum Siculum, quem adhuc Triumvir esset Octavianus, unius agri Campani partem terrâ Cnosiâ in Cretâ mutatam emit, & quidem tantâ quantâ reditum duodecies sestertium daret. Ita Dio lib. 49. cum Velleio lib. 2. cap. 81. conferendus. Præter quos Plinius lib. 18. c. 11. *Extat Divi Augusti decretum quo annua vicena millia Neapolitanis . . . numerari iussit è fisco suo, coloniam deducens Cajnam.* Super hæc omnia, promissâ est iisdem, & præstita postea, aqua Julia. Cætera ex his, Lector, æstima.

Porrò Augustus ad minuendum, ut videtur, rei miraculum, hoc tanto pecuniæ onere, quanta quanta fuerit, collationibus se levatum scribit. Sequitur enim

Ibid. v. 24. *Ea sestertium circiter sexiens milliens fuit, quam ex collationibus pro prædiis numeravi.* Quo in loco Gronovius prædicatoribus numeravi, & meliùs longè quàm quod à Lipsio erat, prætoribus. Nostram istam lectionem reddidère excussa quatuor exemplaria, Busbequianum, Cossonianum, Fabrianum, Tournelortianum. Quicquid sit, factas magnoperè Augusto collationes, tum stato tempore, Kal. Januariis, tum urgente aliàs necessitate, præter tributa provinciarum annua, nemo non novit. Neque unquam sanè opportuniùs, quàm hoc ipso quem indicavit anno (U.C. 724.) in consulatu suo quarto. Tunc enim, per hanc agrorum emptionem, ad extremas angustias redactus, & mediis in victoriis inops, in foro tum sua, tum amicorum bona, miserabili specie, publicavit. Dio lib. 51. pag. 445. *Cæsar aliis militum pecuniam dedit; aliis qui omnibus secum bellis fuissent, agrum etiam addidit.* Nam eos Italia populos qui Antonii rebus studuissent, extorres egerat, militibusque agros eorum donaverat. Extorrium autem plerisque Dyrrachium, Philippos, & alia oppida habitanda concessit. Reliquis pecuniam pro agro aut numeravit; aut numeraturum promisit. *Etsi enim ex Victoria magnam vim pecuniæ adeptus esset, tamen impensæ fiebant longè majores: ideoque in foro venalia proposuit & sua, & amicorum aliquot bona.* Similia, sed obscuriùs, innuit, ut observavit superiùs Casaubonus, ad alterum illum quem Augustus hic signavit annum (U.C. 740.) consulis M. Crasso & Cn. Lentulo augure. *ὁ Ἀυγύστῳ, πολλὰ μὲν ἀναλώσας ὡς ἐνάσεις, πολλὰ δὲ ἢ παρ' ἐπίρων λαβὼν, διακίσατο.* i. e. multa in singulis impendens, multa etiam ab aliis corradens, res Augustus administrabat. Res illic intelligit Hispaniæ Galliæque: sed etiam in provinciis collationes, æque jam statæ, tributi nomine, fiebant.

Ibid. v. 25. *Et circiter bis milliens & sescentiens* (hoc est 2,098,958 l. 6 s. 8 d.) *quod pro agris provincialibus solvi.* Id primus & solus omnium qui deduxerunt colonias militum in Italiâ, aut in provinciis ad memoriam ætatis meæ feci. In his, nunc primùm rectè sic lectis & distinctis, amovet à se Augustus objecta Syllæ, & Cæsari priori, in Bruti apud Appianum oratione, de bell. civil. lib. 2. p. m. 840. *Sylla & Cæsar vi & armis hostiliter oppressâ republicâ, neque dimiserunt vos in suam quemque patriam, neque agros vobis emerunt, aut confiscatos dividerunt, neque pristinos eorum dominos pretio reddidit solati sunt, quamvis pecuniarum affatim haberent ex ærario, multum item ex vestigalibus publicis. sed in ipsâ Italiâ nihil commertâ, non jure belli, sed more latrocinii, veteribus possessoribus ademerunt agros, domos, sepulchra, fana.* Tristia hæc quidem & acerba. sed ab ipso etiam Augusto, ante consulatum ejus quartum, haud æquiùs partitiones factæ. Nam (ut ait Dio sub annum U.C. 713.) *omnes initio per totam Italiam agros, nisi quid miles aliquis*

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aliquis emeritus dono accepisset, aut à fisco emisset, unà cum servitiis & instrumento reliquo dominis adimebat, ac militibus dabat. Unde Virgil. Ecl. 1. *En queis conservimus agros!*

Ibid. v. 28. *Ti. Neroni & Cn. Pisoni consulibus.* Non ut vulgò Nerone & Pisone. sic Virgilio & Horatio casu sexto inibri: aliaque aliis eodem casu. Inter inscriptiones vero simile apud Gruterum vide p. ccxxviii. 8. *QVAM. IMPENSAM. C. CASCELLIO. LABEON. IN PERPET. POLLICENTI* (casu ibi sexto absolute posito) *GRATIAE. AGANTVR. MVNIFICENTIAE. EIVS.*

Ibid. v. 34. *Quater pecunia mea juvi ararium.* Semel, ut habet Dio, in consulatu suo sexto lib. 53. pag. 497. & aliàs, insigni rei memorià nummo gentis Viniciæ sic inscriptâ, *S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAES. QVOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. AD. A. DE.* i. e. *quod via munitæ sint ex eâ pecuniâ quam is ad ararium detulit.*

Ibid. v. 34. *Ita ut sestertium milliens & quinquiens* (hoc est 811,328 l. 2 s. 6 d.) *ad eos qui præerant arario detulerim.* In hoc commate, pro isto *ad eos qui*, antea turpissimo errore adeo solvi legebatur.

Ibid. v. 25, &c. *M. Emilio & L. Arruntio Cos. in ararium militare quod ex consilio . . . . . constitutum est: ex quo præmia darentur militibus qui viginti stipendia emeruissent, HS. milliens & septingentis . . . . . detuli.* Dione auctore sic imple priorem istam lacunam, *ex consilio senatûs:* Sic verò secundam, *HS. milliens & septingentis, Ti. Casaris nomine & meo.* Dio enim, loco omnium insignissimo, post enarratas Augusti legiones, lib. 55. pag. 565, hæc habet. *His de causis, quum indigeret pecuniâ, senatum consuluit de reditu quodam perpetuo constituendo, unde citra ullius injuriam stipendia ac præmia militibus sufficerent. Id igitur quarebatur . . . . . Deinde M. Emilio L. Arruntio consulibus, quum nullus reditus excogitari possit, sed & queri cum cænes gravatè ferrent, Augustus, pro se & Tiberio, in ararium, cui militaris nomen indidit, pecuniam intulit. Ea, auctore hic ipso Augusto, HS. milliens & septingentis fuit; hoc est, 1,372,395 l. 16 s. 8 d.*

Tab. 4. v. 1. *Curiam & continens ei Chalcidicum.* hoc, est Chalcidicum Curie Julice conjunctum. Veterem illam lectionem, *continens et Chalcidicum*, quum ægrè passus esset Gronovius, decrevit ille Augustum scripsisse, *curiam & continens ei Chalcidicum.* Et meâ quidem sententiâ iustissimè. Nam suffragatum est id quod postea comparuit exemplar Fabrianum: levique istâ mutatione vox durè & obscurè posita statim mirè elegans evadit. Quippe de terrâ, de ædificio, aut quopiam simili loquentibus Latinum *continens ei* id ipsum est quod Græcum *επιχωρις αὐτῶν*. Neque aliâ profectò ratione, quàm quòd non erant aliis *continentes*, sed disjunctæ undique & separatæ, magnæ pleræque domus Romanis *insulæ* dicebantur.

Tab. 4. v. 1, 2. *Curiam & . . . . . Chalcidicum . . . . . feci.* Dio lib. 51. Consul quintum Augustus *τὸ τε Ἀθλωαῖον, ἢ τὸ [τὸ ἢ] Χαλκιδικὸν ἠνομασμένον, ἢ τὸ Βελδοθήλων τὸ Ἰσλιεῖον καθιέρωσε.* Quæ vide annon sic fuerint vertenda; tum *Minervium* (quod & *Chalcidicum nominatum est*) tum *curiam Juliam* sacravit: Ita ut non fuerint hæc tria Dioni ædificia, sed duo tantummodò, ut in Augusti indice; *curia Julia, & Chalcidicum.* Cùm enim in incerto reliquerint eruditi viri, quid & quale fuerit Chalcidicum; mihi non obscurè subvenit, non aliud fuisse quàm *Minervium*, Græcè *Ἀθλωαῖον*, signum habens Chalcidicæ, ab urbe Chalcide, *Minervæ.* Sic enim P. Victor, in descriptâ ab eo nonâ urbis regione, *Minervium, Minerva Chalcidica:* quorum priore locus *Minervæ* sacer, at posteriore *Deæ* signum indigitatur. In confinio urbis Aleppensis, *Berœæ* antiquitûs dictæ, obviam reperitur *ΦΑ. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ* nummus, ad Chalcidem, urbem Syriacam, Cleopatrac̄ olim subiectam, clarè pertinens. Hanc, quum, devictâ nuper Cleopatrac̄, res Asiæ Syriæque consul. V. ordinavit, credibile est victorem Cæsarem adiisse, & exque eâ aut signum, aut aliud quid *Minervæ* ornamentum, detulisse; eodemque anno Romæ *Minervium* hoc *Chalcidicum* extruxisse. Nam (ut ibidem adjecit Dio, lib. nempe 51. p. 459.) *ex prædâ Ægyptiacâ multa Jovi Capitolino, Junonique & Minervæ consecravit: quum ex S. C. tanquam contaminatâ essent, detraberentur omnia prius suspensa in eorum templis ornamenta.* Ita Cleopatra, quanquam victa & capta, gloriam tamen con-

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*secuta est, quum in templis nostris ejus ornamenta essent dedicata.* Eadem urbs Chalcis Domitiano postea, tanquam instauratori suo, adulata, secundum gentile Imperatoris nomen, *Flaviam se Chalcidem* appellavit, & exinde novam Epocham signavit; id docente primùm, & demonstrante, Em. Norisio, de Epochis Syr. Mac. dissert. 3. cap. 3. Contra autem Domitianus tum urbi Chalcidicæ gratulatus, tum Minervæ aliàs addiçtissimus, *Minervia Chalcidica* extruxit; de quo adeatur Eusebii chronicon, ad numerum MMCV. & commentator in locum Josephus Scaliger. Nam ut de re ipsa, ita & de Scaligeranis ad eam observatis in diversa abeunt Casaubonus & Gronovius. Mihi interim ex supradictis clarè satis innotescit, hoc nostrum *Chalcidicum* Minervio aut synonymum, aut epitheton, fuisse. Minervam autem *Chalcidicam*, Ætolis & Lacedæmoniiis olim cultam, & *Chalcidicon* (ut habent Livius & Pausanias) i. e. templum ejus æneum, longè ab hoc Minervio Chalcidico alienum puto.

Quæ sequuntur de *templo Apollinis in palatio cum porticibus*, deque aliis Augusti publicis operibus, ea cum Suetonianis Aug. c. 29, &c. & cum Dione passim, & cum P. Victoris tabulis conferenda.

Ibid. v. 6. *Ædem Larum in summâ sacrâ viâ.* Larum intellige publicorum, compitalium & vialium aliter dictorum, de quorum æde ex collationibus per Augustum factâ Inscriptio legitur Farnesiana, Grut. cvi. 4.

LARIBVS . PVBLICIS . SACRVM  
IMP. CAESAR . DIVI . F. AVGVSTVS  
PONTIFEX . MAXIMVS  
TRIBVNIC . POTESTAT . XVIII.  
EX . STIPE . QVAM . POPVLVS . EI  
CONTVLIT . K. IANVAR . APSENTI  
C. CALVISIO . SABINO  
L. PASSIENO . COS.

*ædem adjicit Deum Penatium in Velâ,* hoc est parte montis Palatini, quæ *facellum Larum* P. Victori dicitur. Hi quoque Penates publici, aliter Pop. Rom. Penates dicti.

Ibid. v. 10. *Rivos aquarum compluribus locis vetustate labentes feci:* ut in veteri quæ Romæ extat inscriptione,

IMP. CAESAR . DIVI . IVLI . F. AVGVSTVS  
PONTIFEX . MAXIMVS . COS . XII.  
TRIBVNICIAE . POTESTAT . XIX . IMP . XIII.  
RIVOS . AQVARVM . OMNIVM . REFECIT .

Ibid. v. 15, 16. *Incoavi non inchoavi:* ut etiam, notante Torrentio, in optimo Suetoniano codice, Aug. c. 97. *itinere incubato.* Ubi habes, Lector, veram non minus quàm Archaicam vocis orthographiam, idque ex mente illustris dum hæc scripta sunt, grammatici, Verrii Flacci, qui ab Augusto nepotibus ejus præceptor electus ipso docuit in palatio. Notatum hoc Diomedii lib. 1. *Incoavi,* inquit, *dicendum putat Julius Molestus: quia sit compositum à cabo initio rerum, quod Verrius Flaccus in postrema syllaba aspirandum probavit.* *Cobaum enim apud veteres mundum significat.*

Ibid. v. 17. *Duo & octoginta templa Deum in urbe consul . . . . . refeci, &c.* Cauto Cæsar discrimine alia se templa fecisse, alia refecisse dicit. Fecit scilicet non ea solummodò quæ primus ipse extruxit, sed quæ olim ab aliis extructa, & vetustate jam delapsa in ruinas, à fundamentis iterum excitavit. Hæc inter, ædem Jovis Feretrii, & ædem Deum Penatium superiùs memoravit: de quarum tamen posteriore perperam sic Casaubonus, *Hanc refecit, non fecit.* De priore etiam incautiùs locutus ipse Livius, *Augustum Casarem tradit, templorum omnium conditorem aut restitutorem, ingressum ædem Feretrii Jovis, quam vetustate dilapsam refecit,* lib. 4. c. 20. Pari incuriâ Suetoni-



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us c. 30. *ædes sacras vetustate collapsas, aut incendio absuntas refecit.* Ast Augustus hæc à se facta, tanquam sua sibi opera, vendicavit, capite hujus tabulæ primo. Hic verò alia ab iis templa, duo & octoginta numero, quum labefactari jam inceperint, & ruinam, ni reparentur, minitari, se propriè *refecisse* dicit, hoc est ne conciderent cavisse. Idem ab eo observatum, quicumque is fuerit, qui ad calcem hujus indicis ab Augusto scripti, operum ejus ἀνακεφαλαίωσιν hoc modo subdidit, *Opera fecit nova, ædem Matris Magnæ &c. Refecit Capitolium &c.* Rectè igitur non minus quàm dulciloquè Ovidius 2. Fast. v. 59. postquam collapsam Matris Magnæ ædem deploraverat,

*Cætera ne simili caderent labefacta ruinâ,  
Cavit sacrati provida cura ducis:  
Sub quo delubris sentitur nulla senectus:  
Nec satis est homines, obligat ille Deos.  
Templorum positor, templorum sancte refector,  
Sit superis opto mutua cura tui.*

Tempus refectorum tot templorum, quod excidit ab his tabulis, videtur hic innuere Ovidius, rem nempe tribuens providentiæ *sacrati ducis*, hoc est, Pontificis Max. creati A. U. V. 741.

Tab. 4. v. 21. *Martis Ultoris templum, Forumque Augustum . . . feci.* Ex voto quod A. U. V. 712. ante prælium Philippense, ob paternæ cædis ultionem, suscepit. unde Ovidius Fast. V. de ludis Martis Ultoris mense Maio celebratis,

v. 551. *Ultor ad ipse suos cælo descendit honores,  
Templaque in Augusto conspicienda foro.*  
569. *Voverat hoc juvenis tunc cum pia sustulit arma:  
A tantis princeps incipiendus erat.  
Ille manus tendens, hinc stanti milite iusto,  
Hinc conjuratis, talia dicta dedit.  
Mars ades, & satia scelerato sanguine ferrum;  
Stetque favor causâ pro meliore tuus.  
Templa seres, & me Victore, vocaberis Ultor.*

Templi hujus dedicationem ut ad vi. Idus Maianas poeta retulit Ovidius, ita ad annum U. C. V. 752. Velleius Historicus: ipso nempe Augusto XIII. & Caninio Gallo Coss. tum scilicet, cùm nondum Augusto susceptus esset, qui superiùs Caninii collega dicitur, Q. Fabricius. *Anno, inquit, quo magnificentissimi gladiatorii muneris, naumachiaque spectaculis Divus Augustus, abhinc annos triginta, se & Gallo Caninio Consulibus, dedicato Martis templo, animos oculosque populi Romani repleverat,* lib. 25. cap. ci. Ejusdem etiam eodem anno dedicati plenior historia conscripta à Dione est, sed in libro mutilo 55. parte eâ quæ interiit. Id indicat contentorum in eo libro syllabus sic conceptus. *ὡς ἡ Ἀυγύστου ἱερῶν (l. ἀγορῶν) καθιερωθῆν. ὡς ὁ Ἄρεως ναὸς ὁ ἐν αὐτῇ ἦν καθιερωθῆν.* i. e. *ut Augusti forum, utque templum in eo Martis dedicatum est.* Sed an diversum hoc fuerit à templo Martis cognomine Ultoris, de quo paulo post Ovidius, idemque Dio ad annum U. C. 734. lib. 54. p. 526, dispiciendum in notis ad Tab. 5. v. 41.

Ibid. v. 24, 25. *Dona ex Manibiis . . . consecravi, quæ mihi constiterunt HS circiter milliens,* hoc est, 807,291 l. 13 s. 4 d. ubi notari libet tria Orthographica: *milliens* nempe, & similia per totum hunc Indicem, interposito *n* scripta; cùm non nisi infinitis numerorum adverbis ut *quotiens, totiens, &c.* interponi illud dixerit Priscianus; lib. de ponderibus. *Consecravi* quoque hic & alibi non semel; cui simile in vetustis Nepotis codicibus observatum à Dausqueio. *Manibiis* etiam, non *manubiis*, hic jam tertium scribitur; idque auctore Verrio, qui, ut ait Charisius, *manibias* per duo *i* scribendum, quia sunt à *manibus*, putavit. Omnino igitur aut corrigendus aut rejiciendus erit Velius Longus, qui hæc habet in libello de Orthographiâ. *Antiquis variè scripturatum est, mancupium, aucupium, manubiæ. Siquidem C. Cæsar per i scripsit, ut apparet ex titulis ipsius: at Augustus i per u, ut testes sunt ejus inscriptiones.* Tab.

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Tab. 4. v. 26. *Auri coronari pondo triginta & quinque millia municipiis & colonts Italiae conferentibus ad triumphos meos quintum consul remisit.* Ad cæteras anni 725. felicitates quo Cæsar Cnſul V. tres egit triumphos, Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum, acceſſit pecuniæ undecumque affluentis copia, adèd ut scænus quod ante denario pendebatur tum ad trientem ejus reciderit. Ergo qui anno superiore tanto ære alieno obſtrictus fuit, nunc omnia quæ debebat perſolvit Cæſar, ſibi debita ab aliis non accepit. Dio lib. 51. Hæc inter, urbibus Italiæ auri coronarii, ad tres triumphos collati, pondo triginta quinque millia, hoc eſt, 1,130,208 l. 6 s. 8 d. remisit: ipſo illo tempore, quo militibus ſuis triumphalis congiarii nomine 968,750 l. diviſerat; & plebei urbanæ ex manibiis 405,260 l. 8 s. 4 d. vide ſupra notata ad Tab. 3. v. 8, 19.

Ibid. v. 29. *Aurum coronarium non accepit.* Vocis originem notavit Dio, *χευεῖον* ἢ *σεφάνης* vocans: aſt uſu demum *coronarium* idem fuiſſe ac *gratuitum*, aut *honorarium*, è Suidâ in *σεφάνηδὸν τίλεσμα* obſervandum: quo ſenſu tum Rhodiis, tum Gallo-græcis noſtris Ancyraniſ id genus loquendi vulgò uſurpatum fuit. Quippe Rhodii, cum ſui juris eſſent, modicam penſionem annuam honoris ergò mittebant Romanis, non tam ducibus tributum, quàm amicis coronam dono dantes. Et Ancyrani, inquit, *σεφάνηδὸν ἀγυροῖ παρ τὸ ἐν χεῦρα μίση δίδωμεν*, i. e. *Coronarium id omne dicunt quod gratuito munere oblatum eſt.*

Ibid. v. 32, 33. *Ludos feci meo nomine quater, aliorum autem magistratuum abſentium ter & vigiens.* Ecce locum quem pæne exſcripſit olim, nunc autem, poſt longi temporis injurias, emendat & reſtituit Suetonius: ſic enim ille in Aug. c. 43. *Feciſſe ludos ſe ait ſuo nomine quater: pro aliis magistratibus qui aut abeſſent, aut non ſufficerent, ter & vicies.* Malè igitur, in Suetonii codicibus, ſuſpectum reddiderunt hunc numerum *quater* & Lipſius & Caſaubonus.

Inter ludos Auguſti præcelluerunt ii quos faciebat *Veneri Genitrici*, non multo poſt obitum patris Cæſaris, in collegio ab eo inſtituto. Namque bis verbis (inter ejus commentaria, credo, inventis, feliciter verò à Plinio ſervatis) id gaudium prodidit. “Iis ipſis ludorum meorum diebus ſidus crinitum per ſeptem dies in regione cæli, quæ ſub Septentrio- nibus eſt, conſpectum. Idoriebatur circa undecimam horam diei, clarumque & omnibus terris conſpicuum fuit. Fo ſidere ſignificari vulgus credidit Cæſaris animam inter Deorum immortalium numina receptam: quo nomine id inſigne ſimulachro capitis ejus, quod mox in ſoro conſecravimus, adjectum eſt. Hæc ille in publicum. Interiore gaudio ſibi illum natum, ſequè in eo naſci interpretatus eſt. Et, ſi verum ſatemur, ſalutare id terris fuit. Plin. Nat. Hiſt. l. 2. c. 25. De cometis ſubnotare liceat, non inane eſſe quod adjecit Plinius, *Sunt qui & hæc ſidera perpetua eſſe credant, ſuoque ambitu ire: neque falſò vaticinatum eſſe Senecam Philoſophum*, Nat. Quæſt. l. 7. c. 26. *Erit qui demonſtret aliquando in quibus cometæ partibus errent.* Nam noſtrâ ætate extitit Philoſophus & Geometra ſummus, Edm. Halleius, L.L.D. cujus ſublimes ingenio, & invictæ circa cœleſtia induſtriæ, grande hoc naturæ arcânium ceſſiſſe creditur.

Ibid. v. 36 &c. *In collegio XV virorum magiſter, adleſto in collegium M. Agrippa, per Quindecimviros, C. Furnio, C. Silano Coſ. quintos feci ludos ſæculares.* Per Quindecimviros: quia ludi ſæculares antiquitus iſti collegio curæ fuerunt. Quoniam verò, teſte Tacito An. 6. 11, magiſtratus poſſimum exequabantur officia cæremoniæ, ideò Quindecimviratum ſuſcepit ipſe Cæſar, & Agrippam in collegium optari ſecit. Cæſarem eâ occaſione XV-virum prodiit ipſius nummus, IMP. CAES. AVG. LVD. SAEC. XV. S. F. magiſtrum XV virorum Faſtorum marmoreorum fragmentum, Grut. ccxcv.

LVDI. SAECVLARES. QVINCT.  
 IMP. CAESARE. DIVI. F. AVGVSTO  
 C. SENTIO. C. F. C. N. SATVRNINO MAG. XV. VIR.  
 M. CLAVDIO. M. F. M. N. MARCELLO.  
 M. FVFFIO. M. F. STRIGONE  
 D. LAELIO. D. F. D. N. BALBO.

Agrippæ

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Agrippæ in collegium cooptatio, suo loco neglecta à Dione, anno tamen insequente obiter ei memorata est, libro nempe 54. pag. 534. Tum, inquit, *Augusti Quinquennalia sumptibus Agrippæ æta: nam is quoque à collegio Quindecim-virorum, quibus per ordinem eorum curatio incunbebat, cooptatus & inauguratus fuerat. Verè igitur accuratissimus scriptor Censorinus, de die nat. cap. 17. Quintos ludos [sæculares] C. Furnio, C. Junio Silano Coss. anno DCXXXVII. Cæsar Augustus & Agrippa fecerunt. Cæterùm de hiis ludis sæcularibus unicè legendus erit Zosimus lib. 2. ubi erravit, non ipse, ut puto, Zosimus, sed aliquis ejus exscriptor somnolentus, in nominibus consulum Δουκίς Κλωπώριος & Γαίος Σαβίνος pro Γαίος Φαβίος & Γαίος Σιλανὸν pessimè exaratis.*

Ibid. v. 38. *Ludos sæculares [nulli vivorum vivos ante] id tempus, deinde [non iterum videndos . . .] ut fortè suppleri poterit: aut, si sic malit Lector, Ludos sæculares [intermissos . . . ante] id tempus, deinde [post decimum centesimumque annum, ut edicto monui, repetendos.] Horum primum non improbable facit præconis vox vocantis ad ludos quos nemo vidit, aut iterum visurus est, cum Ovidii carmine, Trist. 2. Eleg. 1. — quo tempore ludos — Fecit, quos ætas aspiciit una semel: alterum doctissima illa Censorini capite prædicto dissertatio; “ Ita institutum esse, ut centesimo quoque anno fierent, id cum Antias, aliique Historici auctores sunt, tum Varro de scenicis originibus, libro primo. Item T. Livius libro cxxxvi. Eodem anno ludos sæculares Cæsar ingenti apparatu fecit; quos centesimo quoque anno (is enim terminus sæculi) feri mos. At contra, ut decimo centesimoque anno repetantur, tam commentarii Quindecim-virorum, quàm D. Augusti edicta testari videntur. Adeo ut Horatius Flaccus in carmine quod sæcularibus ludis cantatum est, id tempus hoc modo designaverit; Certus undenos decies per annos — Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos.*

Ibid. v. 42. *Navalis prælii spectaculum populo dedi trans Tiberim, in quo loco nunc nemus est Cæsarum, cavato solo, &c. Magnificentissimam hanc Naumachiam anno 752 exhibitam à Cæsare Augusto tum tertium decimum Cos. Velleius, l. 2. c. 101. prodidit. Ergo nihil ad rem Dio, qui integro, quod dolendum est, decennio, ab anno 748 ad 758 mutilatus ad nos pervenit. At Suetonius, ipsis fere Augusti verbis, fecisse ait navale prælium circa Tiberim cavato solo, in quo nunc Cæsarum nemus est. Aug. c. 43. Ad ea verba rectè monuit Casaubonus nunc non restringendum esse ad Suetonii tempora, cum Augustus hoc ipsum scripserit, quinto decimo post exhibitam Naumachiam anno. Statim igitur in naumachiæ loco succrevit hoc nemus Cæsarum, Cæii nempe & Lucii Cæsarum nomine cohonestatum: idemque videtur fuisse ac naumachiæ heri Suetonio in Tib. cap. 72 memorati; quamvis illic crediderit Torrentius significari vetustiores illos hortos, quos Julius Cæsar populo legavit, quosque innuit Horatius, lib. 1. Sat. 9. Trans Tiberim longe cubat is prope Cæsarum hortos.*

Ibid. v. 23, &c. *In templis omnium civitatum primarum Europæ & Asiæ victor ornamenta reposui, quæ spoliatis templis is cum quo bellum gesseram privatim possederat. His, quæ, auctore Plinio, notavit Casaubonus, de Apolline Ephesio Myronis opere, accedant ab eodem subindicata ampliora longe Strabonis testimonia. Simi, inquit lib. 14, tria erant Myronis opera colossica, unius insistentia basi, quæ cum sustulisset Antonius omnia, Augustus Cæsar duo reposuit in basin eandem, Minervam scilicet atque Herculem. Jovem in Capitolium transtulit, sacello ei parato. Antea vero lib. 13. Statuam Ajacis cum sublatam Antonius in Ægyptum asportasset, reddidit eam Rhateensibus, sicut & aliis idem fecerat Augustus Cæsar. Nam pulcherrima templorum donaria Ille, ut Cleopatram demereretur, avexerat; Hic diis ea reddidit.*

Ibid. v. 24. *Is cum quo bellum gesseram. Ita Antonium designari placuit. At perperam hic explevit Lipsius, Antonium cum quo &c. ut etiam initio monumenti, Antonii factionis, &c. Neutrum enim in iis locis patiuntur aut versuum spatiola, aut mens Augusti. Mens, inquam, Augusti; quia de industriâ planè, siquem è victis à se ducibus indigitare vellet, neminem eorum nomine dignatur: non Brutum & Cassium, non Lepidum, non S. Pompeium; ergo minimè omnium M. Antonium, malè sauctâ memoriâ virum, cujus natalis dies pro nefasto habitus, & honores in publicis monumentis aut delicti, aut deleri jussi. Diol. 51. pag. 456.*

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Ibid. v. 53. *Exque eâ pecuniâ dona aurea, &c.* His fides conciliatur Suetonio & Dioni, diversa de his statuis tradidisse visis. Suetonio, qui cap. 52. *ex iis aureas corinas Apollini Palatino dedicatas tradidit*: Dioni verò, qui lib. 53. pag. 511. *statuas illas argenteas in numisma concisas dicit.*

Tab. 4. v. 1. *Mare pacavi à prædonibus. Eo bello, &c.* Ita scilicet de S. Pompeio, omnique ejus nautico armamento loqui Augusto placuit; cui etiam assentatus est Vel- leius, ad mentem linguamque Imperatoris compositus adulator, l. 2. c. 73. *S. Pompeius, inquit, occupata Sicilia servitia fugitivosque in numerum exercitus sui recipiens magnum mo- dum legionum effecerat, perque Menam & Meneceatem paternos libertos, præfatos classiam, latrocinii ac prædationibus infestato mari, ad se exercitumque tuendum rapto utebatur, cum eum non depuderet vindicatum armis ac ductu patris mare infestare piraticis sceleribus. Hæc causæ tum à Cæsare prætextæ: Jamque id bellum palam ut piraticum & servile posteris depingit: quod tamen Siculi nomine traditum ab Historicis, & mole ingens, & diu fortunâ anceps, donec A. U. C. V. 718, Agrippæ honorem coronæ navalis, Cæsari ovationis peperit. vide Not. ad v. 34.*

Ibid. v. 1, &c. *Eo bello, servorum qui fugissent à dominis suis, & arma contra rempub- licam tenuerant, triginta serè millia capta dominis ad supplicium sumendum tradidi. Com- par his Dio l. 49. pag. 319. Servi à Cæsare dominis redditi: si cujus verò dominus non irve- niretur, is in crucem altus. Idem pleniùs aliquanto tradit Appianus de bell. civ. l. 5. p. m. 1178. addito insuper, Hic tum bellorum finis visus est, quum Cæsar annorum jam octo & vixinti esset, opidatim inter deos tutelares consecratus.*

Ibid. v. 3. *Juravit in mea verba tota Italia sponte sua. Imminebat jam inter Cæsa- rem & Antonium bellum, tantâ, inquit Dio, utriusque contentione, ut sociorum auxilia etiam sacramento rogaverint firmanda. l. 50. pag. 422. Speciatim verò de Italiâ Sueto- nius, cap. 17. Bononiensibus publicè, quod in Antoniorum clientelâ antiquitus erant, gratiam fecit conjurandi cum totâ Italiâ pro partibus suis. Tota Italia, inquit Cæsar, eo modo Antonio tacitè respondens, qui partem sibi dimidiam militum Italiæ tanquam utrique communis vendicaverat. Dio pag. 419.*

Ibid. v. 4. *Tota Italia — me, pro visis ducibus, ducem deposcit. Juraverunt in ca- dem verba Gallia, Hispania, Africa, Sicilia, Sardinia. Per hæc quoque obviam itum est Antonii criminationibus, qui inculpabat Cæsarem, quod Lepidum magistratu detrussisset: quodque provincias & exercitum, cum Lepidi, tum Sexti sibi vendicasset, quæ debuerant com- munita ambobus esse: horum dimidiam partem postulabat. Dio lib. 50. pag. 419. Contrâ Cæsar, Lepidum Sextumque, forte belli victos, & loco & imperio cessisse contende- bat; se pro iis à volente totâ Italiâ, & provinciis, delectum ducem.*

Ibid. v. 6. . . . . *ve . . . . . Senatores plures quam DCC in . . . . . consulibus facti ad eum diem quo scripta sunt . . . . . circiter CLXX.* Hæc adeo imperfecta quò perti- neant non est in promptu divinare: quanquam major ille Senatorum numerus videtur eorum fuisse qui juraverunt in verba Cæsaris; at hic minor eorum qui, cum Domitio & Sossio Coss. ad Antonium se contulerunt. Dio, pag. 420. Pauciores enim quàm mille numero senatores haud eo tempore fuerunt.

Ibid. v. 9. *Omnium provinciarum . . . . . quibus finitimæ fuerunt gentes, quæ nondum subiectæ erant Pop. Romano, fines auxi.* Verissimè; nam, ut habet Eutropius l. 7. c. 5. Suetonio in hoc paulò auctior, præter Mauritaniam Cæsariensem & Galatiam, quæ sub Augusto provinciæ factæ sunt, cum regna antea fuissent; Romano adjecit imperio Ægyptum, Cantabriam, Dalmatiam sæpe ante victam, sed penitus tunc subactam; Panno- niam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Rhætiam, Vindelicos, & Salassos in Alpibus, omnes Ponti maritimas civitates: in his nobilissimas, Bosphorum & Panticapæon. Cum verò dixerit Vindelicos & Salassos in Alpibus, addi his poterant reliquæ omnes Alpinae gentes, secundum inscriptionem quam è tropæo Alpium Historiæ Naturali Plinius inferuit lib. 3. cap. 20. IMP. CAESARI. DIVI. F. AVGVSTO. PONT. MAX. IMP. XIII. TRIBVNIC. POTESTAT. XVII. S. P. Q. R. QVOD. EIVS. DVCTV. AVSPICIISQ. GENTES. ALPINAÆ. OMNES. QVAE .A. MARI. SVPERO. AD. INFERVM. PERTI-

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PERTINEBANT. SVB. IMPERIVM. P. R. REDACTAE. SVNT. Talis extat in Gruteriano corpore, p. ccxxvi. Sed, ut videtur, parte sui priore ad Criticorum libitum adornata.

Ibid. v. 10, &c. *Gallias & Hispanias, provinciasque . . . quas alluit Oceanus, à Gadibus ad ostium Albis fluminis . . . [ab usque regi]one eà que proxima est Hadriano mari, armis perlustravi; nulli genti bello per injuriam intulato. Confer Suetoniana in Aug. cap. 21. Germanos ultra Albim fluvium summovit . . . Alias item nationes male quietas ad obsequium redegit. Nec ulli genti sine justis & necessariis causis bellum intulit. Hinc fortè simpliciter suppleri poterit [& alias ab usque regi]one ea, &c. aut si malit Lector, [& ad Istrum à regi]one eà, &c. quia inter laudes Augusti habebatur mari oceano, aut amnis longinquis septum imperium. Tacit. An. 2. c. 9. vide Not. ad Tab. 5. v. 49.*

Ibid. v. 14. *Classis Romana ab ostio Rbeni ad solis orientis regionem ad [orbis extrem]i navigavit. Hic est cursus ille Euro-boreus, quo propius axem Septentrionalem Orientem versus navigatur; tritus hodie magnæ Russiæ mercatoribus. Is, à Romanis tunc primùm tentatus, gloriæ Augusto fuit. Ita enim Plinius Nat. Hist. l. 2. cap. 67. Septentrionalis Oceanus, majore ex parte navigatus est, auspiciis Divi Augusti, Germaniam classe circumveclã, ad Cimbrorum promontorium: & inde, immenso mari prospècte, aut famã cognito, ad Scythicam plagam, & humore nimio rigentia. Eadem classis à Vellejo l. 2. cap. 106. memoratur: ut quæ Oceani circum navigaverat sinus, & ab mandato atque incognito mari redux flumine Albi subveclã est. Ergo exciti circa Albim populi per legatos amicitiam Cæsaris & populi Romani petierunt, ii nempe quorum in commate sequenti mentio, viz.*

Ibid. v. 16. *Cimbri, & Chariides, & Semnones, & ejusdem tractus alii Germanorum populi. Horum Cimbræ & Semnones Geographis & Historicis satis noti. Chariides, seu Charydes (quorum hoc habet exemplar Tournesfortianum, illud verò Fabrianum) iidem fuere atque Harudes apud Cæsarem de Bello Gall. l. 1. c. 7, 12. quorum millia xxiv, Germaniã suã relicta, locum ac sedem in Galliã ab Ariovisto acceperunt.*

Ibid. v. 18, &c. *Meo jussu & auspicio ducti sunt duo exercitus eodem seiv tempore in Æthiopiã, & in Arabiam. In Arabiam circa U. C. 730. duce Ælio Gallo. Hunc Augustus Cæsar in Arabiam misit, ut eas gentes & loca pertentaret. Unde pulchra de iisdem historia à Strabone, Ælii Galli comite & amico, in Geographicis, lib. 16. conscripta extat. In Æthiopiã verò, anno 732, ductus est exercitus à Petronio Ægypti præside, qui Candacen Æthiopum reginã tantum non devicit, compulsiq; ut ad Cæsarem, Sami anno 733 agentem, legatos mitteret, pacem veniamque oraturos. Strab. lib. 17.*

Ibid. v. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. . . . . *Armeniam majorem, interfecto rege ejus Artaxiã. — In potestatem Tigranis regis, per Ti. Neronem, transtuli Armeniam gentem. Postea iniquitã gentem & rebellantem domitam per Caium filium meum regi Ariobarzani . . . gubernandã & frenandã tradidi, & post ejus mortem filio ejus Artavafdi: quodam jure Ariobarzane qui erat ex regio genere Armeniorum oriundus in id regnum deducto. — Armenia major, post devictum à Pompeio regem ejus Tigranem, hac unã servitutis lege obstricta est Romanis, ut ab iis reges suos acciperet. Eã igitur occasione gemina sub Augusto facta est in Armeniam expeditio: una anno 734, per Tiberium ejus tum privignum; altera anno 753, per filium ejus Caium. Utramque ita tradiderunt & Augustus in hoc rerum suarum indice, & Tacitus in Annalium libro 2. cap. 3. ut alter alteri lumen vicissim non incertum præbeant. Iterum igitur audiat gravissimus Annalista, quanquam antea adductus à Gronovio, & cum Augusto nunc plenius edito, denuo componatur. Armenia inter Parthorum & Romanas opes infida: ob scelus Antonii qui Artavafden regem Armeniorum specie amicitie inleclum . . . interfecerat. Ejus filius Artaxias memoriã patris nobis insensu Arsacidarum vi seque regnumque tutatus est. Occiso Artaxiã per dolum propinquorum datus à Cæsare Armeniis Tigranes, deductusque in regnum à Tiberio Nerone. Nec Tigrani diuturnum imperium fuit, neque liberis ejus . . . . . Dein jussu Augusti impositus Artavafdes, at non sine clade nostrã dejectus.*

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*Armenicus.* Tum C. Cæsar compendendæ Armeniæ deligitur. Is Ariobarzanem origine Medum ab insignem corporis formam & præclarum animum volentibus Armeniis præfecit. Ariobarzane morte fortuitâ absumpto, stirpem ejus haud toleravere. Ecce! Ariobarzanem recentiori origine Medum hi Annales prodidère: eundem Augusti index antiquiori suâ origine è regio Armeniorum genere prognatum: ideoque jure quodammodo in id regnum deductum. Utrique pariter memoratur mors Ariobarzani: succedente secundum Tacitum ejus stirpe, hoc est secundum Augustum Artavasde ejus filio.

Ibid. v. 27. *In potestatem Tigranis regis, per Ti. Nero[nem] diademate ejus capiti imposito.* Ita lacunam implevi, auctoribus Suetonio & Velleio: quorum ille in Tiberii vitâ cap. 9. *ducto in Orientem exercitu, regnum Armeniæ Tigrani restituit, ac pro tribunali diadema imposuit.* Hic verò l. 2. cap. 122. *Quis, inquit, dubitare potest, quin ex Armeniâ receptâ, & ex rege ei imposito, cujus capiti insigne regium sua manu imposuerat, ordiuatissime rebus Orientis, ovans triumphum debuerit?* Is rex Velleio cap. 94. Artavasdes, cæteris verò Historicis, ut Suetonio, Tacito, Dioni, Josepho, & cum his ipsi etiam Augusto, Tigranes dicitur.

Ibid. v. 28. *Inquietam gentem & rebellantem domitam per Caium filium meum.* Id supra testatur Pisanus lapis, pag. 193. cum a. d. iiii. nonas Apriles, Sex. Ælio Cato, C. Sentio Saturnino Coss. Augusto Tribunicæ potestatis xxvi, hoc est A. U. 757, *allatus esset munitus Caium Cæsarem, Augusti patris patriæ Pontif. Maximi, custodis Imperii Romani, totiusque orbis terrarum præsidis, Julium, Divi nepotem, post consulatum, quem ultra finis extremis populi Romani bellum gerens feliciter peregerat, bene gestâ republicâ, devictis, aut in fidem receptis bellicosissimis ac maximis gentibus, ipsum, vulneribus pro republicâ exceptis, ex eo casu crudelibus satis erectum, populo Romano jam designatum justissimum, ac simulumum parentis sui virtutibus principem.*

Ibid. v. 32. *Provincias omnes quæ trans Hadrianum mare vergunt & Ponticas Asiaticasque jam ex magna parte regibus eas possidentibus concessi.* Ex magnâ parte dicit Augustus, hoc est præter pauca, interprete Suetonio, quem adi in Aug. c. 48. De ponti & Asiæ regulis, deque regnis quæ iis concesserat Augustus, amplissimum habemus Norisii commentarium, *Cen. Pis.* pag. 224, &c. Trans Hadrianum mare provincias, partim Danubium versus protensis intelligit, Dalmatiam, Illyricum, Pannoniam utramque, Mæciam; partim versus Ægæum mare & Hellespontum; Græciam, Macedoniam, Thraciam. Multa in his, aut regulis, aut sacerdotibus, aut civitatibus permisit Cæsar; speciatim verò populo Atheniensium veterem Deli insulæ possessionem, qualem eam, post fugatum Mithridatem, Populi Romani beneficio reciperassent. Quo quidem lætatus populus Atheniensium, incolæque Deli insulæ, Cæsaris statuam, cum inscripto hujusmodi titulo, dedicârunt.

Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ Ο ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΤΗΝ ΝΗΣΟΝ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΕΣ  
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΑΡΑ  
ΘΕΟΤΙΟΤΑΙΟΤΤΙΟΝ  
ΑΠΟ ΔΑΔΝΙΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙΑΝΤΟΙ.

Ὁ Δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων  
καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ κατοικοῦντες  
Ἀυτοκράτορα Καίσαρα  
Θεῶν Ἰσλίκῶν.  
Ἀπόλλωνι, Ἀρτέμιδι, Λητοῖ.

Populus Atheniensium  
et qui in insula degunt incolæ  
Imperatorem Cæsarem  
Divi Julii Filium.  
Apollini, Dianæ, Latonæ.

Exstitit olim hæc inscriptio in ædibus excellentissimi Francisci Maurofini, D. Marci Procuratoris, Venetiis; ubi anno 1637, unâ cum aliâ Deliacâ non ignobili, excepta est manu doctissimi Joan. Pricæi. Utramque verò humanissimè mecum communicavit, qui eas ex Pricæanis, Seldenianis postea factis, exsciperat, rev. & eruditus Vir, antea suo merito laudatus, D. Georgius Harbin. Tempus quod attinet inscriptionis, natam fuisse

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fuisse oportet post pugnam Aëtiacam quam Consul IV. Cæsar reportavit, & tamen ante ejus Consulatum septimum, quo Augustus appellari cœpit. Optimè igitur referretur ad annum U. C. V. 725, quo Consul V. Cæsar ex Asiâ repetiit Italiam; Corinthi verò paullum substicit, & ut Strabo auctor est, quædam illic ad Cycladas insulas pertinentia ordinavit.

Ita mos fuit hisce insularibus Principes viros, aut rerum apud se potitos, aut de insulâ bene meritos, inscripto statuæ titulo honorare. Quo in genere, præter marmora aut Whelero aut Tournesortiano memorata, unum addo Ptolemæi Philadelphi, à Delo ad illustrissimum D. Sherardum Smyrnæ consulem delatum.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΝ	Βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον	Regem Ptolemæum
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	Πτολεμαίῳ Σωτῆρι	Ptolemæi Soteris F.
ΟΙΝΗΣΙΩΤΑΙΑΝΕΘΗΚΑΝ.	Οἰνησιῶται ἀνέθηκαν.	Insulares dedicarunt.

Cæterùm, præter hunc in Delo insulâ honorem, alium etiam Athenienses, idque mediis in Athenis, Romæ & Cæsari, Augusto jam vocato, habuerunt, structo templo, quod Minervæ *Archegetidi* dedicarunt. Templi faciem nobis depinxere & Sponius & Whelerus nostras; cum inscriptione ab initio mutilatâ. At hoc modo forsitan incipit: Εἰς τιμὴν καὶ σωτηρίαν . . . . . τῆς τε Ρωμαίων

πολέως ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΘΕΟΥΤΥΙΟΥΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ  
 ΑΘΗΝΑΙΑΡΧΗΓΕΤΙΔΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΝΤΟΣΕΠΙΤΟΥΣΟΠΑΙΤΑΣΕΥΚΛΕΟΥΣΜΑΡΑΘΩΝΙΟΥ  
 ΤΟΥΚΑΙΔΙΑΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΥΤΗΝΕΠΙΜΕΛΕΙΑΝΤΗΡΕΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΟΣΗΡΩΔΟΥΤΟΥΚΑΙ  
 ΠΡΕΣΒΕΤΣΑΝΤΟΣΕΠΙΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣΝΙΚΙΟΥΤΟΥΣΑΡΑΠΙΩΝΟΣΑΘΜΟΝΕΩΣ.

. . . . . In honorem, & perpetuam conservatio-  
 . . . . . ἢ Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Θεῦ ἢ Σεβασ-  
 τῆ Ἀθηνῶν Ἀρχηγίδι. Στρατηγόντῃ τῆς  
 ὀπίστας Ἐυκλείους Μαραθῶνι τῷ ἢ Διοκλεῶντι  
 τῷ ἐπιμέλειαν ὑπὲρ τῶ πατρὸς Ἡρώδου, τῷ καὶ  
 πρεσβύσαντος ἐπι Ἀρχόντῃ Νικίῳ τῷ Σαραπ-  
 τίωντῃ Ἀθμονέως.

. . . . . Urbis Romæ, & Imperatoris Cæsaris Divi F. Augusti, Minervæ Archegetidi. Prætoris armigerorum Eucle Marathonio, qui & curam templi suscepit pro patre ipsius Herode, quique legationem obivit, sub Archonte Nicia Saraptonis F. Athmonensi.

Hoc modo, ad palpandum Augustum Cæsarem, Athenienses Minervam suam induxerunt *Archegetidem*; quasi apud Aëtium viæ se & prælii ducem præbuisset. Et profectò tale quid vulgò tum creditum fuisse probabile facit versus Virgilianus, Æn. viii. 698, ubi dicuntur tela tenuisse,

*Omnigenumque Deum monstra, & latrator Anubis,  
 Contra Neptunum, & Venerem, contraque Minervam.*

Neque ulterius jam quærendum, cur Cæsar ex Asiâ ad triumphum Aëtiacum redux, Minervam præcipuè in honore habuerit, dedicatâ in ejus templo prædâ Ægyptiacâ, & structo, ut vidimus, Chalcidico. vide notam ad Tab. 4. v. 1. 2. pag. 193.

Ibid. v. 34, 35. *Siciliam & Sardiniam occupatas bello servili reciperavi.* Is fuit exitus belli Siculi sive, ut alii loquuti sunt, belli contra S. Pompeium. At præter unum Augustum nemo, ut opinor, id bellum *servilis* nomine infamavit. Sic autem ille, tum hoc loco, tum superius versiculo hujus tabulæ primo: scilicet, ut speciosum aliquid iis opponeretur, qui aiebant *Pompeium imagine pacis, Lepidum specie amicitia deceptos.* vid. Taciti Annal. l. i. c. 10.

Ibid. v. 35. *Colonias in Africâ, Siciliâ, Macedoniâ, utraq; Hispaniâ, in Galliâ Comarâ & Galliâ Narbonensi, præter præsidia militum, deduxi.* Italia autem colonias quæ vivò me celeberrimæ & frequentissimæ fuerunt *xxiix deducitas habet.* Colonias intelligit utriusque generis; & civium scilicet & militum; de quibus egregia sunt quæ habent Sigonius

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nus in libris de antiq. jure Italiae & provinciarum, & Norisius in Cen. Pis. pagg. 22, &c. Præsidia militum quod attinet, iis aliquando colonias imbecilliores auxit; aliquando eadem per stationes & custodias circa imperii limites disposuit. *Libertino milite* (inquit Suetonius cap. 25.) *bis usus est: semel ad præsidium coloniarum Illyricum contingentium; iterum ad tutelam ripæ Rbeni fluminis.* Erant hæc præsidia militum in Galliis præcipuè necessaria: quarum *Comatani* idem prodidit Suetonius & barbarorum incursionibus, & principum discordia inquietam. in Tib. c. 9.

Ibid. *Italia autem colonias . . . . . xxix deductas habet.* Eo numero, post Gronovium, lacunam hanc explevi, ex Suetonianis cap. 46. *Ad hunc modum urbe urbanisque rebus administratis, Italiam duodeviginti coloniarum numero deductarum ab se frequentavit.* Totidem neque plures per totam Italiam ab Augusto deductas reor: non, ut opinati sunt Sigonius & Casaubonus, plusquam octodecim triumvirali auctoritate, deinde, cum solus principatum gereret, alias octo & viginti. Minimè enim id vult Suetonius, duodeviginti Augustum deduxisse post urbanas res administratas; sed totidem à se deductas tum demum frequentasse. Et ita quidem frequentationem, annis 747, 748, 750, 751, 752 factam, ipse superius tradidit Tab. 3. v. 28, &c. veteranis post emerita stipendia, non in novas tum colonias, sed in sua municipia reductis.

Ibid. v. 39. *Signa militaria complura per nostros duces amissa devictis [legionibus] recepi ex Hispaniâ, & gentibus Delmateis.* Devictis intelligo legionibus, quarum amissa erant signa: quanquam pro 75 devictis legionibus, meliùs fortasse reponendum devictis iis provinciis; Hispaniâ scilicet & Dalmatiâ, ex quibus signa sunt recepta. Neque mirum si, devictis tandem ab Augusto Hispaniis, signa tum complura repeterentur: quippe in quæis, per annos ducentos, (ut inquit Velleius l. 2. cap. 90.) multo mutuoque ita certatum est sanguine, ut amissis Populi Romani imperatoribus exercitibusque, sæpe contumelia, etiam nonnunquam periculum Romano inferretur imperio. De Gentibus Delmatis jam antea ad Tab. 1. v. 21. notatum est ex Appiano, signa eas Cæsari reddidisse quæ pridem ademerant Gabinio. Hæc recepit Cæsar anno qui secundo ejus consulatu insignitus est, U.C.V. 721, & appendit in porticu quæ Octavia, ut inquit Appianus, ab ejus sorore dicitur. His nunc addatur ex Dione l. 49, pag. 417. *Dalmatæ hoc tempore penitus sunt subacti, unde ex eorum manibus porticus Cæsar & bibliothecas, Octavianas ab ejus sorore appellatas, struxit.* At de porticu Octaviæ obiter hic notetur, de novo eam Cæsarem fecisse, ut testatus est Tab. 4. v. 3. passumque fuisse appellari, ex nomine ejus qui priorem in eodem solo fecerat, Octaviam. Romæ igitur non extitit, aut Dionis aut Appiani tempore, unde veriora dignosci poterant, Augustus Index.

Ibid. Tab. 5. v. 40, &c. *Parthos trium exercituum spolia & signa restituere mihi, supplicesque amicitiam populi Romani petere coegi.* Trium dicit exercituum, cum duos tantummodo, Crassi scilicet & Antonii, passim indicent Historici. Suetonius cap. 21. *Parthi Armeniam vindicanti (anno 734. ut superius notavimus) facile cesserunt: & signa militaria quæ M. Crasso & M. Antonio ademerant, reposcenti reddiderunt.* Justinus lib. 42. cap. ult. *Totâ Parthiâ captivi ex Crassiano seu Antonii exercitu recolledi, signaque militaria Augusto remissa.* Velleius lib. 2. c. 91. *A rege Parthorum signa Romana, quæ Crasso oppresso Orodes, quæ Antonio pulso filius ejus Pbraates ceperat, Augusto remissa sunt.* At duplex fuit clades Antoniana secundum eundem Velleium cap. 82. *Quippe Antonius, inquit, cum tredecim legionibus . . . Parthos petens, habuit regem eorum obvium, primoque duas legiones cum omnibus impedimentis, tormentisque & Statio legato amisit. Mox sæpius ipse, cum summo totius exercitus discrimine, ea adiit pericula, quibus servari se posse desperaverat: amissâ non minus quartâ parte militum, . . . calorum, servitii; impedimentorum visq; nulla supervit.* Trium igitur exercituum spolia & signa intelligit Augustus; M. Crassi, Statio legati Antoniani, & ipsius insuper Antonii. Hoc vide in nummis quibus, nunc intra coronam queream, nunc circa arcum triumphalem est inscriptum, CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILIT. A. PARTHIS. RESTIT. Quod verò addidit Augustus, *supplicesque amicitiam populi Romani petere coegi*, id etiam in nummo recognosce; ubi, præter inscriptionem SIGN. RECEPT. Parthus genibus minor, ut inquit Horatius, & suppliciter vexillum porrigens, jus & imperium Augusti accipit. Ibid.



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Ibid. v. 42. *Ea autem signa in penetrali quod est in templo Martis Ultoris reposui.* Ita hæc pleno integroque pede currunt: quanquam antecesserit in MSS. exemplaribus hujusmodi lacunula, COEGI... EA... quæ fortè sic impleri debuit: *Postea autem signa*, &c. Et tamen Templum hic intelligi videtur, quòd anno eodem quo recepta sunt signa Parthica, hoc est U. C. V. 734, Marti tunc Ultori, in Capitolio excitavit: de quo Dio à Gronovio jam adductus, lib. 54. pag. 526. Alterum enim Martis eodem nomine Ultoris templum, diu ex voto debitum, nonnisi annis posthæc octodecim, U. C. V. 752. in foro Augusto fecit: ut ad Tab. 4. v. 21. ex Velleio, & ex syllabo ante Dionis lib. 55. jam ante observatum. Duo igitur data sunt ab Augusto Marti Ultori templa, quorum quod in foro Augusto fuit versibus superius adductis cecinit Ovidius: statim etiam & alterius occasionem hoc modo subjiciens, Fast. V. 579.

*Nec satis est meruisse semel cognomina Marti:  
Persequitur Parthâ signa retenta manu.  
Parthe, refers Aquilas, victos quoque porrigis arcus.  
Pignora jam nostri nulla pudoris habes.  
Rite Deo templumque datum, nomenque bis Ultor.*

Idem credibile faciunt nummi diversâ facie conspicui, quos, inter eruditè ad Suetonium observata, dedere Torrentius & Patinus. Horum unus MAR. VLT. inscriptus templum habet hexastylum cum aquila inter duo signa militaria. Alter MARTIS VLTORIS tetrastylum, cum figurâ Martis; sinistrâ signum, dextrâ aquilam tementis.

Ibid. v. 44, &c. *Pannoniorum gentes, quas ante me principem Populi Romani exercitus nunquam adit, devictas per Ti. Cæsarem, qui tum præerat exercitibus, imperio populi Romani subjeci.* Perperam in his editum à Gronovio est, *per Tiberium Neronem qui tum erat privignus meus.* Tiberius enim jam adoptatus ab Augusto nec Nero, nec privignus, nec gener, sed Cæsar Augusti F. audiebat. Lego præterea, id quod reserat, *per Ti. Cæsarem qui tum præerat exercitibus.* Quippe detrectaverat jam senior Augustus bella per se gerere. Itaque anno U. C. V. 760. cum universa Pannonia (ut habet Velleius l. 2.) insolens longæ pacis, & adultâ viribus Dalmatiâ, omnibus tractus ejus gentibus in societatem adductis, ex constituto arma corripuisset; ut præsidium militum, respublica ab Augusto tum in bellum poposcit Tiberium: eo nomine ut Aufonium ducem ab Ovidio celebratum. Insequente æstate (ut ait Velleius, utque hic inter res suas gestas gloriatus est Augustus) omnis Pannonia, reliquis totius belli in Dalmatiâ manentibus, pacem petiit. Inde confecto alterâ æstate Pannonico Dalmaticoque bello, quod, omnium externorum post Punica gravissimum, triennio Tiberius gessit; tanta Romæ oborta est lætitia, ut præter triumphum Tiberio decretum, arcus duo triumphales in Pannoniâ erigerentur. Eorumque unum scabrum certè hodie & deformem, at integrâ adhuc fornice constantem, in agro Carnuntino, nunc S. Petronellæ dicto, Anno Dom. 1702, testis oculatus vidi. Anno eodem, in Cimeliarchio Cæsareo Vindobonensi, nec femel, nec sine summâ voluptate tractare mihi contigit achatem gemmam, circiter sex pollices longam, quinque latam, opere incertum an materiâ elegantiorum, in quâ solennis hæc Augusti & Romæ urbis lætitia, ob devictas per Tiberium Pannoniorum gentes, mirâ arte ac ingenio cælata nitet. Eam, Lector, in æs incisam, & per Albertum Rubenium explicatam vide, in singulari dissertatione anno 1654 scriptâ, quam etiam inter antiq. Romanas, Tom. XI. iteravit Cl. Grævius. Eandem habent Lambecius, lib. 2. Comment. pag. 1000. & Nesselius in appendice ad Catalogum pag. 179.

Ibid. v. 46. *Protulique fines imperii ad Istri fluminis ripam.* Post victoriam hanc Pannonicam Augustus Romani imperii limitem ripam Istricam haberi voluit; ex moderatione quâdam animi id professus, ut sub ejus personâ tradidit in Cæsaribus Julianus, *ὅτι τῶν ἀμείνων ἀποβυμάς εἶκω, ἀποδιδῶν πάντως αὐτῇ διοικήσει, ἧσα δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀστυρίαν φέρεται δωροδοκῆσα, ἵσθον δὲ Ἐυφροσύνην πλογαμῆς ἐπέμνω.* i. e. *Non enim immoderatâ ductus cupiditate, omnia Romano Imperio adjicienda animo præcepi, sed duos ejus limites, tan-*  
quam

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quam à naturâ positos, flumina Istrum & Euphratem statui. Eundem Imperii Romani linitem bis indigitavit Strabo; ad calcem nempe libri 6. & 17. Atque inde est, quod ripam Danubii, ut testatur Tacitus, legionum duæ in Pannoniâ, duæ in Mæsiâ attinerent. Carnunti vero, ubi arcus extat triumphalis, habitæ sunt Pannonica hyberna. Plin. iv. 12.

Ibid. v. 50. *Ad me ex Indiâ.* Ad Augustum ex Indiâ venerunt legationes duæ memorabiles: una anno 729, cùm Tarracone in Hispaniâ ageret; altera cùm hyemaret Sami, anno 734, de priore sic Pseudo-Messala Corvinus cap. ult. *Iuli ex ipso extremo Oriente postremò ad te, gloriosissime principum, in extremo Occidente tum bella gerentem, legationem miserè, ad obsequia se paratos profitentes.* Posteriore legatione multi sunt à Porro rege cum literis muneribusque missi, quorum aliqui in itinere sunt mortui; unus verò, post obitam legationem, Athenis se cremavit, auxitque nobis numerum inscriptionum, epitaphio sic insculpto,

ΖΑΡΜΑΝΟΣ. ΧΗΓΑΝ. ΙΝΔΟΣ. ΑΠΟ. ΒΑΡΓΟΣΗΣ. ΚΑΤΑ. ΤΑ.  
ΠΑΤΡΙΑ. ΙΝΔΩΝ. ΕΘΗ. ΕΑΥΤΟΝ. ΑΠΟΘΑΝΑΤΙΣΑΣ. ΚΕΙΤΑΙ.

i. e. *Hic situs est Zarmanus Chegan, Indus à Bargosa, qui secundum patria Indorum instituta, mortalitate seipsum exiit.* vide Strab. lib. 15. Dion. l. 53, pag. 527. Præter hanc Indicam, alias Dio legationes Samum tum missas ait, quas quidem, ex hoc mutilato Indicis Augustei loco, credibile est fuisse *Bastarnarum, Sarmatarum, Colchorum, Iberorum.*

Ibid. v. 54. *Ad me supplices confugerunt reges: Parthorum Tiridates . . . . . regis Phraatis . . .* De Tiridate obiter Horatius, *quid Tiridatem terreat unice — Securum.* Is nimirum (ut habet Justinus lib. 42. cap. 5.) cum Phraate de regno certans, ad Cæsarem in Hispaniam territus profugit, obsidem Cæsari minimum filium Phraatis ferens, quem negligentius custoditum rapuerat. Hinc lacunæ sic forsitan implendæ; TIRIDATES. *obsidem ferens* REGIS. PHRAATIS. *filium.* Sequitur MEDORVM. ARTA . . . . . i. e. ut credo, *Artabanus:* cætera autem exciderunt regum externorum nomina, interque eos regis alicujus Britannorum.

Tab. 6. v. 3. *Rex Parthorum Phraates, Orodis filius, filios suos nepotesque misit in Italiam . . . amicitiam nostram per hæc suorum pignora petens.* His ita consonant Strabonis verba, lib. 6. ut haud aliud esse videantur, quam Græca ex Latinis Augusti facta. Παιδας Οροδουσε Φραάτης τῷ Σεβαστῷ Καίσαρι ἃ, παιδῶν παιδας, ἐξομηροσάμην. Θεραπδικῶς φιλίαν. Idem, lib. 16. quatuor numero nominavit Phraatis filios, Romæ regaliter habitos; Σερασάδην, Κεροπάσδην, Φραάνην, Βοώνην. Ita scilicet, in corruptis optimi auctoris exemplaribus, literis aut omissis, aut mutatis, aut transpositis leguntur. At duo posteriores rectiùs Historicis vocantur *Pbraates & Vonones:* Priores duo in inscriptione Gruterianâ, p. cclxxxviii. *Saraspadanes & Rhodaspes.*

SARASPADANES. PHRAATIS  
ARSACIS. REGVM. REGIS. F.  
PARTHVS.

RHODASPES. PHRAATIS  
ARSACIS. REGVM. REGIS. F.  
PARTHVS.

Ibid. v. 9, &c. *A me gentes Parthorum & Medorum petierunt per principes earum gentium, regesque per eos acceperunt, Parthi Vononem regis Phraatis filium, regis Orodis nepotem, Medi Artabanum, &c.* De Medis unus hæc, quem novi, Augustus: At Parthorum petiit Româ acceptumque regem, Tacitus Annal. 2. c. 1. paribus ferè verbis prodidit. *Is fuit Vonones, inquit, obses Augusto datus à Phraate. Nam Phraates cuncta venerantium officia ad Augustum verterat, partemque prolis firmandæ amicitie miserat. Post finem Phraatis, & sequentium regum, ob internas cædes, venere in urbem legati à primoribus Parthis, qui Vononem vetustissimum liberorum ejus accirent. Magnificum id sibi credidit Cæsar, auxitque opibus.*

Ibid.

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Ibid. v. 13, 14, 15. *In consulatu sexto & septimo, [postquam belli civilis odia] extinxeram, per consensum univ[er]sorum [Romanorum ci]vium, Rempublicam ex mea potestate in Senatus [et populi Romani] arbitrium transtuli.* Conspectâ temporis historiam, nihil his supplementis probabilius. Nam Consul V. Cæsar finem bellis civilibus, anno altero & vicesimo, imposuit. Consul VI. nata ex iis odia & inimicitias, quadam quasi *ἐπιμνήσις*, extingui voluit. Hoc animo repertas in Antonii scriniis epistolas combussierat; tandemque Kalendis Januariis, quo die Consul & VI. & VII. fuit, omnia belli civilis tempore minus recte constituta abolevit, terminum eis imponens sextum suum consulatum. Dio lib. 53. pag. 497. Demum, Idibus ejusdem mensis, Consul VII. orationem habuit in Senatu de reddendâ republicâ: sincerè an simulatè dubitatum. Exitus rei fuit specie quidem tradita respublica, ac re verâ firmius in decennium recepta. Interim partitus est cum populo provincias, eâ formâ quam tradidere gravissimi scriptores, Strabo in fine Operis Geographici, & Dio lib. 53. Cautè autem audiendus de hâc re Ovidius poeta, qui ad Idus Januarias cecinit; *Redditaque est omnis populo provincia nostro.*

Ibid. v. 16. *Quo pro merito meo Senatus me appellavit AVGVSTVM, & laureis postes ædium mearum vinxit.* Dio lib. 53. p. 507. *Multa Cæsari delata sunt, quum de ejurandâ monarchiâ, & partendis provinciis, peroravit.* Quippe decretum est ut palatio ejus lauri fræponerentur, &c. *Postquam autem re ipsa id perfecit, tum quidem à Senatu populoque Augustus appellatus est.* Tempus delati nominis præcisè notat Censorinus, cap. 21. *Ex ante diem decimum sextum Kal. Februarii Imperator Cæsar D. F. sententiâ L. Munatii Planci à Senatu, cæterisque civibus, Augustus appellatus est, se VII. & M. Vipsanio Agrippâ & III. Coff.* Ratio nominis tradita ab Ovidio: *sancta vocant Augusta patres: itidem à Dione: AVGVSTVS, quasi esset quid homine amplius, cognominatus est.* Σεβαστὸν vertèrè Græci, &, tanquam id parum fuisset, plerumque addidere Θεόν. Inde vivus etiam per provincias templis & effigie numinum per flamines & sacerdotes coli cæptus. Urbium non paucæ suam ei curiam Latinæ dedicârunt, Græcæ βουλευτήριον. unde locus aut Augusteum, aut Σεβαστεῖον dictus, Ipse verò Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ Βουλῆῳ.

Ibid. v. 24 . . . . . *tertium decimum consulatus . . . . . senatus & equester ordo, populusque Romanus univ[er]sus . . . . . memoria, idque in vestibulo ædium mearum inscribendum . . . . . & in foro, &c.* Ultimus Augusto fuit tertius decimus ille consulatus. insulsè enim legitur in syllabo ante Dionis librum 55. r. Καῖσαρος Ἀυγύστου τοῦ ἰδ., pro Γ. Καῖσαρος Ἀυγύστου ὄ. i. e. C. Cæsar Augusti F. Cùm verò, auctore Tacito, celebraretur is numerus consulatum, quo Valerium Corvinum & C. Marium simul æquaverat; hoc est XIII; id ipsum videtur fuisse cujus hîc meminit Augustus. Adeò ut deplorata prima facie periodus, hoc modo aptè fatis, & rotundè legenda veniat. [ *susceptum à me ] tertium decimum consulatus [ magistratum ] senatus, & equester ordo, populusque Romanus univ[er]sus, [ prodiderunt ] memoria; idque in vestibulo ædium mearum inscribendum [ jusserunt, ] & in foro Augusto, [ sub ] quadrigas quæ mihi ex S. C. positæ sunt.*

Ibid. v. 27, 28.  *Scripsi hæc cùm annum agerem septuagesim[um] sextum. ]* Ita certissimè supplendum; quia scripsit hæc post conditum lustrum tertium, Coffi quos dixit (Tab. 2. v. 9.) Sex Pompeio & Sex Appuleio; obiit verò iisdem adhuc Consulibus, XIV. Kal. Septembris, septuagesimo & sexto ætatis anno, inquit Suetonius, diebus quinque & triginta vivus. Totidem enim tum restabant ad IX. Kal. Octobris natalem Augusti diem.

Sed ecce! clauditur hâc periodo elegantissimus Augustus index.  *Scripsi hæc, inquit, cum annum agerem septuagesimum sextum: eo planè genere loquendi, quo finis operi imponitur. Ergo qui sequuntur imperfecti tredecim versiculi mutatâ personâ sic procedunt: Opera fecit nova, ædem Matris Magnæ, &c. Resecit Capitolium, &c. ubi recapitulantur ea quæ, initio Tabulæ quartæ, ipse scripserat Augustus. Notatur etiam, initio hujus additamenti, aliquid de summa pecuniâ quam dedit militibus, ipsoque in fine, de datâ pecuniâ equitibus senatoribusque quorum census explevit. Hâc de re Suetonius cap. 41. Senatorium censum ampliavit, ac pro oblingentorum milium summa duodecies*

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*decies HS. taxavit, supplevitque non habentibus.* Dio verò, lib. 55. mutilo, τῷ βασιλικῷ νόμῳ . . . πῶς πλείοσι, τὸ τε τετραμήριον τίμημα ἀνεπλήρωσεν, ὀγδοήκοντα ἢ τισὶ ἐς τετράκοντα μυριάδας (i. e. computatione Latinâ duodecies HS.) τῶτο ἐπλήρησε. Conspirant itaque optimi Historici de expleto quorundam senatorum censu: quâ de re, tanquam sibi invicem pugnâssent, aut Dionem turpiter falsum, aut mutandam Suetonii lectionem, temerariò Lipsius censebat. vide Suetonium Grævii, pagg. 187, 188. Neque parum ibi lapsus est, qui nihil unquam temerè mutavit, criticorum humanissimus Casaubonus.

Hoc modo, antequam è theatro vitæ excederet, plausum sibi omnium sæculorum captavit Augustus Cæsar; relictâ sui imagine verâ quidem, sed artificiosâ, in qua nævi ejus quàm plurimi sub umbrâ, & siqua etiam deformia fuerunt, penitus sub velo latent. Julianus ille Imperator, in exquisitâ *de Cæsaribus* fatirâ, liberiùs eum depinxit, Chamæleontum more varium, modò hos modò alios colores affumentem; falsus tamen, id quod res erat, si quædam ejus vitia excoquerentur, aurum purum putum appariturum. At si quis eum attentius consideraverit, partim ab seipso, partim à Suetonio, & Dione traditum, mirabitur profectò sapientissimi Verulamii nostratis penicillum, quo, arctatâ in breve tabulâ, concinnè nobis Augustum, sed & plenè, delineatum dedit. *Hic, inquit, sobrius & mortalitatis memor, etiam fines suos ordine admirabili descriptos & libratos habuisse visus est. Primum enim, Rerum potiri volebat; deinde id assequi ut dignus eo fastigio existimaretur. Dein etiam frui summâ fortunâ humanum esse ducebat. Ad extremum addere se rebus, & imaginem & virtutem sui principatus seculis post se futuris imprimere & inferre meditabatur. Itaque primâ ætate Potentiæ, mediâ Dignitati, vergente Voluptatibus, senectute Memoriam & Posteritati serviebat.* vid. Verulamij Imag. Aug. Cæs.

Absolvi, amice Lector, in monumentum Ancyranum, & res gestas Augusti Cæsaris hunc qualemcumque commentarium. Quem si ex paginis tot congestis æstimes, verendum est ne nimis prolixitatis arguas. Ast si rerum in eo copiam spectaveris, historiis & inscriptionibus illustratam, brevitatem ejus seriò laudabis. Extremum autem es monendus, dubium me hæsisse, in loco uno atque altero insigniori, inter diversas quæ occurrebant hiantis ibi lapidis lectiones, & supplementa. Cùmque in ipsâ tabulâ non nisi una earum locum habere poterat, alteram tibi hic propono.

Tab. secunda, vers. 13, 14.

AVITARVM . RERV . EXEMPLA . IMITANDA . ad exercituum  
et provinciarum rectores, et magistratvs . ET . SACERDOTES . nisi . . . . .

Tab. eadem, vers. 42, 43.

CVM . post Romam conditam Janum Quirinum BIS . OMNINO . CLAVSV . ante me  
fuisse . PRODATVR . memoriae . TER . ME . PRINCIPE . CLAVDENDVM . ESSE . decrevit Senatus.

Tab. quinta, vers. 11, 12.

A . CADIBVS . AD . OSTI  
VM . ALBIS . FLVMINIS . et ad Istrum flumen a regione . EA . QVAE . PROXIMA . EST . HA  
DRIANO . MARI . ad obsequium redegi . . . . .

Tab. eadem, vers. 32, 33.

PROVINCIAS . OMNIS . QVAE . TRANS . HADRIANVM . MARE . VERGVNT . et Ponticas, Asia  
NASQVE . IAM . EX . MAGNA . PARTE . REGIBVS . EAS . POSSIDENTIBVS . & Siciliam, et  
SARDINIAM . OCCVPATAS . BELLO . SERVILI . RECIPERAVI

Tab. eadem, vers. 39, 40.

SIGNA . MILITARIA . COMPLVRA . per nostros duces . AMISSA . DEVICTIS . iis provinciis recepti  
EX . HISPANIA . ET . GENTIBVS . Delmateis . . . . .

Tab. sexta, vers. 13.

IN . CONSVLATV . SEXTO . ET . SEPTIMO . postquam bellorum civilium odia . EXTINXERAM,  
Tandem

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Tandem autem quid dicendum ad luculentum illud Augustei hujus Indicis additamentum? Quisquamne est tam cæcæ aut tam alienatæ mentis scepticus, ut cætera omnia abjudicet Augusto, ob paucos hos versiculos ab aliâ manu profectos, idque Tiberii ejus successoris aut jussu sanè, aut consensu? Minimè credo gentium. Ergo desinant nugari, & Pentateuchum ipsi Moyfi, Judæorum gentis ductori, abjudicare, quia pauca, de ejus obitu & sepulturâ, scribente forsitán, fáltem probante ejus successoré Josuâ, in fine sanctissimi libri adhibentur.

Historiæ hujus Augusteæ Corollarium esto **TEMPLUM AUGUSTI MYLASENSE,**  
cum inciso in ejus Epistylum titulo, post A. U. C. V. DCCXLI.



Ὁ δῆμος τῷ Ἀυτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Θεοῦ υἱῷ  
Σεβαστῷ Ἀρχιερεῖ μεγίστῳ καὶ Θεᾷ Ῥώμῃ.

*Populus Imperatori Casari Divi F. Au-  
gusto Pontifici Maximo & Deæ Romæ.*

ANTIQUITATUM ASIATICARUM Christianam æram antecedentium

**F I N I S.**

Errata vocum, literarum, aut accentuum correcta sic legantur.

PAG. 20. Lin. 20. *ῥάκος*. p. 25. col. 1. l. 27. Parutam. p. 45. l. 33. *Σίης*. p. 55. l. 11. *confertis*. p. 63. l. antepen. *διξίσις*. p. 65. l. 10. *factorum*. p. 73. l. 19. *Jacobus*. p. 87. l. antepen. *vocabula*. p. 85. l. 14. *Agatharchides*. p. 88. post *κέρτα* adde *τις*. p. 98. l. 7. ΓΗΙ: ΤΗΙ. p. 100. l. 4. *ἀρχαίσις*. p. 102. l. 27. ΠΡΟΓΕΓΝΗΜΕΝΗΝ. p. 103. l. antepen. *καθώς*. p. 114. l. 15. *παράκων*. p. 120. l. 8. *Μυρίαλια*. p. 128. l. 15. *τὰς ἰπτάς*. *ibid.* l. 29. *τὰν ἰθδικα*. p. 129 & 131. *Νίονι*. p. 136. innotis l. 2. dele ἦ. p. 141. l. 1. *σε*. p. 146. l. 11. *τεχνητῶν*. p. 158. l. 22. *παίδων*. p. 159. *δυνάχος*. p. 164. l. 11. post ΚΑΙ adde ΤΗΝ. l. 22. ante ΕΙΣ adde ΤΟ. *ibid.* l. 37. ὄ. p. 187. l. 24. *annis*. p. 200. l. 13. *triumphare*. Numeros sic correctos lege: pag. 73. A. D. 1631. p. 149. *Grut.* cccxvii. 1. p. 161. l. ult. 44. p. 165. Anno U. C. V. 767. p. 191. l. 12. *sestertii trecenti*, 2 l. 8. 5 d  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Ita TRECENTOS cum Plutarcho *trecentos* rectè interpretabere, non *triginta* cum Dione; qui etiam in Augusti commentariis, *trecentos denarios* visus est legisse, non *sestertios*. v. lib 44. p. 258. Hoc autem nimis amplum Dio dum extenuare voluit, *trecentos* Græcè reddidit *τριάκοντα*.

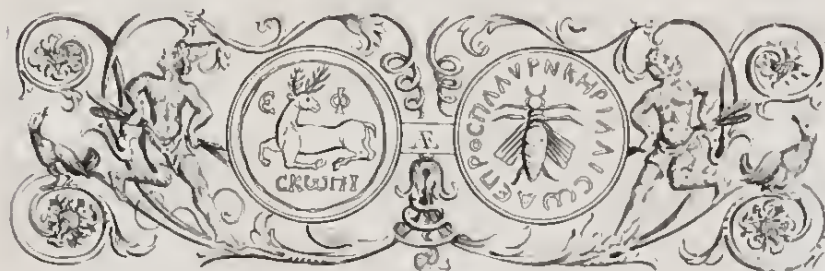
*Dum necessarii parantur indices, unâque cum iis lexicon Alphabê-  
ticum, tum huic quod præcessit operi, tum alteri quod sequitur  
inserviturum; patiare, Benigne Lector, ut locum eorum occupent,  
& ab interitu in hoc angulo serventur, duo quæ antea calamo o-  
tiante dedimus. Sunt enim Antiquitates, quanquam diverso longè  
genere, Asiaticæ. Conjectanea intelligo, DE NUMMO CKΩΠI in-  
scripto, & ITER ASIAE POETICUM.*

Ad Egregium Virum

NICOLAUM FRANCISCUM HAYM,

cum THESAURUM ederet BRITANNICUM A.D. 1720.

De nummo CKΩΠI inscripto DISSERTATIO, nunc correctior.



**H**ABES, Vir egregie, has meas conjecturas, non inanes spero, nec suo ponde-  
re carentes, de nummo isto planè singulari, quem ipse olim accuratissimus *Bel-  
lorius*, sed nec explicatum, nec benè lectum protulit. Tu verò nunc longè sincerio-  
rem, atque omnibus suis apicibus conspicuum, è *Celsissimi Devonie Ducis* thesauro de-  
promisti. Mirè perstrinxit oculos nova illa & insolita Inscriptio; neque aliud mihi in  
mentem primo aspectu revocavit, quàm Ἐπίταια quæ vocantur *τεσμίματα*; hoc est enor-  
mes illas, absonas & ignotas voces, *Suida*, *Hesychioque* memoratas, quas Incantamenti  
loco, nonnulli secum Ephesii circumtulisse dicebantur. At utramque nummi faciem  
attentiore curâ perpendenti, paulatim mihi visum est aperiri reconditum hoc, quod se-  
quitur, Antiquitatis eruditæ specimen.

I. Adversa Nummi facies arcam videtur exhibere, inscriptam literis Ε Φ, & circulari  
quâdam lineâ undiquâque terminatam. Huic insistit Cervus capitis sui atque colli  
circumductione notabilis; cui CKΩΠI vocula, aut voculæ certè pars subjicitur. Hanc  
ego arcam, literulis Ε Φ notatam, theatri Ephesini *Orchestram* esse arbitror; hoc est lo-  
cum in theatro saltationibus destinatum, proprio suo *scammate* sive lineâ circumsep-  
tum. Cervus agillimum animalium, notum aliàs Ephesiorum symbolum, hic apposi-  
tè saltatorum eximiam agilitatem denotat. At singularis ista Colli circumductio, cum  
adjectâ vocis CKΩΠI inscriptione, tantùm non clarè eloquitur satyricam quandam sal-  
tationis speciem, non Ephesi solùm, sed & totâ passim Ioniâ celebratam. Nomen in-  
didit saltationi Avis saltatrix Σκωψ; quæ *Aristoteli* inter edulia, & delicias admodum  
laudata, nostratibus, ni fallor, *Dotterellus*, Willughbcio *Merinellus* audit. Motus ejus  
satyricos, non addito Latino nomine, *Plinius* dubitanter attigit; aliique capi avem

H h

tradi-

radidere, ab aucupe istos motus non infcitè imitante. *Athenæus* de Oto, ave colum. b:æ magnitudine, illud referens, subdit statim, ἐ τὰς σκῶπας ἐρχέσθ' ἀλίσκεσθ' . . . γίνεσθαι τὴν ἐρχήσεως ἀπὸ αὐτῶν καλεῖσθαι σκῶπ. i. e. *Quin* & *scopas* quoque perhibent saltatione capi. *Et* quoddam saltationis genus ab iis vocatur scopis. lib. 9. cap. 10. Paria his & plura *Pollux*; apud quem σκῶψ, & variato nomine σκωπίας, sub morphafmo, hoc est saltatione mimicâ, tanquam ei cognata recensetur. ὁ δὲ μορφασμός (inquit) πανομοιότων ζώων μίμησις ἐστίν. ἢν δὲ τι ἐκ σκῶψ, τὸ δ' αὐτὸ ἐκ σκωπίας, αἰδῶσθαι ἐρχήσεως ἔχον τινὰ τῶν τετραπόδων φερεσθέν, καὶ τὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων μίμησιν, ἐκ τῆς ἐκπληξεως τὴν ἐρχήσιν ἀλίσκεσθαι. ὁ δὲ λέων ἐρχήσεως φοβερεσθαι αἰδῶσθαι. i. e. *Morphaasmus* saltatio fuit omnium cuiuscunque generis animalium imitatrix. *Fuit* etiam in honore scopis, seu, quod idem est, scopias, saltationis species, habens certam quandam colli circumgyrationem, avis istius imitatione, quæ attonita saltando capitur. *At* leonem quod attinet, erat ea horrida saltationis species. vid. *Jul. Poll.* lib. 4. cap. 14. & in voce μορφασμός, cap. 13.

Nec mirum forsitan videbitur, mimicâ istâ saltatione Ephesium hunc nummulum insigniri, reputantibus quæ retulerit *Lucianus*, de Ionum ingenio in hanc rem perditè propenso. “ Bacchica saltatio in Ioniâ præcipuè & in Ponto assueta celebrari, satyrica “ licet fuerit, gentis illius animos ita tamen mancipavit, ut singuli, statâ occasione, “ cæterorum omnium obliti, de die in diem sedeant, spectantes Titanas, Corybantas, “ Satyros & Bubulcos. Saltant hæc nobilissimi quique, & cuiusque civitatis princi- “ pes: Nec id ut erubescerent certè, immo eo se nomine longè magis efferentes, “ quàm aut nobilitate ipsâ, aut muneribus publicis, aut dignitatibus majorum. Hæc *Lucianus* ἐκ τῆς ἐρχήσεως: ubi per statam occasionem indigitat ille & annua, & quinquennialia certamina, deorum indigenarum festa, nec non & πανηγύρεις sive conventus mercatorios, ad quos populus magnâ frequentiâ è finitimis passim regionibus commeabat. Hinc in lapide honorario, quem ex Asiâ in Britanniam transtulit, hujus quoque nummuli repertor, doctissimus *Guilielmus Sberard*, L. L. D. nobiles duas scæminas à Smyrnæis celebratas legimus, quod saltationem, & omnia ad Cereris religionem spectantia, & *Mysterum festum*, intentius exhibuerint: ΤΗΝ ΟΡΧΗΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΤΕ ΠΕΡΙ ΛΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΥΣΤΕΡΩΝ ΕΟΡΤΗΝ ΕΚΤΕΝΩΣ ΠΑΡΑΣΧΟΥΣΑΣ. Jam verò ut Sinyrnæi Deæ Cereri, ita Ephesii Dianæ suæ frequentissimi saltavere. Atque hanc ob rem tot nudi saltatores symbolicas, quæ adhuc extant, Dianæ Ephesicæ statuas affabrè efficti ambiunt. Tres certè istius numinis marmoreæ figuræ, è totidem Italiæ nobilissimis Cimeliotheicis, auctore *Claudio Menetrio* in lucem datæ, hunc ipsum clarè exhibent saltatorem scopicum; idque non solum collo isto circumducto, sed (quo σκῶπια certius cognoscas) alato quoque humero conspiciendum.

Sederit fortassè majori adhuc oblectamento musivam adire tabulam prope villam Corfinam in viâ Aureliâ, erutam; atque in eâ ad libitum contemplari saltatores duos colli flexos; quibus bis geminæ hinc inde adstant ipsæ aves scopas, ad vivum justâ magnitudine depictæ, caudæ & colli flexu mirum in modum gesticulantes. *vid. Fig. 18.* inter *Bartolli Sepulchra Veterum* à *Bellorio explicatam*. Nos ex eâ saltatorem & saltatricem avem hinc inde cum ipso nummo superius depictam dedimus. Absit enim verbo invidia; tum hanc tabulam, tum symbolicas illas *Dianæ Ephesicæ* statuas, noster iste nummulus longe feliciter explicabit.

II. Aversâ nummi facie impressam habemus apem; & cum ape, inscriptionem prorsus singularem; ΚΗΡΙΑ ΔΙΩΩΔΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΛΑΥΡΗΝ. Qui quidem typus nullum in se servat characterem ordinariæ monetæ Ephesinæ: Nullus enim urbis magistratus, nulla in eo Ephesiorum religio conspicitur. Tot etiam quoad literas admiffa sphalmata privati alicujus artificis infcitiam loquuntur, non publici Monetarii curam. Quum enim literatè insculpendum esset ΚΗΡΙΑ ΔΙΩΩΔΗ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΛΑΥΡΗΝ (quod quale sit post-



ea videbimus) pro eo sculptor illiteratus fecit ΚΗΡΙΑ ΔΙΩΔΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΑΔΑΥΡΝ: scilicet Ε pro Η insculptâ, tribusque literis Α, Δ, Α, uno eodemque ductu præposterè formatis. Nequeo igitur monetam hic agnoscere auctoritate publicâ percussam. Crediderim potius *symbolum* fuisse, è *Theoricorum* genere, Latinè *tefferam theatraliam*. Horum usum præstabant æra diobolaria, quæ, Gymnasiarchorum jussu, magno numero percussa, viriticumque populo divisa, locum singulis in teatro ad saltationem spectandam darent. Unde Luciani ista in *Timone* phrasis, Διγνίμεν τὸ εὐωρακίον, i. e. *distribuere Theoricum*. At *Theoricum* opportunè nobis explicarunt & Pollux lib. 8. & Suidas in ΘΕΩΡΙΚΑ. Quorum ille pecuniolæ cujusdam meminit plebi diebus festis distributæ: Ea que sic data, inquit, *Theoricum* vocata est. Hic verò, τὸ παλαιὸν ὄχλος ἡμιούβος ἐν θεάτρῳ, ἢ τὴν ξένων τὰς θέας προκαταλαμβανόντων, διεδίδου τοῖς πολιταῖς τὸ ΘΕΩΡΙΚΟΝ, ὅπερ ἦσαν δύο ἔβολαι, ἵνα τῷ λαμβάνοντι οἱ πολιτῆς διδώσιν αὐτὸ τῆ πόλει μισθὸν τῆς θέας, i. e. *Olim cum in theatris tumultuatum esset, & peregrini spectacula præoccuparent, distributum est civibus Theoricum, quod nummus erat diobolaris: nempe ut cives hoc accipientes, civitati idem ad spectacula redimenda redderent.*

Huic igitur cum destinata esset nummuli nostri *scopici* adversa facies; ne aversa profus vacua & infructuosa relinqueretur, occuparunt eam Gymnasiarchi, qui in spectaculis soli omnia potuerunt, Pharmaci cujusdam publicatione: Pharmaci dico, quod apud ipsos, aut eorum saltem administratos, balneatores nempe, unguentarios & iatraliptas, propalam in Balneis & Gymnasiis venale proficit. Hoc suadebit certè duarum inscriptionis partium divisa commodè interpretatio: quarum prima sic apertius legitur ΚΗΡΙΑ ΔΙΩΔΕ, at altera paulo intricatius ΠΡΟΣ ΠΑΔΑΥΡΝ.

1. ΚΗΡΙΑ ΔΙΩΔΕ (corruptè pro ΚΗΡΙΑ ΔΙΩΔΗ) non malè *Favos Bitbymos* interpretare. Nam Favos quidem hic intelligi suadet & persuadet apes, ingeniosa favorum artifex, in eadem nummi areâ signata. Favos verò *Bitbymos*, sive favos bina thyma redolentes auctores nobis tradidere *Aristoteles Pliniusque*; favos scilicet colore albos, melli faciundo non omnino aptos, sed ad medicamina & varios curationum usus apprimè commendatos. Ita enim de cerâ, de melle, & favis agens *Aristoteles* (de Hist. Animal. lib. 9. cap. 40. τὸ ἡλόκον (κελίον inquit) ἐν ἐκθύμῳ εὐκλειπῶς, ἀγαθὸν ἢ περιεὶ ἐφθαλμῶς ἢ ἔλκη. Jam locum istum sic expressit *Plinius* (lib. 11. cap. 16.) *Album mel non fit, quod bichymum est, sed oculis & ulceribus aptissimum existimatur.* Nec hanc solum, sed & alias *favi bitbymi* virtutes ex *Plinio* aliud agente obiter colligimus. Nam, duo (inquit) sunt genera thymi... utraque oculorum claritati multum conferre existimantur... item si lateralis dolor sit, aut inter scapulas, aut in thorace. lib. 21. cap. 21.

Celebre hoc pharmacum vetusta diu famâ & opinione nobilitatum, unâ cum cæteris & medicinæ & luxuriæ inventis, (unguentis nempe, odoribus, oleis factitiis, & ceromate, post edita spectacula, ab athletis jam sudantibus deterfo) aut ipsi illi Gymnasiarchi aut eorum certè ministri in Balneis & Gymnasiis venditabant. Illic enim & medicinam eos factitasse, & mercaturam, ex auctoribus abunde constat. Hinc *Plinius* (lib. 28. cap. 4.) non sine indignatione quâdam *questuosorum* deprædicat *Gymnasia Græcorum*. Nec immeritò, si eidem sic prius scribenti fides. *Usus ejus* (i. e. olei) *ad luxuriam vertèrè Græci, vitiorum omnium genitores, in Gymnasiis publicando. Notum est magistratus honoris ejus octogenis sestertiis striguenta olei vendidisse.* lib. 15. cap. 4.

Festo igitur tempore, jamque ad saltationes, ad luctatus, ad pugilatus, & ad alia id genus spectacula undique confluyente populo, hæc sua κηρία δισώδη balneator quis, aut unguentarius, aut iatraliptes publicavit: idque arreptâ hujus *symboli saltatorii* occasione, quo latior rei noticia per manus, hinc inde, volitaret. Latinas hujusmodi publicationes, utcunque vulgo non notatas, at revera, mercimonii ergò, à veteribus olim

olim factas, nemo est qui rectè pernegabit. Tales enim duas, ecræ pulchrè impressas, & à tesseriis archetypis longiusculis more quodam Typographico desumptas, adhuc apud me seruo; aliquot abhinc annis, à Domino *Luskini* Pharmacopolâ Colcestrensi, antiquitatum harum studioso, humaniter mihi communicatas. Hæ igitur ad Colcestriam, Romanam olim coloniam, repertæ, & (quod mirandum subit) in usus etiam iatraliptæ eujusdam, sive medici Romani, fabricatæ, dici vix potest, quantum & in re ipsâ, & verborum formulâ, huic nostræ nummulariæ publicationi ad amissim per omnia respondeant. Sunt enim hujusmodi

QIVLMVRRANIMELI  
NVMADCLARITATEM

QIVLMVRRANISTAGIV  
MOPOBALSAMATADCAP

i. e. *Quinti Julii Murrani Melinum*, sive ex malis cotoneis oleum, ad claritatem oculorum faciens. Iterumque *Quinti Julii Murrani stagium opobalsamatum*, sive myrrhæ oleum opobalsamo permixtum, ad cap. i. e. ad caput medicandum utile. Similia his vide apud Sponium, in *Miscellaneis eruditæ antiquitatis*, pag. 237, 238. ubi *Sabiniani ebloron ad clar.* item *C. Cap. Sabiniani cardicum ad impetum*, &c.

2. Sed his tandem adductis, redeat iterum sub oculis inscriptionis illa pars posterior ΠΡΟC ΠΑΛΥΡΝ. Jam enim maturiùs & securiùs deveniendum erit ad conjecturam: quærendumque de vocula *πρὸς*, post pharmacum sic positâ & expressâ, annon factis apertè oleat notam medicorum phrasin, quâ hoc aut illud pharmacum ad hunc illumve morbum, curationem, aut partem corporis, bonum atque utile, compendio quodam, commendatur. Sic (ut cognata solummodo exempla adducamus) *κρηῖον* hocce *Aristotelis πρὸς ὀφθαλμούς* ἢ ἔλλα' *Κηρώματα* Hippocratis *πρὸς ἀλγύματα πλδρῶν*: melinum illud *Murrani* ad claritatem oculorum; stagium ejusdem opobalsamatum ad caput; & passim illa *Plinii* pharmaca, ad claritatem, ad argema, ad albugines, ad luxata membra, ad nervos, ad sanguinem, ad tussim, ad lateris dolores: quibus addi poterit integer ille Apuleii, *de virtutibus herbarum*, liber. His positis, in abstruso isto ΠΑΛΥΡΝ clarè mihi videor deprehendere ΠΑΕΥΡΑΝ. Cumque duo thymi genera (ut à *Plinio* jam didicimus) ad lateralem dolorem faciant; neque id solum, sed & ΚΗΡΙΑ quoque ab *Hippocrate* ad eundem sæpiùs commendentur; lego tandem *κρηῖα διαώδη πρὸς πλδρῶν*, hoc est (phrasi *Murrani*â) *favi bitymi ad latus*: Sive *fava bina thyma* redolentes, ad lateris dolorem utiles. Artifex enim sculpturam (ut par est credere) magis quam literaturam callens, suum illud Α, loco Α & Δ ex errore prius usurpatum, hic quoque, loco Ε, errante effinxit manu. Et tum demum spatio destitutus, Α & Ν literas, in unum (ut fit plerumque) colligatas, eruditorum crucem, & antiquariis offendiculum reliquit.

Finieram; nisi quod aliquid mihi theologicum ex hæc ethnica farragine colligendum restet. Est verò loci *Tertulliani* ad *Scapulam*, capite quarto, vindicatio. Proculum quendam Christianum ibi memorat *Tertullianus*, *Euodia Procuratorem*, qui *Severum*, *Antonini* patrem *per oleum aliquando curaverat*. Hic verò, extrusâ voce *Euodia*, *Euodi* legunt emendatores; & ad *Euodium* nos nescio quem remittunt, cujus negotia *Proculus* hunc nostrum procurâsse suspicantur. At re ipsâ *Euodia* procurator erat *Euodias*, hoc est odorum, ungueutorum, oleorum, sub *Gymnasiarcho* aliquo in balneis præfectus. Cumque tales (uti vidimus) constanter *Iatraliptas* agerent; *Proculus* noster, eo nomine evocatus, oleo peritè administrato, Imperatori salutem fuit.

Vale, vir accuratissime, & dum, solerti quo polles ingenio, evanescencia indies monumenta ab interitu revocare pergis; monumentum tibi para inscribendum REPERTIS BRITANNIÆ THESAURIS. Dabam è villa *Walthamstœnsi* prope *Londinum*, Calendis Februariis, A. D. 1720.

ITER

## ITER ASIAE POETICUM

A. D. 1701.

Ad Reverendum JOANNEM HORN, Scholæ inclytæ WICCAMICÆ  
Prope Ventam Belgarum, Hypodidascalum.

**D**UM tu vimineum dextro moderamine sceptrum  
 Dirigis, HORNE pater, ludi ter amande magister;  
 Me pia Musa comes duxit per avita locorum,  
 Et faciem ostendit, famamque & nomina rerum,  
 Quæ tu victuris, nitidæ prope mœnia Ventæ,  
 Concelebras chartis; & carmine Diva retractat  
 Wiccama, Grajugenûm felicia somnia vatum.  
 Non mora: provehimur pelago, terræque recedunt;  
 Ac subito attonitos habet undique pontus & æther.  
 Jamque viam ingredimur, quam sidere servat amico  
 Puppis, ab occiduis Asiam visura Britannis.  
 Ergo nona dies aperit mihi claustra profundi,  
 Et freta, qua quondam, angustâ cervice revinctam,  
 Africam ab Europa forti dispertiit ictu  
 Claviger Alcides; tantique insignia facti  
 Opposuit geminas dextra lævaque columnas.  
 Æmulus Alcidi rector Neptunus aquarum  
 Abscidit Italico Siculum latus; arctaque jussit  
 Æquora Scyllam inter convolvi avidamque Charybdin.  
 Hæc mihi visenti, trepidis male pervia nautis,  
 Scyllæi risere canes; blandâque receptum  
 Voce salutantum refluxus misere per undas.  
 Nempe loci memores, ubi, te præeunte magistro,  
 Latrantes scopulos, ipsisque tremenda poetis  
 Littora cantavi, rabiisque fretumque sonoris  
 Versibus includens, placavi inamabile monstrum.  
 Hinc rate digressis flammæ Trinaeria longè  
 Fundit ab horridicæ tremulis fornacibus Ætnæ.  
 Succedunt miranda maris; petrosa Cythera,  
 Et laceri Malææ scopuli; & circumfata crebris  
 Æquora Cycladibus. Dumque inter utramque subimus,  
 Hinc Chion, hinc Lesbos, tandem exoptata recepit  
 Smyrna sinu. Smyrnâ non certior ulla disertos  
 Jactat Nympha lares, & cive superbit Homero.  
 Credite, Wiccamidæ! nemorosâ in valle legebam  
 Ingentem Iliada, & resonantis ad antra Meletis  
 Somnia carpebam, cùm protinus alma verendi  
 Ante oculos stetit umbra senis, litemque diremit  
 Urbibus, & dixit, Sacras cave molliter herbas  
 Lædere, Smyrnæi quondam incunabula vatis.  
 Surgo, & grandævum veneratus rite parentem,  
 Mox peto suppositam Tmoli radicibus urbem.  
 Hic Gygis, hic Cræsi stetit olim regia, Sardis:  
 Lene fluens ubi prætæ pater sæcunda propagat  
 Hernus, & auriferis exit Pactolus ab antris.

Hos tu flaventes pretioso semine venas  
Præcipitare doces; dulcique errore sequaces  
Oblectans puerorum animos, ita credere Musas  
Et Phœbum, Aoniumque chorum, per vimina juras  
Quæ tibi quadrifido surgunt divisa flagello.

Non procul hinc \* Nioben Sipyli sub rupe rigentem  
Aspexi, & dixi, lacrymarum, Saxeæ mater,  
Definclongarum, finemque impone dolori.  
Nam tibi nunc decies septeni fata puelli  
Sub Lare Wiccamico redimunt; irasque Dianæ  
Solantur; redduntque potenti carmine prolem.

Jamque Ephesum, & curvi ripas juvat ire Caystri.  
Quas non ille vias, quos non secat amne retorto  
Errabundus agros, cynosque exquirat ademptos?  
Cynos astra rogat, cynos rogat arva: sed illos  
Detinet, heu! Thamefis, peregrino in littore, pratis  
Cultior irriguis, & fortunatior amnis.

Parce, Dea, abrepto nimiâ dulcedine rerum:  
Parce, Camœna comes! Duce quâ, freta vectus Abydi  
Transeo, \* Musæum meditando, & amabile carmen.  
Hæret adhuc animo conspecta Leandria Turris;  
Hæret amor, lumenque; hæret super omnia præfens  
Fausa dies, quæ me Trojana ad littora primum  
Duxit, & attonitum Sigcâ in rupe locavit.  
Hæctoris hic ibant, hic insidiantis Ulyffis  
Agmina; Dardanius hic stravit flamma penates.  
His Ajax procumbit agris, his fortis Achilles;  
Hic stetit iratæ donum exitiale Minervæ.  
Hic loca castrorum numero, pugnasque, fugasque;  
Luminibusque vagis campos permetior amens  
Iliacos. Tum, siqua fides, venerande magister,  
Hi nomen, me vate, tuum, doctosque labores  
Senserunt: & Nympha fuit mirantis in ore  
Wiccama. Non illic contendant Pergama Ventæ;  
Non Catharinæum superaverit Ida cacumen.  
O sacer, O collis, pedibusque obtrite fororum  
Clive novem! siquâ tenebrosa oblivia vincas,  
Tu Parnassus eris. Pueri properate frequentes,  
Æquatisque pium paribus conscendite montem:  
Et celebrate choros, Phœboque dicite perennem  
Wiccamidisque locum. Sic, ô, sic, credere fas est,  
Manibus Harrisii placitum, doctoque Chenæo,  
Et tibi, Apollinei structor Nicolæse templi,  
Quo nunc Wiccamicæ gaudent custode Camœnæ.

HORNE tamen nomen neu quære absentis alumni:  
Nec rogata quibus ortus avis, quo sanguine cretus,  
Hæc tibi longinquis cecini peregrinus in oris.  
Namque sagax citharam vatum explorare tuorum,  
Perpetuûmque memor quid cuiquam scire dedisti,  
Qualem animum, & quantas tribuisti in carmina vires,  
Protinus invalidæ noscis conamina musæ:  
Docta que stridentem, millenos inter olores,  
Millenasque tubas, auris distinguit avenam.

\* Vid. Pausan. Attic. l. i. c. xxxi.  
Ταύτην ἦ Νιοβὴν καὶ αὐτὴς εἰδομένη αὐτῶν  
ὡς τῆς Σίπυλον τὸ δῆλον. Vide etiam  
Scholiast. in Hom. Νιοβὴν Ζεὺς εἰς  
λίθον μετῴρασε, ὅς ἐν μεγάλῳ ὄν Σί-  
πυλον ἢ Φρυγίας ὄρεσιν ὄρεσιν παύ-  
ται. Iliad. v. ὄ. 602.

\* Musæus ὄ. 23. Σὺ δ' ἔπειθε  
καὶ μετῴρασε,  
Διζήτω μοι τινὰ πύργου —

# ANTIQUITATES

In hoc VOLUMINE comprehensæ.

<b>I</b> nscriptio Sigea antiquissima, Βυττοφιδὸν exarata, Commentario Grammatico-Critico-Historico illustrata, repetita nunc editione auctior & emendatior, In qua	
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Monumenta Attalica, viz.	
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Monr	

<i>Monumentum Aphrodisiense, complectens,</i>	
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II. <i>Decretum, quo Senatus Romanus pro ratis &amp; firmis habuit concessa à Dictatore Cesare &amp; Triumviris Lepido, Antonio, Octaviano, Plaransibus &amp; Aphrodisiensibus beneficia, an. U. C. dccxiv. ante Christum xxxvii.</i>	p. 152
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## De Opere

Partim nunc præstito, partim adhuc promisso,

### ADMONITIO.

**I**S omnibus qui, singularis hujus operis promovendi gratiâ, unum aureum Britannicum aut perfolverunt, aut per solvent, tradetur nunc in manus primum hoc volumen complectens ANTIQUITATES ASIATICAS, Christianam æram antecedentes. Hisdemque nunc promittitur, conditione alterius aurei, perfecto demum opere, solvendi, alterum illud quod sequitur longè justius volumen, ANTIQUITATES etiam exhibens ASIATICAS ex Inscriptionibus Græcis, partem longe maximam ineditis, Historicis, Honorariis, Agonisticis, Sepulchralibus, unâ cum Indicibus necessariis, & Lexico totius operis Alphabetico. Ita integrum prodibit opus conditiones hæc accipientibus, non jam tribus, ut propositum fuit, at duabus tantummodo partibus comprehensum; neque constiturum plus quàm binis aureis Britannicis, hoc est, 2l. 2s. od. Chartâ autem regiâ utentes duplum reddere non gravabuntur.



die 29<sup>o</sup> Sept. A. D. 1731.

ANTIQUITATES ASIATICAS Pag. 61. a lineâ 21. sic corrige.

His sic ordine prænotatis, periculum feci, tum cùm hæc primùm cderem, an vitiatum à duobus antiquariis epigramma veræ suæ lectioni sensuique & acumini restitui fortè posset. Et cætera quidem rectè affecutum tamen sefellit me, quinto in versiculo, εἶτα ἐρευνῶν pro εἶτε ἐρευναῖ à Whelero non rectè positum. Neque à schedis oculati testis, modò sensum ferrent & constructionem, pro statutâ mihi in his studiis regulâ, unquam ausus sum abscedere. Sed hac ætate spe omni melior fortuna lapidem ipsum, cum plumbo suo uncisque ferreis, & excavato superiùs ad recipiendam statuam foramine, in Museolum meum detulit. Jamque feliciùs receptus inter præcipua Britanniæ nostræ cimelia loci honorem obtinet. Debet hoc Respublica literaria optimis duobus viris, *Mordaco Mackenzie*, Medico & Philologo egregio, & Reverendo *Thomæ Payne*, Anglorum Constantinopoli negotiantium sacerdoti, doctrina & pietate multisque aliis nominibus commendato. Horum beneficio oculis hodie usurpamus nobilissimam inscriptionem, Alexandro Magno coætaneam, ex ipso Bosporano lapide in æs translata, servatâ ubique venerandâ antiquâ formâ, & præfixo etiam specimine magnitudinis literarum.

ΟΥΡΙΟΝΕΚΓΡΥΜΝΗΣ κ. τ. λ.

ΟΥΡΙΟΝΕΚΓΡΥΜΝΗΣ ΤΙΣ ΟΔΗΓΗΤΗΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΙΤΩ  
ΙΗΝΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΡΟΤΟΝ ΩΝΙΣ ΤΙΟΝ ΕΚΓΕΤΑΣΑΣ  
ΕΙΤΕ ΠΙΚΥΑΝΕΑΣ ΔΙΝΑΣ ΔΡΟΜΟΣ ΕΝΘΑ ΓΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ  
ΚΑΜΠΥΛΟΝ ΕΙΛΙΣΣΕΙ ΚΥΜΑΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΨΑΜΑΘΟΙΣ  
ΕΙΤΕ ΚΑΤΑΙΓΑΙΗΝ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ ΓΛΑΚΑΝΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΙ  
ΝΕΙΣ ΘΥΣΙΩΙ ΔΕ ΒΑΛΩΝ ΨΑΙΣΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΟ ΑΝΩΛ  
ΩΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΕΥΑΝΤΗΤΟΝ ΑΕΙΘΕΟΝ ΑΝΤΙΓΑΤΡΟΥ ΓΑΙΣ  
ΣΤΗΣ ΕΦΙΛΩΝ ΑΓΑΘΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΝ ΕΥΓΛΟΙΗΣ

*ex autographo antiquo lapide, nunc penes præstantissimum virum Ricardum Mead M. D.*

### *Idem Scriptione hodiernâ.*

Οὐραϊον ἐν πρύμνης τις ὀδηγήθηα καλείτω  
Ζηνα, κατὰ πρηθόνων ἰσίων ἐκπέείσας.  
Ἔϊτ' Ἰπὶ Κυανέας δίνας δρόμοθ', ἔϊθα Ποσειδῶν  
Καμπύλον εἰλίσσει κῦμα πῶδ' ἡψαμάθεις,  
Ἔϊτε κατ' Ἀιγαίην πόλιε πλάκα νόσον ἐξδονᾶ,  
Νείσθω, τῶδε βαλὼν ψαισὰ πῶδ' ἡξοάνω.  
Ἔϊδε τὸν δ' ἀντήλον αἰεὶ θεόν, Ἀντιπάτερε παῖς,  
Στῆσε Φίλων, ἀγαθῆς σύμβολον εὐπλοίης.

### *Epigrammatis versio Latina.*

Urion expanfis jam promptus navita velis  
Duftorem, ex altâ puppe, vocato *Jovem*.  
Sive ad *Cyaneas* sit iter, quâ mistus arenis  
Neptunus tumidam vortice curvat aquam;  
Seu reditum Ægæi vestigat in æquora Ponti;  
Eja, eat, huic statuæ reddere liba memor.  
Hocce Philo, Antipatri proles, optabile nūmen  
\* Hîc posuit, faustæ *symbolon* esse viæ.

\* *Aliter Sic posuit*: quæ quidem longè est antiquior, & perpetua serè apud  
Classicos vocis ὡδε significatio. *Jovem* scilicet *Sic posuit*: hoc est (ut inquit  
Dionysius Byzantinus) manibus *sic* protensis, facie *sic* serenâ & puerili, adeo-  
que felix iter navigantibus symbolicè promittentem.

Alia pauca lege sic correctâ, viz. Pag. 33. lin. 3.

Ἀμφιτρυῶν μ' ἀνέβηκε μέων δ' ἀπὸ Τηλεβοῶν. inferiùs verò in Notis,  
ΑΜΦΗΤΡΥΟΝ: ΜΑΝΕΤΗΚΕ: ΝΕΟΝ: ΑΠΟ ΤΕΛΕΒΟΑΟΝ. i. e.

*Amphitryo me Teleboâ de gente revertens — Sacrauit.*

Hunc versum in Herodoto pessimè semper habitum restituit nuper Aristarchus  
quidam summè eruditus Cantabrigiensis; idemque alia mecum benignè com-  
municavit: de quibus suo in loco. Eiusdem monitu

p. 99. passim pro Ἔ κείναι & Ἔ οἰκείναι lege τὸ κείναι & τὸ οἰκείναι.

p. 141. l. 3. pro οὐκ ἀλλὰ ἢ lege οὐκ ἕλιγα ἢ, & Latinè pro *neque minus*  
lege *neque pauca* &c.

p. 158. l. 23. pro ἢ ἑ μηδαίς Θεῶν βελήσει ἐπιελύτῃσων lege ἢ, ὃ μηδαίς Θεῶν  
βελήσειεν, τελευτήσων, & Latinè pro *Diis sic volentibus*, lege *quod nemo ve-*  
*lit deorum*, &c. Hæc duo rectè admodum advertit vir humanissimus idem  
& doctissimus, Reverendus *Thomas Rud, Dunelmensis*.

p. 119. l. 2. & 126. l. 31. lege *νεμηνία*.

p. 201. l. 1. pro *rugiani Aethiacam*, lege *victoriam Aegyptiacam*.



# ANTIQUITATES ASIATICÆ.

PARS ALTERA,

Diverſa Diverſarum URBIVM  
Inſcripta Marmora complectens.

## EPHESUS



**D**UO olim clarissima fuere Asiae antiquae lumina, Smyrna & Ephesus; quarum ab unâ incipere debet, in alterâ verò desinere hoc quod, favente Deo, nunc denuo urge-  
mus opus. A Smyrna igitur ad Ephesum, interjacente totâ fere Ioniâ, iter est horarum tredecim. Sic enim in Asiâ viâ hodie putantur, juxta gressum equorum singulis fere horis tria passuum millia metientium. Haudquaquam verò Ephesi reperta est larga illa quæ sperari poterat inter tantæ urbis reliquias inscriptionum publicarum seges. Quod quanquam quis meritò miretur, aliqua tamen rei ratio est apud Heraclitum Physicum, & ipsum natione Ephesum, de Ephesiorum principe Hermodoro, qui à patriâ malè gratâ exul statuam tamen apud Romanos ut legum interpres meruit. Ἄξιον (ait apud Strabonem lib. 4.) Ἐφεσίους ἠέηδεν ἀπάγξασθαι, οἵτινες Ἑρμόδωρον ἄνδρα ἐϋστῶν ὀνήσιον ἐξέβαλον, Φάλλες, ἡμέρων μηδεὶς ὀνήσιος ἔσω· εἰ δὲ μή· ἄλλη τε καὶ μετ' ἄλλων. hoc est, interprete

prete Cicerone Tuscul. V. *Universos ait Ephesios esse morte multandos, quòd cùm civitate expellerent Hermodorum, ita locuti sunt: Nemo de nobis unus excellat: sin quis exiterit; (legendum f. excelluerit) alio in loco, & apud alios sit.* Quippe politicâ tam pravâ & tam malignâ infecta civitas nimiam omnino diffugeret suorum collaudationem, & publica in marmoribus testimonia ad virtutis exsuperantiam accendentia. Huic etiam accedit quòd literati non pauci lapides abditi hodiè delitescant intra recentiores structuras Ephesinas ex antiquiorum ruinis excitatas. Quas inter longè eminet aquæductus, multis & magnificis fornicibus inædificatum opus, quo fons Haliata, Pausaniæ in Achaïcis memorata, ad castellum & urbem derivata est. Ab ejus enim summitatibus, ubi nonnulla hîc & illîc legenda extant, anno Dom. 1701. quinque ex his paucis Ephesinis scalâ, quam extemporaneam compegimus, adjutus descripsi.

## I.

*Attalus Priscus Archiater, & rei (quæ nuper confiscata est) Antonianæ curator.*

Ζ . . ΑΛΟΝΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑΔΟΥΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΝ  
ΦΙΛΟΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟΝΔΙΑΓΕΝΟΥΣ  
ΝΕΟΠΟΙΟΝΜΟΝΟΝΚΑΙΠΡΟΣΤΟΝΤΡΙΤΟΝΒΟΥ  
ΛΕΥΤΗΝΣΥΝΠΑΤΡΙΚΑΙΑΔΕΛΦΩΝΕΟΠΟΙ  
ΟΝΤΩΑΥΤΩΕΤΕΙΝΕΟΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΑΣΥΝ  
ΤΩΑΔΕΛΦΩΔΟΝΤΑΣΥΝΤΩΑΔΕΛΦΩΥΠΕΡ  
ΕΠΙΜΣΛΕΙΑΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΩΝΙΑΝΗΣΟΥΣΙΑΣΠΕΡΤΟΥ  
ΠΑΤΡΟΣΑΚΛΗΠΕΙΑΔΟΥΜΥΡΙΑΔΑΣΔΥΟΗΜΙΣΤΑ  
ΘΑΥΠΕΣΧΟΝΤΟΕΝΤΗΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΥΠΕΡΤΕΤΟΥ  
ΠΑΤΡΟΣΚΑΙΑΥΤΩΝΟΙΚΟΔΕΣΠΟΣΥΝΗΣΤΗΝΤΕΙ  
ΜΗΝΑΝΑΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΟΣΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΟΣΑΚΛΗΠΕΙΑΔΟΥ  
ΕΠΙΑΡΧΙΣΚΗΠΤΟΥΧΟΥΕΡΜΙΠΠΟΥ

Ἄττι]αλον Ἀσκληπειάδου Πρεῖσκον,  
Φιλοσέβαστον, ἀρχιάτρον διὰ γέ-  
νης, νεόποιον μόνον ἢ πρὸς τὸν τρί-  
τον, βελδύτῳ σὺν πατρὶ ἢ ἀδελ-  
φῶ, νεόποιον τῶ αὐτῷ ἔτει, νεοποι-

*Attalum Asclepiadis F. Prif-  
cum, devotum Augusto, generis  
titulo Archiatrium, Ædilem sinè  
collegâ & in annum tertium, cum  
patre & fratre senatorem, eo-  
dem anno & Ædilem, qui e-  
σκαιλὰ*

ἡσανία σὺ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, δύνια τὴν ἀδελφῷ ὑπὲρ Ἰπμελεί-  
 ας τῆ Ἀλιωνιανῆς ἐσίας ὑπὲρ Ἰ-  
 πατρὸς Ἀσκληπειάδης μυριάδας  
 δύο ἡμισυ, καθὰ ὑπέχοντο ἐν τῇ  
 ἐκκλησίᾳ ὑπὲρ τε τῆ πατρὸς καὶ  
 αὐτῶν οἰκοδεωσοσύνης. τὴν τειμὴν  
 ἀναθήσαντο τῆ πατρὸς Ἀσκλη-  
 πειάδης ἐπὶ Ἀρχισκηπέχευ Ἐρ-  
 μίππυ.

*tiam cum fratre Ædilis fuit, dan-  
 tem unâ cum fratre ob curam  
 rei Antonianæ, pro patre Ascle-  
 piade, Myriadas duas cum di-  
 midia, secundum id quod in Con-  
 cione promiserunt ratione Ἰ πα-  
 τερνι Ἰ proprii ipsorum pecu-  
 lii. Honorem ei curante patre ejus  
 Asclepiade: sub sceptrigerorum  
 principe Hermippo.*

Facit hæc rei Antonianæ mentio ut lapidem referam ad tem-  
 pora quæ profligatum M. Antonium, & Cæsarem AUGUSTUM  
 appellatum, non longè consecuta sunt. Neque obstat forma litera-  
 rum Ε, C, ω. Hanc enim horum temporum fuisse evincit unus  
 e multis nummus in Thef. Britannico Haymiano Vol. 2. plagulâ  
 Imp. Rom. I. ΒΑCΙΑ. ΘΕΑ. ΝΕΑ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΥΠΑ. Γ.

In his ne fortè nesciatur quid esset Ephesiorum iste Ἀρχισκηπέχευ,  
 cautum est à diligentissimo Strabone initio lib. 14. Testimonia  
 verò & notæ tum ad hanc rem tum ad alia hujusmodi spectantes  
 locum aptiùs habebunt in Lexico sive commentario Alphabeticò:  
 ne fastidio simus, Lectorem inter has breviores inscriptiones ni-  
 mis frequenter interpellantes.

Illud autem hìc semel est monendum, quòd neque in hoc la-  
 pide, neque in Stratonicensi isto quod Pædonomi ipsius curâ li-  
 teratè scriptum edidimus, neque in aliis multis nunc edendis, re-  
 periat literula ἰ dativis casibus adjecta. vid. Part. I. pag. 160.  
 Aded verè observatum à Strabone est, lib. 14. πολλοὶ χωρὶς τῆ ἰ  
 γράφουσι δοτικὰς, καὶ ἐκβάλλουσι τὸ ἔθος φυσικὴν αἰτίαν ἔν ἔχον. i. e. multi  
 sine τῷ ἰ dativos scribunt, moremque rejiciunt cujus non est in naturâ  
 fundamentum. Hoc verò à Romanis, novis Græcorum discipu-  
 lis, profectum arbitror, quibus ut innuit Quintilianus lib. 1. c. 7.  
 molesta visa est, quum ad lectionem instruerentur, literæ ἰ ad-  
 jectio. Certè ex iis fuere qui in suis quoque dativis Latinis illud  
 ἰ respuerent: nam ut habet Agellius l. 4. c. 16. C. Cæsar gravis  
 auctor lingue Latine in libris analogicis omnia istiusmodi, puta te-  
 natu, ornatu, aspectu, &c. sinè ἰ literâ dicenda censet.

Fæmine

## II.

*Femine virgines, Dianæ Ephesiæ sacerdotes, & Archisacerdotes, hoc est, titulo Ephesium proprio, Κοσμητεῖαι.*

ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΕΥΟΔΙΑΝΜΟΥΔΙΑΝΗΝΤΗΝΙΕΡΕΙΑΝ  
ΤΗΣΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΜΟΥΔΙΑΝΟΥΚΑΙΕΥΟΔΙΑΣ  
ΕΚΓΟΝΗΝΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣΚΑΙΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΓΕΝΟΣΕΧΟΥΣΑΝ  
ΑΝΩΘΕΝΙΕΡΕΙΩΝΚΑΙΚΟΣΜΗΤΕΙΡΩΝΑΔΕΛΦΗΝ  
ΟΥΛΠΙΑΣ . . . ΣΤΡΑΤ. ΚΟΣΜΗΤΕΙΡΗΣΕΝΤΕΛΗΣΑΣΑΝ  
ΤΑΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΑΚΑΙΠΑΝΤΑΤΑΑΝΑΛΩΜΑΤΑΠΟΙΗΣΑΣΑΝ  
ΔΙΑΤΩΝΓΟΝΕΩΝ

Ὀυλπίαν Ἐυοδίαν Μυδιανῶ, τὴν  
ἰερείαν τ᾽ Ἀρτέμιδος, θυγατέρα  
Μυδιανῆ καὶ Ἐυοδίας, ἐγγόνῳ  
Στρατῶν καὶ Διονυσίῳ, ᾧ  
ἔχασαν ἀνωθεν ἰερείων καὶ Κοσμη-  
τεῖων, ἀδελφῶ Ὀυλπίας . . . .  
Στρατ. κοσμητείας, ἐπέλεξασαν  
τὰ μυστήρια, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἀνα-  
λώματα ποιήσασαν διὰ τῶν γο-  
νέων.

*Ulpiam Euodiam Mudianam sa-  
cerdotem Dianæ, filiam Mudia-  
ni & Euodiæ, nepotem Stratonis  
& Dionysii, genere superioris  
agnatam sacerdotum & Cosme-  
tricum, sororem Ulpiae [Euodiæ  
Strat. . .] Cosmetricis, quod my-  
steria peregerit, & omnes impen-  
sas fecerit per parentes.*

## III.

*Aut statua aut alius aliquis Hadriani Aug. honos, proconsule Pedu-  
ceo Priscino, quem consulem habent Fasti A. U. C. V. 893.*

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣΚΑΙΣΑ  
ΡΟΣΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥΠΑΡ  
ΘΙΚΟΥΥΙΟΥΘΕΟΥΝΕΡΟΥΑ  
ΥΙΩΝΟΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ  
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ  
ΗΦΙΑΟΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ  
ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΝΕΩ  
ΚΟΡΟΣΔΗΜΟΣΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΑΝ  
ΕΠΙΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥΠΕΔΟΥΚΑΙ  
ΟΥΠΡΕΙΣΚΕΙΝΟΥ+ΗΦΙΣΑ  
ΜΕΝΟΥΤΙΒ.ΚΑ.ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ  
ΤΟΥΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΩΣΤΟΥΔΗ  
ΜΟΥΕΡΓΕΠΙΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΟΣ  
ΤΙΒ.ΚΑ.ΠΕΙΣΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ.

Ἄυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανῆ Παρθικῆ υἱῆ, Θεῶ Νερῶα υἱωνῶ, Τραιανῆ Ἀδριανῆ Σεβασῆ, ἡ Φιλοσέβασος Ἐφεσίων βελλῆ καὶ ὁ νεωκόρος δῆμος καθιέρωσαν, ἐπὶ Ἀνθυπάτου Πεδουκείου Πρῆισκείνου, Ψηφισαμῶν Τιβ. Κλ. Ἰταλικῆ τῆ γραμματέως τῆ δῆμου, ἐργασισῆσαν Τιβ. Κλ. Πεισωνείνου.

*Imperatoris Caesaris Trajani Parthici filii, Divi Nervæ nepotis, Trajani Hadriani Augusti, Devotum Augusto Ephesiorum concilium & ædituus Populus consecrârunt, Proconsule Peduceo Priscino, decretum ferente Tib. Cl. Italico scriba Populi, operis præfesto Tib. Cl. Pisonino.*

Ecce in hac inscriptione eum civitatis Ephesinæ statum qui quidem in sacrâ historiâ tangitur: nimirum τὸν νεωκόρον Ἐφεσίων Δῆμον, & proprium ipsorum magistratum Γραμματέα τῆ δῆμου, tantâ apud Ephesios auctoritate, ut nomen ejus & nummis & lapidibus publicis adscriberetur: neque hos solum; sed & ἀνθύπαλον, i. e. Proconsulem Romanum, summum in provinciâ magistratum, qui fora & conventus per civitates ageret: omnia sacræ Actorum historiæ congruentissima: cap. xix. v. 35. Καλασεύλας δὲ ὁ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ τὸν ὄχλον Φησίν. Ἄνδρες Ἐφέσιοι, τίς γὰρ ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἔ γινώσκει τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ ἔσαν τῆς μεγάλης Θεῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, καὶ τῆ Διοπετῆς; 38. Ἐι μὲν ἔν Δημήτριος καὶ ὁι σὺν αὐτῷ τεχνῆται πρὸς τινα λόγον ἔχουσι, ἀγορεύοι ἀγορεύουσι, καὶ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΙ εἰσιν. Obiter verò, antequam ad cætera progrediamur, pium & cordatum Lectorem omnino consultum cuperem, annon in his malè hodiè legatur ἀγορεύοι ἀγορεύουσι, (aut, si malit, ἀγορεύοι ἀγορεύουσι) errore eorum qui ex uncialibus ΑΓΟΡΑΙΟΙΑΓΟΝΤΑΙ, duas pro tribus vocibus dederunt: unde, deficiente substantivo, in angustias conjecti sunt interpretes, & necesse habent ut subintelligant, aut κρίσεις aut ἡμέραι, aut quid simile, sed improprium. Atqui & planè & propriè scribi potuit ἀγορεύοι ὁι ἀγορεύουσι, i. e. fora ei aguntur; anglicè Courts are held for him: Demetrio scilicet (si quid in quem habeat) legitima aguntur fora: constructo inter nomen & verbum, neque ineleganter, pronomine ὁι, idem significante ac αὐτῷ. Quod ut frequentissimum est in utrâque linguâ, ita etiam de hisce foris passim per provincias actis speciatim adhibetur à Cicerone, Orat. pro Cluentio, N°. 14. *Pharmacopola, inquit, circumforaneus L. Clodius,*

C

qui

qui properaret, CUI FORA multa restarent. Interim quid & quale fuerit fora agi per proconsules res est ex ipsius epistolis bene nota.

## IV.

*Hadriani Augusti Procurator honore donatus.*

..... PROC.....  
 CAESARIS. \* TRANI. HADRIANI \* Sic.  
 ... C. AD. DIOECESIN. ALEXANDR  
 .. OC. BIBLIOTHECAR. GRAEC. ET  
 LATIN. AB. EPIST. GRAEC. PROC. LYC.  
 PAMP. GALAT. PARTH. PISID. PONTI  
 PROC. HEREDIT. ET. PROC. PROVIN  
 CIAE. ASIAE. PROC. SYRIAE  
 HERMES. AVG. LIB. ADIVT.  
 EIVS  
 H. C.

Excidit nomen viri tot honorificis muneribus perfuncti, cui quidem hoc monumentum curavit Hermes, ejus in tanto onere adjutor. At mirum ni is ipse fuerit Lucius Julius Vestinius, in simillimâ Græcâ inscriptione ex Mabillonio monstratus à Fabretto, pag. 198. viz. Αρχιερεϊ. Αλεξανδρείας. και. Αιγυπτῶ. πασης. Λακω. Ιβλιω. Ουσηνιω. και. επισατη. τε. Μυσειω. και. επι. των. εν. Ρωμη. βιβλιοθηκων. Ρωμαιικων. τε. και. Ελληνικων. και. επι. της παιδειας. Αδριανω. Επισολει. τε. αυτω. Αυτοκρατορος.

## V.

*Alius Augusti Procurator, Apollonia ad Rhyndacum benefactor.*

* * *	* * *
ΤΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΡΟΠΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΕΒ. Η ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΡΥΝΔΑΚΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΙΔΙΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝ ΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΨΗΦΙΣ- ΣΜΑΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΙΝΑ ΡΕΙΟΝ . . . ΑΠΟΛΛ . . ΑΡ. ΑΥΡΗΛ. . . . ΡΟΥΦΟΝ.	τὸν κατῆστον Ἐπίτροπον τῆ Σεβ. ἢ Ἀπολλωνια- τῶν πρὸς τὸν Ῥύνδακον πόλις τὸν ἴδιον εὐεργέτην. ἐπιμεληθέντων τῆς ἀναστάσεως κατὰ ψήφισ- μα τῆς πόλεως τῶν περὶ τὸν Κορνῆλιον Ἀπολλινά- ρειον . . . Ἀπολλ . . αρ. Ἀυρηλ. . . . Ῥεϋφον. i. e. . . . . . Sirenu-

# EPHESUS.

7

. . . . . *Strenuissimum Procuratorem Augusti Apolloniatarum ad Rhyndacum civitas proprium ipsorum benefactorem. Ereclionem honoris curantibus secundum decretum civitatis iis qui Archontes fuerunt cum Cornelio Apollinario . . . . . Ruso.*

## VI.

*Fadilla Commodi Imp. soror. de quâ Herodianus lib. 1.*

ΦΑΔΙΛΛΑΝ	Φαδίλλαν	Fadillam
ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑ	Θυγατέρα	Filiam
Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ	Μ. Αυρηλίας	M. Aurelij
ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ	Ἀλωνείνους	Antonini
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ	Καίσαρος Σεβαστῦ	Cæsaris Augusti.

## VII.

*Ptelea vetustum Ephesi nomen, in epigrammate de figurâ quadam Antonini, intra murum abdita.*

ΤΟΥΤΟΝΟΝΕΙΣΟΡΑΑΣ	Τῶτον ὃν εἰσοράας τύπον ὄρθιον Ἀλωνείνους
ΤΤΠΟΝΟΡΘΙΟΝΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ	Δωρόθεο Πτελεῖν θήκατο κρυπτόμενον.
ΔΩΡΟΘΕΟΣΠΤΕΛΕΗ	<i>Stantem hanc effigiem quam conspicis Antonini,</i>
ΘΗΚΑΤΟΚΡΥΠΤΟΜΕΝΟΝ	<i>Clam tibi Dorotheus condidit in Pteleâ.</i>

Intelligitur fortasse M. Aurelij nummus pag. 1. repræsentatus.

## VIII.

Severus Imperator, quo melius crudelitati suæ speciem aliquam obtenderet, multos (ut auctor est Capitolinus) tanquam Parricidiales infamatos sustulit. Quo fortasse pertinet Fragmentum Latino-Græcum quod effossum & descriptum Ephesi per Rev. Car. Burdett huc ab eo transmissum est A. D. 1727. Id ex linguæ utriusque reliquiis, aut hoc aut simili modo, non malè redintegrabitur.

QVOD. EVIDENTI. IN [signique prudentia. DOMINI. N [N. Imp. Severus et ANTONINVS. PII. AV]gg. et Julia Aug. Omnes CVM . . . . . exsulerunt PARRICIDIALES. INSID[iatores HELICO. LIBERTVS. EORVM DONVM.	. . . . . στ]ΙΔ[ισ τῆς . . . . . ΕΝΑΡΓΕΣΤΑΤΗ ΣΕΠΙΦ[ροσώνης οἱ Κύριοι ΗΜΩΝ ΣΕΟΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝ[τωνῆν Ⓞ δώσεβες- ΤΑΤΟΙΤΩΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΩΝ [χρ] . . ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΠΑΝΤΑ [εξίβαλον παί] ΔΑΣΤΩΝΑΝΟΣΙΩΝ [ἀνθρώπων ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣΑΥ] τῶν Ἑλλήνων.
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Donum

Donum hîc intelligi videtur Isidi & Serapidi sacrum. Iis enim Σωτηρίας ergô, ut ex sequenti patet Epigrammate, Vota Ephesi cōcepta sunt. Magna autem hîc oboritur suspicio latere in his imperfectis Severianæ persecutionis testimonium; & infamari nunc gentem Christianam sub parricidalium insidiatorum nomine, ut antea latronum sub Nerone. Bellè enim respondet quæ è Schotti Metellique Schedis in Corpus Gruterianum relata est Lusitanica Inscriptio. pag. CCXXXVIII. NERONI CL. CAIS. AVG. PONT. MAX. OB. PROVINC. LATRONIB. ET. HIS. QVI. NOVAM. GENERI. HVM. SVPERSTITION. INCVLCAV. PVRGATAM . . . . Hanc quidem ad examen revocavit Scaliger, ast alii eandem pro indubitata rectiùs, ut credo, haurunt.

## IX.

*Donarium Isidis & Serapidis pro salvo duorum itu redituque.*

ΕΠΙ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΩΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ	Ἐπὶ Πρυτανέως Κλαυδία
ΤΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥΥΙΟΥ	Τιτιανῶ, Δημοστράτε υἱῶ,
ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ	Ἀρχιερέως ἱερατεύοντος
ΣΟΣΣΙΑΝΟΥ Μ. ΠΟΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ	Σοσσιανῶ, Μ. Πομπώνιος
ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΣ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ ΙΣΙΔΙ	Λατεῖνος ἀνέθηκεν Ἴσιδι
ΚΑΙ ΣΕΡΑΠΙΔΙ ΦΙΔΑΛΗΝ ΚΑΙ	καὶ Σεράπιδι Φιδάλην καὶ
ΣΠΟΝΔΕΙΟΝ Δ . . . . .	σπονδεῖον δ[ῶρον ὑπὲρ]
ΝΑΥΒΑΤΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΛΥΚΙΔ . . . . .	ναυβατέων Λυκίδ[α καὶ]
ΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΑΡ . . . . .	Χαριδήμου τῷ Χαριδήμω. i. e.

*Sub Prytane Claudio Titiano, Filio Demonstrati, Archifacredote sacra faciente Sossiano, M. Pomponius Latinus dedicavit Isidi & Serapidi phialam & libatoriam pateram, donum pro navim conscendentibus Lycida & Charidemo Charidemi F.*

## X.

Ephesina sunt quæ sequuntur, inscripta Sarcophagis duobus marmoreis peramplis, quanquam, aucta illinc ad capiendas aquas fontanas, in viâ hodie extent propiùs *Tyriam*, frequens mercatu oppidum, horis ab Epheso octonis.



ΑΥΤΗΗΣΟΡΟΣΕΣΤΙΝΠΟΝΤΗΙΟΥΕΥΠΡΟΣΔΕΚΤΟΥΠΡΟ  
 ΜΕΤΡΟΥΚΑΙΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΣΑΥΤΟΥ  
 ΑΥΡ.ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΩΝΑΥΤΩΝΖΩΣΙΝΕΙΣΗΝΟΥΔΕΝΙ  
 ΕΞΕΣΤΑΙΕΤΕΡΟΝΗΠΤΩΜΑ  
 ΚΗΔΕΥΣΑΙΗΓΡΑΜΜΑΕΓΚΟΦΑΙΧΩΡΙΣΤΩΝΔΕΠΡΟΓΕΓΡ  
 ΑΜΜΕΝΩΝΤΟΥΤΟΥΚΗΔΟΝΤΑΙΟΙΕΝΕ  
 ΦΕΣΩΕΡΓΑΤΑΙΠΡΟΠΥΛΕΙΤΑΙΠΡΟΣΤΩΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΙΣ  
 ΚΑΙΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΕΝΧΠΕΝΤΑΚΟΣΙΑΕΠΙΤΩΓΕΙ  
 ΝΕΣΘΑΙΑΠΟΤΟΥΓΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΥΤΟΚΟΥΟΙΝΟΠΟΣΙΑΝΚ  
 ΑΙΚΗΡΙΟΛΟΥΣΚΑΙΣΤΕΦ.ΑΧΙΠΟΙΗ  
 ΣΟΥΣΙΝΔΕΤΗΝΕΥΧΙΑΝ<sup>Η</sup><sub>Μ</sub>-ΠΟΣ.Η<sup>Α</sup><sub>Ε</sub><sup>Π</sup>ΕΙΔΕΜΗΠΟΙΗΣΟΥ  
 ΣΙΑΛΛΑΠΑΡΑΠΕΜΦΟΝΤΑΙΕΚΔΙΚΗΣΟΥ  
 ΣΙΝΚΑΙΕΚΠΡΑΣΟΥΣΙΝΚΑΙΠΟΙΗΣΟΥΣΙΝΟΙΕΝΕΦΕΣΩΠΡ  
 ΟΜΕΤΡΑΙ.

Ἐκτὴ ἡ σφραῖς ἐστὶν Πονθίης Ἐυ-  
 προσδέκῃς Προμέτρης, καὶ γυναι-  
 κὸς αὐτῆς Αὐρ. Ἰουλίας καὶ τέκνων  
 αὐτῶν. Ζῶσιν. Ἐἰς ἣν ἔδειν ἐξ-  
 εσαι ἕτερον ἢ πλῶμα κηδῶσαι  
 ἢ γράμμα ἐγκόψαι χωρὶς τῶν  
 δε προγεγραμμένων. Τέτρα κηδόνται  
 οἱ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἐργάται Προπυλεΐ-  
 ται πρὸς τῷ Ποσειδῶνι, οἷς καὶ  
 καθιέρωσεν χ πεντακόσια, ἐπὶ τῷ  
 γείνεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς γεινομένης τόκῃ  
 οἰνοποσίαν, καὶ κηρολίαν καὶ στεφ.  
 αχι. Ποίησασιν ὅτι τὴν δωχίαν  
<sup>Η</sup><sub>Μ</sub>-ΠΟΣ. Η<sup>Α</sup><sub>Ε</sub><sup>Π</sup> Ἐἰ ὅτι μὴ ποιήσασιν,  
 ἀλλὰ ἀπαπέμψονται, ἐκδικήσασ-  
 σιν καὶ ἐμπράξασιν, καὶ ποιήσασιν  
 οἱ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ Προμέτραι.

*Hac cista est Ponteiæ Euprosde-  
 di Prometræ, & uxoris ejus Au-  
 reliæ Juliae liberorumque eorum.  
 Vivant. In quam nemini licebit  
 cadaver aliud inferre aut aliam  
 literulam incidere præter eos qui  
 sunt superscripti. Hujus curam  
 habent Opifices Ephesini Propy-  
 litæ, prope templum Neptuni,  
 quibus consecravit ipse denaria  
 quingenta, ut ex eorum usuris fi-  
 at propinatio; & cereoli & co-  
 rone ex denariis decem. Facient  
 vero epulum mense Posideone, die  
 quinta. Sin minime fecerint, sed  
 omiserint, litem intendent & de-  
 bitum exigent, & epulum ipsi  
 facient, qui sunt in Epheso Pro-  
 metræ [f. Prometretæ.]*

In his abbreviatè scriptum est ΑΧΙ pro ἀπὸ δηναρῶν δέκα, & ut o-  
 rinor, <sup>Η</sup><sub>Μ</sub>-ΠΟΣ. Η<sup>Α</sup><sub>Ε</sub><sup>Π</sup> pro Μηρὸς Ποσειδῶνος ἡμέρα πέμτη Ἰαμένας.

Hi ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἐργάται προπυλεΐται, Collegium erant opificum  
 qui ἀγάλακα ας περίεργα Deæ Hecata Προπύλη dicta faciebant, non

D

aliter

aliter ac Demetriani illi Deæ Ἀρτέμιδι, Ἄκτορ. χιχ. hujusmodi autem ἀγάλματα, aut in Triviis, aut ante portas, posita, Ἐκκαταῖα sunt vocata, eorumque unum intra Castellī Ephesini portam hodieque hâc formâ extat; Lunæ nempe facie, arcuatim à serpentibus duobus cinctâ. Vide figuram pag. 1. sed de hisce Propylitis ut etiam de Prometris, seu familiæ seu officii nomine, vide quid habeat Lexicon Alphabeticum.

XI.

..... ΗΣΟΡΟΣ ..... ΦΛΑΒΙΑΝΩ .....  
 ..... ΟΥΔΕΝΙ .. Ε ... ΑΙ ... ΜΕΤΑ ..... ΚΟΜΙΣ ... ΜΑ  
 ..... ΟΤΟΛΜΗΣΑΣΤΙΤΟΙΟΥΤΟΤΙΣΕΙΤΩΙΕΡΩΤΑ  
 ΤΩΤΑΜΕΙΩΧΒ.ΦΚΗΔΟΝΤΑΙΔΕΤΗΣΣΟΡΟΥΙΟΥΝΙΟΙΑΛΕΞΑΝ  
 ΔΡΟΣΚΑΙΠΟΤΑΜΩΝΚΑΙΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΟΙΑΥΤΩΝΖΩΣΙΝΤΑΥΤΗΣ  
 ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΣΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝΑΝΕΤΕΘΗΕΙΣΤΟΕΝΕΦΕΣΩ  
 ΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ.

Ἄυτη] . . . . . ἡ σορὸς . . . . .  
 Φλαβιανῶ . . . . . οὐδενὶ [ὃ ἕξ-  
 εσαι ἢ . . . . . μεταθεῖναι ἢ εἰσκο-  
 μίσαι πλῶμα ἕτερον, ἐπεὶ] ὁ τολ-  
 μήσας τι τοιοῦτο τίσει τῶ ἱερῶτάτω  
 ταμείῳ Χ Β. Φ. Κήδονταὶ ὃ δ  
 σορῆ Ἰένιοι Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Πο-  
 τάμων καὶ Κληρονόμοι αὐτῶν. Ζῶ-  
 σιν. Ταύτης Ἐπιγραφῆς ἀντίγρα-  
 φον ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἀρ-  
 χεῖον.

Collocata est hæc cista . . . . .  
 Flaviano . . . . . Nemini verò li-  
 cebit aut dimovere cistam, aut in  
 eam cadaver aliud inferre. Quo-  
 niam qui tale aliquid ausus fue-  
 rit, solvet sacro Ærario De-  
 naria bis mille & quingenta.  
 Cistæ curam habent Junii duo  
 Alexander & Potamo, & He-  
 redes eorum. Vivant. Hujus in-  
 scriptionis Exemplar in Archivis  
 Ephesi repositum est.

XII.

Ad eandem gentem Flavianam pertinet fortasse quadrata inscripta  
 basis prope Castellī Ephesini portam.

ΗΒΟΥΛΗΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝ  
 ΠΟΠΛΙΟΝΑΙΛΙΟΝΦΛΑ  
 ΒΙΑΝΟΝΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩ  
 ΡΟΝΑΣΠΕΝΔΙΟΝΦΙΛΟ  
 ΛΟΓΟΝΤΟΔΕΜΝΗ  
 ΜΕΙΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝ  
 ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣΑΙΛΙΟΣΦΛΑ  
 ΒΙΑΝΟΣΞΩΙΛΟΣΟ  
 ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣΑΥΤΟΥΖΗ

Ἡ βουλὴ ἐτέμησεν  
 Πόπλιον Ἄϊλιον Φλα-  
 βιανὸν Ἀπολλόδο-  
 ρον, Ἀσπένδιον, φιλο-  
 λόγον. Τὸ δὲ μνη-  
 μεῖον κατεσκεύασεν  
 Πόπλιος Ἄϊλιος Φλα-  
 βιανὸς Ζώϊλος, ὁ  
 ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ. Ζῆ.

Concilium bonoravit  
 Publium Ælium Fla-  
 vianum Apollodo-  
 rorum, civem Aspendi-  
 um, philologum. Monu-  
 mentum vero paravit  
 Publius Ælius Flavi-  
 anus Zoilus, ipsius  
 frater. Vivat.

XIII. Viâ

## XIII.

Viâ quâ itur ad *Guzél-biffar*, quarto aut quinto fere ab Epheso milliari, convallis est angusta arboribus obsita, & vivis aquis (ex Haliatâ fonte, ut credibile est) irrigua. Illic, anno Dom. 1700, integer stetit aqueductus, superius sex fornicibus sustentus, quos inferius tres sustinent majores. Ita qui pons olim fuerat imperante Casare Augusto, sequiore tempore in aqueductum est conversus. Inscripta est prioris operis dedicatio geminis versibus pralongis, Latino uno, Græco altero; in quibus nec injucundè neque inutiliter, peculiare utriusque linguæ quoad stylum lapidarium proprietates peritus notabit lector.

DIANA.E.PHESIAE.ET.IMPERATORI.CAESARI.AVG.ET.  
TI.CAESARI.AVG.F.ET.CIVITATI.EPHESINAE.SEXTILI  
VS.P.F.VOT.POLLIO.CVM.OFILLIA.A.F.BASSA.VXORE.SV  
A.ET.C.OFILLIO.PROCVLO.F.SVO.CETERISQVE.LIBERE  
IS.SV.EIS.PONTEMDE.SVA.PECVNIA.FACIENDVM.CVRA  
VIT.

ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙΕΦΕΣΙΑΙΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΣΕΒΑΣ  
ΤΩΙΚΑΙΤΙΒΕΡΙΩΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΣΕΒ.ΥΙΩΙΚΑΙΤΩΙΔΗΜΩΙΤΩΙ  
ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝΓΑΙΟΣΣΕΞΤΙΛΙΟΣΠΟΠΛΙΟΥΥΙΟΣΟΥΤΟΥΡΙΑΠ  
ΟΛΛΙΩΝΣΥΝΟΦΕΛΛΙΑΙΑΥΛΟΥΘΥΓΑΤΡΙΒΑΣΣΗΙΤΗΙΕΑΥ  
ΤΟΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΚΑΙΓΑΙΩΙΟΦΕΛΛΙΩΙΠΡΟΚΛΩΙΕΑΥΤΟΥΥΙ  
ΩΙΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΛΟΙΠΟΙΣΤΕΚΝΟΙΣΤΗΝΓΕΦΥΡΑΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔ  
ΙΩΝΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ

Ἀρτέμιδι Ἐφεσῖα καὶ Ἀυτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Σεβασῶ καὶ Τιβερίῳ  
Καίσαρι, Σεβ. υἱῶ, καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἐφεσίων Γαίῳ Σεξτίλιῳ  
Ποπλίῳ υἱὸς εὐρέεια Πολλίων, σὺν Ὀφελλίᾳ Ἄυλα θυγατρὶ Βάαση,  
τῇ ἑαυτῆ γυναικί, καὶ τῷ Ὀφελλίῳ Πρόκλῳ ἑαυτῆ υἱῶ, καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς  
τέκνοις, τὴν γεφύραν ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳν ἀνέθηκεν.

## XIV.

Ephesinis etiam par est annumerari tria quæ eodem semper itinere observantur. Horum duo priora spectant ad urbem Metropolem rectâ inter Ephesum & Smyrnam viâ. Quippe, inquit Strabo lib. 14. *Ab Epheso Smyrnam usque stadia sunt trecenta ac viginti: Nam usque Metropolim centum ac viginti: reliqua sunt Smyrnam usque.*

ΑΓΛΩΗΤΥΧΗ	Ἀγαθὴ τύχη	Bonâ Fortunâ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙ	Αυτοκράτορα	Imperatori
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΤΡΑ	Καίσαρα Τραιανῶ	Cæsari Tra-
ΙΑΝΩΛΑΔΡΙΑΝΩ	ανῶ Ἀδριανῶ	jano Adriano
ΔΙΠΟΛΥΜΠΙΩ	Διὶ Ὀλυμπίῳ	Jovi Olympio
ΚΑΙΚΤΙΣΤΗ	καὶ Κτιστῆ.	Et urbis conditori.

## XV.

ΟΔΗΜΟΣ	Ὁ Δῆμος	Populus honoravit
ΜΑΓΛΟΝΔΙΟΥΣΙΟΥ	Μάγλον Διονυσίου	Magulum Dionysii Filium,
ΤΟΝΓΛΑΥΚΩΝΟΣΘΥ	τὸν Γλαυκῶν	Glauconis ex filiâ Nepotem, ob
ΓΑΤΡΙΔΟΥΝΔΙΑΤΑΣ	γατρὸν Διὰ τὰς	eas quæ patriæ obvene-
ΕΚΓΛΑΥΚΩΝΟΣΕΙΣΤΗΝ	ἐκ Γλαυκῶν εἰς τὴν	runt ex Glaucone bene-
ΠΑΤΡΙΔΑΕΥΕΡΓΕΣΙΑΣ	πατρίδα Διεργεσίας.	factiones.

## XVI.

Alterum repertum est ad *Scalam novam*, olim Neapolin prope Panormum Epherisium portum; estque epitaphium cujusdam qui, occasione qua non liquet, è rupe dejectus periit.

ΟΣΤΕΑΜΕΝΚΑΙΣΑΡΚΑΣΕΜΑΣΣΠΙΛΑΔΕΣΔΙΕΧΕΥΑΝΟΖΕΙ  
ΑΙΚΡΗ  
ΜΝΩΝΑΛΜΑΥΠΟΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΑΙΨΥΧΗΔΑΙΘΕΡΙΟΝΚΑΤΕ  
ΧΕΙΠΟ  
ΛΟΝΑΞΥΝΕΤΩΝΔΕΒΟΥΛΑΙΣΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝΤΟΥΔΕΤΥΧΟΝ  
ΘΑΝΑΤΟΥ

Ὅσ' ἔα μὲν ἢ σάρκας ἑμὰς σπίλαδες διέχουσαν  
Ὅξ' ἔειπε κρημνῶν ἄλμ' ὑποδεξάμηναι.  
Ψυχὴ δ' αἰθέριον κατέχει πόλον. Ἀξυνέτων ᾗ  
Βελῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῦδ' ἔτυχον θανάτου.

*Dum seror in præcepis scopulis illisus acutis,  
Ossa quidem Et nivi disperiere mei.  
At anima aethereas sedes habet. Insuperantum  
Consiliis hominum talia fata tuli.*

Ἐξούτες homines hic intellige non ita à fatuitate, sed ab improbitate, & feritate dictos; non aliter ac D. Paulo Rom. i. 31. Ἀσυνέτους, ἀσυνθέτους, ἀσόφους, ἀσπόνδους, ἀνελεήμονας. Quomodo etiam Cicero *stulti* & *improbi* pro synonymis habiti. de Nat. i. 9.

TRALLES

TRAVELS  
IN  
TURKEY  
AND BACK TO  
ENGLAND.

By the late Reverend and Learned  
*EDMUND CHISHULL, B. D.*

Chaplain to the FACTORY of the  
Worshipful TURKEY COMPANY at *SMYRNA*.



*LONDON,*  
Printed by *W. Bowyer* in the Year *MDCCLVII.*





T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**N**O books are generally more entertaining and instructive, than the accounts of travels into foreign countries; and especially those, which are written in the way of Journals. For he, who reads such narratives, is almost apt to fancy himself in company with the traveler, and to take part with him in all his adventures; which at the same time that they shew the peculiar temper, customs, and manners of different nations, excite also a variety of passions, which by their succession please the mind, and make the chief delight even in theatrical performances.

UPON this account it is, that the Letters of Busbequius, during his embassy in Turkey; and the Journies of our ingenious and learned countryman Mr. Maundrell, thro several parts of the same vast empire, which he has so accurately described; are repeatedly read, and always with new pleasure.

THEREFORE, when Mr. Edmund Chishull, only Son of the late Reverend Mr. Chishull, who was for some years chaplain to the Factory of our Worshipful Turkey Company at Smyrna, brought to me not many months since the present Journal of his Father's Travels, desiring me to peruse it, and give him my opinion, whether it was a work worthy to be published; I could not refuse his request, but applied myself with due care to read and examine it. And I was the more readily induced to this, as I had thro a course of many years the happiness of a perfect acquaintance with his father, even from his return home to his death; and knew him, as well from his conversation, as his writings (particularly that justly celebrated book  
of

of his *Antiquitates Asiaticae*) to be not only a man of uncommon learning, but likewise of great sagacity, and indefatigable diligence.

AND indeed my pains in the perusal of these papers were very well rewarded. For besides an agreeable amusement common to other writings of this nature, they gave me very useful instruction as to several passages in antient historians, and other classic authors; and at the same time illustrated many old inscriptions, several of which are now first published, and others taken with greater exactness, than had been done formerly.

HENCE I could not but persuade the young Gentleman to oblige the world with this work, and to have it printed in such a manner, as his friends should advise him. Tho' I easily foresaw, that the doing of this would necessarily be attended with some difficulties; as Mr. Chishull had put into writing those occurrences, which he thought worthy of his notice, at such leisure minutes, as he could snatch from the constant fatigues of his journey; and by that means had sometimes not only thrown many things together without exact order, but often left the places cited from antient writers to be supplied out of their own works. And besides, his hand being both small and hasty, was frequently not very easy to be read; so that many of the words, as to the manner of spelling, appeared doubtful and uncertain. This made it needful to have the whole first fairly transcribed, and then to fill up the quotations. The former task therefore I committed to a professed penman, and the latter I undertook myself. In the doing of which I not only carefully compared the transcriber's copy with the original; but had recourse to the authors themselves, and took out of them the several passages, to which the references were made.

WHEN Mr. Chishull left England, he was fellow of Corpus Christi college in Oxford, and had a grant of the traveler's place from the president and society. He set sail from the Downs September the 12, 1698, in the Neptune frigate, Capt. Thomas commander, and arrived at Smyrna November the 19 following. During the voyage, agreeably to his usual diligence, he constantly kept a Journal of what then offered. But as nothing very remarkable occurred at sea; for that reason the account of his Travels, which is here published, begins with a Journey undertaken by him some months after



## P R E F A C E.

v

*his settlement at Smyrna. However as in his passage he went on shoar first at Cadiz, then at Messina, and after that in the island of Milo; in each of which places he made several observations, which he afterwards sent in a Letter from Smyrna to Dr. Thomas Turner, president of his college: that Letter is likewise now published at the end of this book.*

*BUT as he has generally remarked the situation, government, and other curiosities, of the most considerable cities, thro which he passed; it may seem strange, that no account is here given of Smyrna, the place of his residence, and where, as he himself tells us, he continued from November 19, 1698, to February 10, 1701-2. This however was occasioned by his design of treating upon that place in a more distinct and particular manner; for which purpose there is a large number of minutes, or heads, detached in a separate part of the book, relating both to the antient and present state of the city; which were afterwards to have been filled up, and enlarged. Tho as they are now left, nothing more appears, that can be of any service to the public, than what here follows.*

THE antiquities now extant in this place are these. The castle, which was Roman, and where Dolabella beheaded Trebonius. The large head of Smyrna the Amazon over the gate of the same. The inscription relating to Joannes Ducas over another gate of the same, with the modern oriental eagle on both sides. The small remains of the theatre, in which S. Polycarp was burnt, lately taken to pieces to build the Vizir kane of the place, and bezesten, or market. The reliques of St. John's church. The space and walls of an antient cirque. All which are on the said castle hill, which immediately overlooks the city. The ruins of the temple of Apollo at the foot of mount Corycus, in an olive grove, and over the *Δεσφὰ ὕδατα*. The ruins of the temple of Aesculapius, or Neptune, in the way to Esbekléer; where was lately found the head of Janus, and another of M. Modius. A rich and delicate pavement of mosaic work by the sea side, towards the north, at a place where the outer wall terminates in the shore; which possibly is the remains of the gymnasium, or some heathen temple. The several inscriptions there lately found, reported in Prideaux, or at the end of this book. The large stones of a yard and half square in a great and massy wall, now part of a kane in the Armenian street, on all of which is marked the letter V, as large as the breadth

of

of the stone would permit. The remains of an old *Roman* way, paved with broad and massy stones, but smooth, in the road over the castle hill toward *Ephesus*. The remains of the antient wall encompassing the *pomoerium*, or a large space of ground about two thousand paces distant all round from the castle, or the city. The scarcity of antiquities now to be found in *Smyrna* arises from hence, that it furnished the greatest part of the *Marmora Arundeliana*.

*THE* inscriptions here said to be reported in Prideaux, are to be found in the Doctor's edition of the *Marmora Arundeliana*. And as to those referred to at the end of our author's book, such of them will be here subjoined, as are not in the large collection designed by him for a second part of his *Antiquitates Asiaticae*; of which a few sheets only, containing those which relate to *Ephesus*, were printed by him a little before his death, and the rest are now in my possession.

IN a very pleasant valley near the bank of the river *Meles*, scarce thirty paces without the city.

.... ΜΕΝΟΣ<sup>1</sup>  
 ΙΕΡΟΝ  
 ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΣ  
 ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΙΔΟΣ<sup>2</sup>  
 ... ΟΥ ΗΔΕ Κ[ΥΚ  
 ΛΩΙ] ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΠ[ΑΝ<sup>3</sup>  
 ... ΚΕΙΜ]ΕΝΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΩΝ  
 .. Π]ΛΕΘΡΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ  
 ΤΑΣΣΕΤΑΙ ΕΙΣ  
 ΤΑΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ[ΜΗ  
 ΤΡΟΣ ΟΔΟΥΣ<sup>4</sup>

ON a hill near the castle.

Τ. ΦΛ. ΕΥΕΙΔΗΣ ΔΙΑΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΗΝ  
 ΜΗΤΕΡΑ ΦΛ. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΑΝ ΕΩΝΗΣΑΜΕΝΗΝ  
 ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ ΠΡΟΣΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝ ΕΑΥ  
 ΤΩ ΚΑΙ ΦΛ. ΤΥΧΗ ΤΗ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙ ΚΑΙ ΦΛ. ΠΕΡ  
 ΣΕΙ ΤΩ ΥΙΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΤΟΙΧΟ  
 ΜΕΝΟΙΣ

<sup>1</sup> ΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ.  
<sup>2</sup> De *Venere Stratonicide* vid. *Tacit. Annal.*  
*Lib. iii. cap. 63.*

<sup>3</sup> Deest forsan ΔΗΙΟΝ.  
<sup>4</sup> Vid. *ισεγ' ὁδός*, apud *Harpocrat.*

P R E F A C E.

vii

ON a square stone in the house of the English consul, being of a later age.

ΒΕΒΙΑ ΑΠΦΕΙΝΤΟ ΘΩΡΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕΝΣΟΡΙΑ  
 ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΣΟΡΟΝ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΩ ΘΩΡΑΚΕΙΩ  
 ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΟΙΚΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΡΟΣΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ· ΟΙΚΟΣ ΚΛΕΙΜΑΞ<sup>1</sup> ΚΟΙΤΩΝ  
 ΜΕΔΕΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΡΙΚΛΕΙΝΟΝ ΟΣΤΟΘΗΚΑΙ. ∞ B. C.  
 ΕΚΕΛΥΣΙΣ ΕΑΥΤΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΩ ΤΩ ΑΝΔΡΙ  
 ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΚΓΟΝΟΙΣ  
 ΑΥΤΩΝ. ΧΑΙΡΕ ∞ ΚΑΙ ΣΥ.

*WHAT he has said in relation to the present Smyrna, is as follows.*

SMYRNA is situated in the latitude of 38gr. 40m. in a deep bay, that enters within the continent about ten leagues; and is so well defended by the *Erythraean* promontory, now cape *Kara Bornu*, and and mount *Corycus*, with the hills commonly called *Cordilien*, and its own windings, that it is every where a port, affording good depths and secure anchorage. Immediately within the bay are seven islands, lying in length towards the port of *Vourlá*, antiently *Clazomenae*, which of old were called the *Perisserides*; and the biggest of them, *Megale*, is now by the English named *Long Island*, over against *Fochia Vecchia*, or *Phocaea*. Cape *Kara Bornu*, or *Black Nose* (antiently the ἄκρα μέλαινα) afforded, as *Strabo* says, excellent mill stones; which is not unknown to the present inhabitants, and therefore we there see several mills now employed. Within two leagues and a half of the city the *Hermus* enters the bay, and there forms a bed of sand; which being met by a point of land from the opposite shore stops up the haven by a very narrow chanel, thus rendring it *κλεισθός*, as *Strabo* then expressed it. On the said point stands a new and strong fort, called *Sangiac Castle*; because the *Grand Signior's* colours are there exposed, on occasions that require it. From hence we sail towards *Smyrna*, in a fair and long arm of the sea, which imitates the pleasures of a canal; whilst the woody mountains on each side, with the city at one end, and the castle at the other, conspire to give a mutual beauty to one another.

<sup>1</sup> ΚΑΕΙΜΑΞ, *scalare*, de quo vide *Reines. Inscript. antiq. Class. sept. num. xvi.*

*HAD our author lived to finish his elaborate account of Smyrna, from the large materials he had collected for that design, it would doubtless have been a very useful work, and thrown much light upon many passages in antient writers. And indeed every part of his Travels must certainly have received great advantage and improvements from his review. Tho' I question not, but in their present state they will meet with such a reception from the public, as will reward the labours of the learned Father, by a proper encouragement given to his industrious Son.*

*I SHALL only add, that some intimation having been given of a Map, designed to be published with this book, that was judged afterwards not so necessary, as at first was apprehended; since there are so many maps already extant of those countries, which make the subject of these Travels. And therefore as the principal use of such a map would have been to exhibit both the antient and modern names of several places, which are mentioned by our author; an Index was thought more commodious for that purpose. Besides, as he has occasionally introduced many Turkish and other foreign words, without explaining them; this affords likewise an opportunity for their explanation. As the benefit of the reader has been consulted in this alteration; so it is not to be doubted, but he will find the advantage of it in perusing the work.*

August 12,  
1747.

R. MEAD.



TRAVELS

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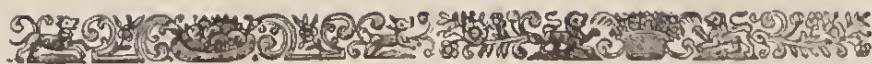
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T R A V E L S  
I N  
T U R K E Y  
A N D B A C K T O  
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AN ACCOUNT of a journey round the antient *Ionia*,  
from *Smyrna*, thro *St. George's*, *Magnesia*, *Durguthli*,  
*Sardis*, *Birghée*, *Tyria*, *Ephesus*, and back to  
*Smyrna*, in the year MDCXCIX.

APRIL XXI.

**E**IGHT of our nation having lately designed a visit to the church of *Ephesus*, by name, Messieurs Whalley, Dunster, Coventry, Ashe, Turner, Clotterbooke, Fryc, and Chishull, we had first a general meeting, to agree upon what was requisite to the resolution we had taken; at which time Mr. Whalley kindly undertaking the care of our provisions, and the government of our intended journey, we propos'd to make a circuit of our way to *Ephesus*, that so we might have a larger satisfaction in the sight of those delightful places, for which *Asia Minor* was always so justly celebrated.

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IN prosecution of this design we intended to make our first *conâck* at *Norlicui*, to which place having this morning dispatched our baggage upon mules, under the care of a *janisary* and two servants, we ourselves set forward about three in the afternoon, with another *janisary*, *dragoman*, servants, and other requisites. Our company completed the number of twenty three light horse. Six or seven other gentlemen of the English factory were pleased to accompany us as far as *Norlicui*, where arriving in less than two hours, we all found a kind and hospitable reception from Mr. Benjamin Jones and his lady. After a short repast our friends returned back to *Smyrna*, and left us employed in providing for ourselves and horses. This care had now taken up the evening, when it being proposed, that morning and evening prayers should be constantly read to the company during the whole journey, we all readily embraced the motion. Hereupon we immediately put this design in execution, and then pitched upon our lodging.

#### APRIL xxii.

THIS morning a quarter before five we leave *Norlicui*, and proceed on *Magnesia* road in our way to *St. George's* village, expecting to see the ceremonies, which the Greek Christians there perform on the twenty third instant, which is the festival of that saint. And having ascended the top of the adjoining hill, we there make an halt for our mules, and take that opportunity of looking back, and enjoying the delightful prospect, which this place afforded us. We had then the gap of *Nymphe* on our left hand, and village of *Palamitcui* on our right, which is pleasantly seated on an ascent, under a grove of pine trees; but before us lay extended the whole plain between the hills of *Tartalée*<sup>1</sup> and *Cordilieu*, being terminated with the view of the *Two Brothers*<sup>2</sup>, the city, castle, and bay of *Smyrna*.

WE continue our journey over the hill, till arriving at an old burying place, we begin to descend by a paved way to a large and high bridge of stone, built over a small, but clear and purling river. From hence we pass on to the groves of *Jacâcui*, which is a village seated on the right hand upon an ascending ground, and fronting the edge of *Tartalée*. Here we again halted, and drank a

<sup>1</sup> *Tartalée* seems to be the *Mastusa* of the ancients, well describ'd by *Pliny*, *Lib. v. cap. 29*, to lie *a tergo Smyrnae*.

<sup>2</sup> The *Two Brothers* are two eminences of *Mons Corycus*, concerning which see *Strabo*, *Lib. xiv. p. 670*.

dish of coffee, partly to wait for our mules, and partly to entertain ourselves with a view of the plain of *Nymphe*, into which we had a narrow prospect between the formentioned village and the ridge of the opposite mountain. After this we ascend a tedious and craggy hill, with which tho we were now considerably fatigued, yet we had still courage enough to reject the proposal, which was there made, of baiting, and taking the advantage of a fair commodious fountain, which flows on our right hand from the top of the hill. We therefore proceed about the space of an hour in tolerable good way, till at the descent of the mountain we encounter a rugged and uneasy passage; the road being either choaked up with loose stones, or else worn into abrupt and descending steps. This obliged us to dismount, and lead our horses down the precipice; where we nevertheless received some little satisfaction, in observing the veins of red and white marble, with which each side of this troublesome way is garnished. At the foot of the hill we cross a rivulet, and quickly after repassing the same, ride from thence strait forward in a covert and narrow bottom, which in less than half an hour leads us into the plains of *Magnesia*. After a short repast in this place we mount our horses, turning to the left out of the road of *Magnesia*; and tho we were now not more than half an hour from our intended *conáck*, yet we ride on by mistake too much to the right hand; till, having advanced beyond the town and castle of *Magnesia*, we come to a Turkish village, where we were directed almost back again to *St. George's*. Here we arrived about one a clock, and made it our first business to pitch our tent for the use of our servants, whilst we ourselves were received into a little house, which afforded us the convenience of one chamber, and a *sophá*, for lodging.

AFTER dinner we took a walk about the village, and visited the low humble church, which is here permitted to the Greek Christians. It has outwardly the marks of no inconsiderable antiquity, and within it is the exact model of the primitive Greek churches; consisting first of the *πρόναος* or *outward chapel*, then the *νάος* or *body of the church*, with three passages from the one into the other, and after all a chancel separate from the nave by lattice work. We here observed no other ornaments, than the pictures of *St. George*, the *Virgin Mary*, *St. John*, and *St. Nicholas*, and another of our *Savior* on the roof  
of

of the church, which consists of a regular cupola. Before the altar lay the book of the *Gospels*, with three or four copies of divine service; some containing their ordinary *Liturgy*, and others adapted to peculiar months of the year. The Greeks were now flocking hither to perform their devotions before the picture of *St. George*; and the superstition of a woman was remarkable, who prostrated her little infant at the feet of the saint, and eagerly stroking the picture endeavoured to convey some hidden blessing to the body of the child.

## APRIL xxiii.

THIS morning we mounted about nine a clock, when the Greeks were preparing for the ceremony of the day. It was pleasant to see them flock together to the number of some thousands, being of different sex, age, and quality; but all equally regardless of the dirt and rain, which then fell very plentifully. We followed them on horseback a little mile out of the village to a large turpentine tree, under the shade and covert of which they had placed the saints, which we had before observed in the church; and there celebrated their mass. This was no other, than what is ordinary in the rites of the Greek church; except only, that it seemed to have some particular reference to *St. George*. It may be here proper to observe, that as the priest made two elevations of the elements, the one before, and the other after consecration; the people equally adored them at the former, as well as at the latter<sup>1</sup>. Before the consecration of the wine was completed, the priest mingled a little warm water in the cup, and afterwards put the *μαργαρίτης*, or *consecrated bread*, therein. All which he, and the deacon who assisted him, received; and after the whole ceremony one of his assistants distributed two loaves of unconsecrated bread<sup>2</sup> in little peices to the people, which they received with as

<sup>1</sup> This practice of the Greek church, at the first elevation of the elements, is what gives just offence both to the Roman and Reformed churches; for tho' of late they have generally embraced the doctrine of transubstantiation, yet by this act they pay a divine worship to the bread and wine even before this pretended conversion into the body and blood of *Christ*. Not but that this observation may be well improved to evince the novelty of this persuasion among the Greeks; and to shew, that both these ceremonies

were at first but a meer bodily respect to the elements, and implied nothing of a divine adoration.

<sup>2</sup> To such as are not conceiv'd always worthy, or ready to communicate, the Greeks after the celebration of their *Liturgy* distribute the *ἀνίδωρον*, or *bread barely blessed*, but not consecrated; which they conceive to be a symbol of the body of the *Virgin Mary*, and to be given instead of that of *Christ*.

much

much hurry as superstition. The congregation now break up, and carry back their saints in a tumultuous manner, one still endeavouring to catch them from another; while he that carries them, runs with what speed he can, and often strikes his head with the board, on which they are painted, as a voluntary penance for his sins.

THIS ceremony ended, we turned aside to satisfy our curiosity with the sight of the famous river *Hermus*, which flows scarce two bow's shot below the turpentine tree mentioned above. This large and noble river yields an entertaining sight, especially when it abates something of its usual fulness. It appears graced on each side with a sandy shelving bank. The neighbouring pastures afford abundance of tamarisk, and on the edge of the river asparagus is very plentiful. It may be observed, that as the poets of old called it the *golden* <sup>1</sup>, so the Turks at present call it the *silver streamed Hermus*; either of which names it seems to deserve from that bright and shining sand, which its water washes. But though the sand be clear, yet the water is still thick and muddy <sup>2</sup>, and well answers some epithets of that nature, which are bestowed upon it in antient poetry.

IT was now past midday, when we return to the village, and after the refreshment of a dinner prepare for our departure towards *Magnesia*. Our way thither lay through the same plain, into which we entered yesterday at one a clock; where the beauty and verdure of this campaign country made amends for the great rain, which annoyed us all this day, as well at the Greek ceremony, as now in our way to *Magnesia*.

IN two hours from *St. George's* we begin to enter *Magnesia*, not without a just admiration of its delicious situation at the foot of mount *Sipylos*; from whence it was antiently called *Magnesia ad Sipyllum*, to distinguish it from that other, which stood near the river *Meander* <sup>3</sup>. Having rode into the city, we began to be in distress for an house to receive us; for an uncertain recom-

<sup>1</sup> *Nec pulcher Ganges, atque auro turbidus  
Hermus,  
Laudibus Italiae certent.* Virg. Georg. ii. 137.

<sup>2</sup> *Non illi satis est turbato sordidus auro  
Hermus.* Mart. L. viii. Ep. 77.

<sup>3</sup> Liv. Lib. xxxvii. cap. 37. *Circa  
Magneſiam, quae ad Sipyllum eſt, poſuit  
caſtra. Idem cap. 44. A Magneſia, quae ad  
Meandrum eſt, et ab Epheſo legati ad deden-  
das urbes venerunt.*

mendation, which we had hitherto over credulously relied on, we now found to have miscarried. This was observed by an *effendi*, who saw us pass under his window, and therefore courteously acquainted us by his servant, that if we wanted accommodations, we might be welcome to his house. We gladly embraced the motion, and were conducted into a garden, where we were afforded the use of a pleasure house, consisting of a large *sophá* room, a kitchen, and an open *kiosk*, with a beautiful fountain in the middle. The *effendi* himself came down, and welcomed us to our apartment, adding withal, that if we had any other friend to rely upon, he would not deprive us of a better entertainment; if not, he bid us freely make use of what this place afforded. Returning to his house he presented us with a lamb, and desired to know, if there was any thing else, with which he was capable of obliging us. By our *dragoman* he likewise informed us, that the *cadí* of the city was at that time making him a visit, before whom it might not be improper for us to shew ourselves; but at the same time not to come empty handed. According to this motion we waited upon the *cadí* with two *okes* of sugar, and as many of coffee. He received us and our present very obligingly; and upon the *effendi's* invitation, we there drank a dish of coffee in the company of several Turks, who seemed to be of the better rank, and behaved themselves gently, that is, according to the genius of this haughty people, with an agreeable mixture of civility and reservedness.

THIS ceremony performed, we returned to our garden, and there entertained ourselves at supper with just and grateful reflections on the great courtesy and hospitality of our landlord, whose name we had now learnt to be *Mahomet effendi*. His habitation is very pleasant, yet not so much for the splendid furniture of his house, as for that various and diverting prospect, which it commands over the plain of *Hermus*; though indeed this is an advantage, which by reason of the ascending situation of *Magnesia* is common to the meanest cottage in the city. It seemed strange to us to observe several pieces of painted glass in the windows of our *effendi's* house, inscribed in Turkish characters with the name of the proprietor, together with some religious sentences of Mahometan devotion. But we were much more surprized, when we were informed, that it was the manufacture of this place; for it is stained with a beautiful as well as deep

and durable colour, and comes up to the perfection of the best, we have seen in England. This gave us occasion to reflect on the different fortune of arts and sciences, which, like men, seem to take delight in shifting their station; for while other arts have now left these places, and traveled westward, this alone in exchange for all the rest seems to have retired into this, and is deplored as lost in Christendom.

APRIL XXIV.

WE propose to spend this day at *Magnesia*, in order to observe what may further occur there remarkable. To this end we were favoured with the company of a *janisary* by one *Mahmút agá*, to whom this morning we made a short visit; he being the person, to whom at first we expected to have been recommended. The *janisary* conducted us to the two principal *mosques* of the city, to a religious college of *derwishes*, to a madhouse, and to an old *seraglio*, where the young princes of the Ottoman empire have formerly been educated. At the last of these there remain only the reliques of two or three rich *iváns*, and a considerable number of stately old cypress trees, to witness the former grandeur of the place. At the madhouse we could observe nothing besides the bare walls of that hospital, and a brass mortar lying in the yard, which seemed to be remarkable for an old Latin inscription, which it bore, signifying that *it was made at Pisa*. The religious college is a fair stone building, consisting of one quadrangle, and that encompassed with a regular cloister, which is supported with pillars of the modern Greek module. The two *mosques*, which we mentioned, are distinguished from the rest, in that they are of royal foundation, an honour which is signified by the two *minarées* belonging to them; whereas the other eighteen, with which this city is furnished, have but one a piece. Before each of these *mosques* there is a square and regular area, containing a beautiful fountain in the middle, and enclosed on three sides with cells of religious Turks. The front of the *mosque* makes the fourth side of the square, and is itself likewise adorned with a spacious portico supported with stately pillars, of which some only are topped with modern capitals. But as the capitals of the rest are of the old Corinthian order, so all the shafts appear plainly to be antient; some consisting of natural

ral and others of cast artificial marble, but both the one and the other bound near the pedestal with rings of massy brass.

BEFORE we could be admitted into the inside, we were obliged to comply with the zeal of the Turks, who always leave their shoes at the entrance of their *mosques*. Here we found them both much resembling one another, excepting that one was richer than the other; and whereas the roof of the other consisted of five cupolas, the roof of this was regularly contracted into one. We had now the liberty to view several copies of their *Alcoran*, and other books of Mahometan prayers, all curiously written and adorned with golden figures. The windows are furnished with excellent painted glass, full of flower work and religious inscriptions; and from the roof hangs a multitude of lamps, together with bright balls contrived to reflect the light, all of them well ranged in a beautiful and artificial manner.

IN each of the royal *mosques* we further observed a splendid *kiblè*, which is a part separate from the body of the *mosque*, and answering to the altar of our Christian churches; it is adorned with a rich floor and gilded roof, together with carving and mosaic work on each side, but more particularly in the front, which is contrived to face *Mecca*. Immediately to the right hand of the *kiblè* stands a lofty pulpit, being fourteen steps high, and consisting of a portal, rails, and canopy, all of wrought marble. One thing was remarkable as well in these *mosques*, as in that which we afterwards saw at *Ephesus*, though we know not whether it has any mystical reference to the Turkish superstition; it is a nich in the front of the *kiblè*, on each side of which stands a fine slender pillar, hewn out of one entire stone, made without capital or pedestal, but so fixed within the work both above and below, that it remains moveable, and is turned about by the hand at pleasure.

THIS fight of *Magnesia* was our employment before dinner, but in the afternoon we all attempted to ascend the castle hill on foot; which we quickly found to be a more difficult and painful task, than we at first imagined. The way was inexpressibly steep and craggy, and cost us an hour's labour, though we made all possible speed; nor after our return could we blame  
the



the discretion of one of our companions, who thought fit to retire about the midway. However having at length conquered the ascent, our toil was well rewarded with the surprizing prospect of the city, and adjacent plain; in the latter of which we could distinguish the whole course of the *Hermus* for many miles together, as also the places where the *Annus Phrygius*, or *Hyllus*, joins it †.

THE fabric of the whole castle is very strong, and the advantage of a hill, which is on all sides a mile high, must have rendered it impregnable, in an age which knew not the use of gunpowder. It was formerly fortified with a considerable number of great guns, which are now removed to the new castle, which defends the bay of *Smyrna*. Two only remain on a bastion, that fronts the city; on both which we were sorry to see the eagles of the Roman empire. No other apartment of the castle is now kept locked, except a dungeon, in which there were twelve prisoners, lately sent thither by *Osmánogli*. A sight of these miserable wretches we desired of the *agá*, nor was he so scrupulous as to deny it us. The same *agá* likewise shewed us within the precincts of the castle a poor Christian church, dedicated to the memory of *St. John*; where the Greeks meet upon the day of his feast, and are at the constant charge of two lamps, which burn there throughout the year. We had read and heard of a collection of Roman arms, reserved somewhere in this castle; tho' being upon the place, nothing of this nature occurred to us. But *Solymán effendi*, a most courteous and obliging person, whom we visited this evening, as being the next neighbour, as well as brother of our landlord, assured us, that having many years since had the curiosity to ascend the castle hill, he then saw under ground the collection which we spake of, consisting of headpieces, breastplates, shields, and the like.

THE mountainous parts about *Magnesia* were antiently famous for the production of the loadstone †; tho' indeed it is disparaged

† Καταφέρειαι δ' ὁ Πακλιωλὸς εἰς Ἑρμόν, εἰς ὄν καὶ ὁ Ἰλλος ἐμβάλλει, νυκὶ Φρύγιος καλέμενος. Strabo, Lib. xiii. pag. 626.

‡ *Magnesia ad Sipylum, a qua magnes lapidis ferrum attrahens nomen sortitus est; ut*

*idem a Lydia Lydius, et ab Hecaclea Heraclius dicitur est. Hill in Dionys. Periegeson.* Tho' he seems to be mistaken in contounding this stone with the touchstone, or *lapis Lydius*.

by *Pliny*<sup>1</sup>, and accounted less attractive, than that of other places. However this probably was the city, from whence, as *Lucretius* says, that stone took the name of *magnet*<sup>2</sup>; as from the whole country of *Lydia* the touchstone likewise was called *lapis Lydius*<sup>3</sup>. This hint gave us the curiosity to carry a sea compass up the castle hill, where we had the satisfaction to see it point to different quarters, as we then placed it upon different stones, and quickly after intirely to lose its whole virtue; two effects which are natural to the magnetic needle, when injured by the nearness of other bodies impregnated with the same quality.

LATE in the evening we were now preparing for repose, and endeavouring to forget the fatigue of the castle hill; when *Solyman effendi*, having laid aside the badges of his character, and put on a more familiar temper, returned our visit. We doubted not from the change of his habit, and the unseasonableness of the hour, but he came to break a Mahometan commandment, and steal his kief (as the Turks pleasantly express it) in the juice of the forbidden grape<sup>4</sup>. This was a tedious and ungrateful task, with which nevertheless, by reason of his own and his brother's great civility, some of our company were forced to comply. Nor had the wine he freely drank its desired effect, till towards two a clock in the morning.

#### APRIL XXV.

WE begin to rise by five this morning, and after dispatching our baggage take leave of *Mahomet effendi*, to whose singular humanity and hospitality we had hitherto been so much obliged. As we were riding thro the city, it was pleasant to recollect something of the ancient history of this place, whose present state we had seen the day before. It there occurred to us, that this was that *Magnesia*, which of all the Asian cities<sup>5</sup> made the first submission to the Roman arms, after the defeat of *Antiochus* by *Scipio*.

<sup>1</sup> Nat. Hist. Lib. xxxvi. cap. 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Lapis hic ut ferrum ducere possit, quem magneta vocant patriade nomine Graii, Magnetum quia sit patriis in sinibus ortus.*

L. vi. §. 608.

<sup>3</sup> *Auri argentique mentionem comitatur lapis, quem coticulam appellant; quondam non solitus inveniri nisi in flumine Imolo, nunc vero*

*passim; quem alii Lydium, alii Heraclium vocant.* Plin. Lib. xxxiii. cap. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Like what *Aristides* says: 'Ο φίλον ὄνυχ' ἔχεται ζήλια, εἰ μηδὲς αἰσθ' ὀνοσι σωείσει'. Orat. Platon. prim. pag. 182. edit. P. Steph.

<sup>5</sup> Liv. Lib. xxxvii. cap. 44. *Legati ab Thyatira et Magnesia ad Sipylum ad reddendas*

This likewise was that *Magnesia*, which entered into a league offensive and defensive with the city of *Smyrna* in the reign of *Seleucus* son of *Antiochus Theus*, whereby the inhabitants of the one were mutually made free of the other city; and whereas public monuments of this confederacy were by agreement of both parties to be erected in different places, one of them, which was set up by the *Smyrneans*, is now to be seen in the gallery at *Oxford*, inscribed on a large flat marble pillar<sup>1</sup>.

THERE now scarce occur any reliques of antiquity in *Magnesia*, except that we observed several Ionic and Corinthian pillars in the court of an old *mosque*, held in great veneration by the Turks for the burial of *Hafánogli*, a person famous in the history of that nation. Over one of the entrances into the same court there is to be seen a broken inscription of an antient heathen temple, tho too high to be now legible; and on a stone step, placed before the principal *mosque* of the city, we could read among other decayed words ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ. The following inscription likewise is of no contemptible antiquity, which we found on a stone now lying in the staircase of the abovementioned *Solyman effendi*.

ΣΤΑΤΙΩ ΚΩΔΡΑΤΩ ΑΝΘΎΠΙΑΤΩ<sup>2</sup> ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΔΙΟ-  
ΓΝΙΤΟΥ ΕΠΕΣΚΕΤΑΣΕ ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ  
ΙΔΙΟΙΣ ΕΚΓΟΝΟΙΣ ΜΗΔΕΝΙ ΔΕ ΕΞΕΣΤΩ ΑΠΑΛΛΟΤΡΙΩΣΑΙ  
ΑΥΤΟ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΜΟΥ ΕΑΝ ΔΕ ΤΙΣ ΑΠΑΛΛΟΤΡΙΩΣΗ  
ΥΠΕΤΘΥΝΟΣ ΕΣΤΩ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΦΙΣΚΟΝ Χ. Ρ. 5.

*das urbes venerunt*, says this historian, immediately after the action betwixt *Scipio* and *Antiochus*. This action is at large described by *Appian* as well as *Livy*, as happening betwixt *Thyatira* and *Sardis*, upon the banks of the *Annis Phrygius*, near *Magnesia ad Sipylum*; which is not the *Hermus* (as some have thought) but a river running into the *Hermus*, which *Homer* and *Herodotus* call *Hyllus*, as *Strabo* relates in the passage cited above, p. 9.

<sup>1</sup> See *Marm. Oxon.* ed. ab H. Prid. pag. 1.

<sup>2</sup> This *Statius Quadratus* was that very proconsul, in whose presence, and by whose authority, *St. Polycarp*, bishop of *Smyrna*, was burnt alive in the amphitheatre of that city. His name is falsely written Τάτιος Κ. in the *Alexandrian Chronicle*, and Στάτιος in

the *Epistle of the church of Smyrna*. But this stone confirms that correction, which has been made by bishop *Pearson* and *Valesius*. It likewise favours that learned argument maintained by bishop *Pearson*, *Dissert. ii. cap. xvi, xvii. pag. 291*, by which he places this proconsulship and the martyrdom of *St. Polycarp* in the tenth year of *Antoninus Pius*, *A. C. 147*. For in the fourth year of *M. Antoninus*, to which the *Alexandrian Chronicle* refers it; as also in the year 167, to which it is referred by *Eusebius* and *Valesius*; there were two *Caesars*, concerning whom *Eutropius* says: *Tunc primum Rom. respublica duobus aequo jure imperium administrantibus paruit, cum usque ad eum singulos semper habuisset Augustos.* *Lib. viii. cap. 5.* But this inscription mentions only one *Caesar*,

The said *effendi* not only civilly informed us of this stone, but when we had transcribed the words, he profered to send it after us to *Smyrna*; adding, that if it was any piece of sanctity, he was unwilling it should remain there to be trampled under foot.

DESIGNING from hence for *Durgubli*, we continue our journey under the foot of *Sipylius*, which about two hours from the city ends in a stupendous precipice, consisting of a naked massy stone, and rising perpendicularly almost a furlong high. It was not a little surprizing, as we rode along under the foot of this hill, to observe a certain cliff of the rock, representing an exact nich and statue, with the due shape and proportion of an human body. For *Sipylius* being the seat of the transformation of the unhappy *Niobe*, there was ground of imagining, that we had either met with her statue, or with that which was the first occasion of the fable; at least it was not improbable, that this was the work of some ancient inhabitants of this place, who pleased themselves in fashioning the natural rock into such a figure, as might preserve the tradition of this celebrated poetic fiction.

NOT far from hence we begin to leave the mountain on our right hand, having the stream of the *Hermus* in view on the left; and at a large distance before us the snowy top of the mountain *Tmolus*. Our road now lay thro a verdant and delightful plain, enriched by many advantages of nature, and not negligently manured by the inhabitants. About the fourth hour of this day's journey we passed a bridge, erected over a large river; which, as those of the country informed us, is now called *Niphii*, or *Nymphe*, and may probably be the *Cygos* mentioned by *Pliny*, as one of the

far, in the singular number. And as for that *Quadratus*, whom *Buchorius* and *Uferius* will have proconsul in *Asia* in the year 169, his name was not *Stattius*, but *T. Numidius*. See also mention of *Quadratus* in *Aristidis Orat. Genethliac. in Apellam*; and in his *Sermon. Sacror. iv.*

Καὶ γὰρ τ' ἵκκομεν Νιόβη ἐμνήσατο σίττα, εἰς.  
 Νῦν δὲ παρ' ἐν πείρασι, ἐν ἕρσισι οἰοπόλοισιν,  
 Ἐν Σιπύλῳ, ὅθι Φασὶ θεῶν ἱμμεναὶ δ' ἰνάς  
 Νυμφῶν, αἰτ' ἀμφ' Ἀχελῷον ἱρῶσαντο,  
 Ἐνθα, λίθῳ περ' εἴσα, θεῶν ἐκ κήδεα πείσσει.  
*Hom. Iliad. ω. 602.* On which passage

the *Scholias*, usually ascribed to *Didymus*, have the following remark: Ἐρηναῖον ἐν τὴν Νιόβην ἀφάτως τὸ ποιῆσαι δυσύχημα, Ζῶς ἐλέησας εἰς λίθον μετέβαλεν, ὅς ἢ μέγρι νῦν ἐν Σιπύλῳ τῆς Φρυγίας ὁρᾶται ἀπὸ πάντων πηγῶς δακρύων προεῖρημεν. And *Pausanias, Attic. Lib. i. cap. 21.* says: Ταύτην τὴν Νιόβην ἢ αὐτὸς εἶδεν ἀνελθὼν ἐς τὸν Σιπυλον τὸ ὄρεον. Ἦδε πλεστον μὲν πέτρας ἢ κρημνός ἐστιν, ἂν παρὸντι ἀῆμα παρεχόμενον γυναικός, ἔτε ἄλλως, ἢ τε πειθῆσθαι· εἰ δὲ γε πορρωτέρω γίνοιτο, δεδακρυμένην δόξης ὄρεον ἢ κατηφῆ γυναῖκα.

streams that feed the *Hermus* †. From this bridge the road lies thro a less fertile plain, till within the neighbourhood of *Durguthli* it is again better cultivated, and appropriated to the production of cottons. Near our entrance into the town we cross a broad and sandy chanel, which in the winter season conveys no inconsiderable current into the *Hermus*. We had here no other to rely upon, than the accommodations of a public *kane*, where, after we had fixed our lodgings, we found that we had arrived in six hours from *Magnesia*; tho an hour is to be deducted for the rests, which we were obliged to make for the security of our mules.

DURGUTHLI is a town purely of Turkish fabric, and therefore has nothing to entertain the curiosity of any traveler, besides the management of cotton wool; which is here prepared in great abundance, and so transmitted to the market of *Smyrna*. As to this we observed, that they first sift it from the dust and other refuse, which it contracts in gathering, in a large wicker wheel; after this they separate the wool from the cod, in which it grows; and at last they work it betwixt a wooden and iron roller, which spinning upon one another in a rapid motion draw in the wool, and leave the seed behind.

WALKING up and down about the limits of our *kane*, we were accosted by a Turk, who spake good Italian. He had been many years a slave in *Legorn*, where he was a witness to the riches and splendor of Italy, and other parts of Christendom. This gave him occasion to express a just indignation against the haughty ignorance of the Turks; who, tho they want all advantages of art, and appearance of true magnificence, yet have the vanity to despise other nations, who enjoy both to a great perfection. In other discourse with an Armenian priest we were informed of a church, which by a peculiar grant of the *Grand Signior* that nation had newly founded in *Durguthli*. This was an instance, which seemed to us observable; for tho Christianity is tolerated in Turkey, yet they hold it inconsistent with their law to permit the erection of any new churches, and allow only the liberty of repairing old ones.

† Plin. Lib. v. cap. 29. *A Smyrna Hermus annis campos facit, et nomini suo adoptat; oritur juxta Dorglaeum Phrygiae civi-* *tatem, multosque colligit fluvios, inter quos Hyllum et Cryon.*

WE parted in the close of the evening, and repaired in good health to our respective lodgings. But about two in the morning one of our company awaked under an indisposition, which by degrees grew into a severe and dangerous sickness; tho' by timely opening a vein, and after that enjoying a little repose, he recovered to the great satisfaction of the whole company. However this discouraged us from proceeding, till another night's rest should confirm his health. Being thus detained a day at *Durgubli*, we were informed of some antiquities to be seen among the Armenian graves, on a mount adjoining to the town; whither when we had repaired, we found a curious piece of *basso relievo*, brought, as they said, from *Sardis*. But no antient inscriptions appeared there, except these imperfect words on a marble tombstone.

.. ΥΡΗΛΙΩ ΚΟΤΤ ... Μ... ΣΑ ΑΛΕΞΙΝΟΟΥ ... Ω ΕΚΤ .  
ΔΙΑΤΑΓΗΣ ..... ΚΑΡΜΟΥ ΤΩ ΙΔΙΩ ΦΙΛΩ ... ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗ

#### APRIL xxvii.

RISING early this morning all of us, God be thanked, in perfect health, we still resolve to enlarge our circuit; whence Mr. Coventry and Mr. Frye apprehending too long a journey, determined to return to *Smyrna*. The remaining part of our company proceed by break of day in the road for *Sardis*. Just before we arrive at the fountain on our right hand, about half an hour from our *conáck*, lies the village of *Ishmaeljá*. And in an hour and an half from thence we observe *Urgánlui* on the left. We continue our journey thro' a spacious and fertile plain, curiously beset on each side the road with variety of round hillocks, which from their number, figure, and situation, in so level a campaign, appear plainly to be artificial. They are undoubtedly the work of one or more numerous armies; but whether they were at first designed to bury their heaps of slain<sup>1</sup> (which was the original of those barrows<sup>2</sup>, that occur in many plains of England) or whether

<sup>1</sup> See mention of these by *Herodian*, under the name of *πολυάνδρια*, in his description of that massacre of the Alexandrians by *Caracalla*, *Lib. iv. cap. 17. edit. Opon.*

<sup>2</sup> The sense of the word *barrows* or *burroughs* is by *Verstegan* deduced from *burying*, and therefore well answers the Greek *πολυάνδρια*. *Chap. vii. p. 211.*

they

they were erected as thrones before the pavilion of the general, which was usual in the Roman camp', is not easy to determine.

ABOUT the fourth hour crossing a small river we have the village of *Baricle* on the left hand, and larger than that, the village of *Achmetcléar* on the right. Not far from hence the road divides into two paths for *Sardis*. The lower of these we chose, tho declining a little too much to the left hand, and so passing by a few cottages, which are called by the name of *Zericle*, we arrive in seven hours at *Sardis*, one of which is now likewise to be deducted for the stay, which our mules occasioned.

INSTEAD of that *Sardis*, which antiently was the seat of the kings of *Lydia*, afterwards in great renown, under the Persian, Grecian, and Roman Empires, and at last honoured with the title of a Metropolitan Christian church; we now find in the same place, at the foot of mount *Tmolus*, a small Turkish village by the name of *Sart*. We here had the liberty of a ruinous inconvenient *kane*, erected in this place for the service of *caraváns* from Persia; but we much rather embraced the opportunity of pitching our tents under the covert of a few plane trees, which spread a cool and grateful shade upon the bank of *Paólólus*. This river is constantly mentioned as rising in *Tmolus*, and washing the Walls of *Sardis*, particularly it is said by *Herodotus* to run thro the very market place of the antient city'. Its chanel does not now appear to be considerable, yet it deserved our particular notice for the fame of its golden streams; a story celebrated not more by poets' than historians, the latter of whom have imagined this to be the treasure, whence *Croesus* and his ancestors collected that mighty wealth.

BEFORE the cool of the evening we visited the ruins of this once flourishing city; and towards the western part observed the standing walls of two or three spacious and lofty rooms, not un-

' Thus *Lucan*, *Stetit aggere fultus Cespitis*. Lib. v. § 316.

And *Tacitus*, *Annal*. L. i. cap. 17. *Congerunt cespites*. See *Lipsii* not.

' Ος σφι ψήγμα χρυσῶ καταφορέων ἐν τῷ Τμώλει Διὰ μέσης τῆς ἀγορῆς ῥέει, καὶ ἔπειτα εἰς τὸν Ἐρμιον ποταμὸν ἐκδίδοι, ὃ ἴσ' εἰς θάλασσαν. *Lib. v. cap. 101*. And *Strabo* says, *Lib. xiii.*

p. 625. 'Ρῆ δ' εἰ Πικτωλὸς ὑπὸ τῷ Τμώλει, καταφέρειν τὸ παλαιὸν χρυσῶ ψήγμα πολὺ ἀφ' ἑπὶν Κροίσου λεγόμενον πλάττει, καὶ τῶν περιγύρων αὐτῷ διονομαδοῦναι Φασί.

' *Passage ab auriferis tellus exire metallis Pactolon, qua culta fecat non vltior Hermus*. *Lucan*. Lib. iii. § 209.

worthy

worthy the palace of the antient kings of *Lydia*. They were all arched towards the foundation, and adorned as well as strengthened at each corner with hewn stone; but the main part of the fabric consisted of a broad and durable brick, which is likewise observable in most of the antient ruins of *Asia Minor*. From hence we passed thro' heaps of rubbish, and tracks of continued foundations, to the eastern part of the city; where stand the pillars and front of another spacious building, the figure and situation of which persuaded us, that they were the remains of the cathedral church. A little southerly from hence we viewed the full extent of another stately room, which however antient it might be, was nevertheless raised out of ruins more antient than itself; as appeared from several rich pillars, and architraves, confusedly placed among the rubbish of the walls. About the distance of a furlong, full south of the antient city, are to be seen the beautiful remains not of an amphitheatre, as has been supposed, but rather of some royal palace. Here we observed six lofty Ionic pillars, all of them still intire, except that the capital of one is distorted by an earthquake. There adjoins to them a fair and magnificent portal, the pilasters of which, being about twenty feet high, and twelve feet distant from each other, are joined at the top by one entire stone, which, by what art or force it was there erected, is difficult to conceive; for tho' *Pliny*<sup>1</sup> pretends to account for the like difficulty in the architecture of the temple of *Ephesus*, yet that passage gives but little satisfaction in the matter. There occurs nothing else, that is remarkable about *Sardis*, besides the broken walls of the castle on an adjoining hill; the ascent and prospect of which, however magnified by Sir *Paul Rycant*, we yet thought so inferior, to what we lately had found at *Magnesia*, that it could not raise our curiosity to undertake the climbing of that precipice, especially since we could promise ourselves the same prospect to a greater advantage from the top of *Tmolus*; and as for two or three broken inscriptions, which are there extant, we were content to peruse them in Dr. *Smitb's* printed *Journal*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Lib. xxxvi. cap. 14. *Summa miracula, epistylia tantae molis attolli potuisse*, etc. See mention of this difficulty in Wotton's *Reflections upon antient and modern learning*, pag. 67. edit. 1694.

<sup>2</sup> *Epistolae quatuor*, pag. 136, 137.



## APRIL xxviii.

WE had now determined our course for *Birgbee*, towards which our way lay over the mountain *Tmolus*. In pursuance of this design we mounted quickly after three this morning, and by that time it was full day we had ascended the first edge of the hill, where we halted to enjoy the entertaining prospect of the plain of *Sardis*. We had here the opportunity of viewing the castle hill, the antient seat of the city, the whole course of the *Hermus*<sup>1</sup>, and the full extent of the *Gygæan lake*, about five miles in length, and three in breadth, mentioned in all antient accounts of *Sardis*; but what renders it most remarkable, celebrated of old by *Homer*<sup>2</sup>, and well described by *Strabo* to be about forty furlongs from the city<sup>3</sup>. This sight had now highly satisfied our curiosity, when we turn to the right hand more into the body of the hill, and contrary to our expectation rarely encounter any difficult ascent, by reason of the artificial windings of the way.

TMOLUS is in general so pleasant, that it was easy to conceive ourselves in a theatre, where the scene changes every half hour; for sometimes we were surprized with an impending rock, sometimes with a perpendicular precipice, and sometimes with the murmurs of a falling brook; the whole being curiously garnished with trees, shrubs, and herbs of an infinite variety.

IN four hours we had at length conquered the highest eminence of the mountain, whence we continue our journey thro a fruitful vale, enclosed on each side with two lofty ridges of the hill. On each of these remains a large quantity of snow, which, as it gradually melts, supplies a rapid current, that descends hence into *Pactolus*. It was observable, that the air of the whole vale was chilled to that degree by the neighbouring snows, that it was still winter in this place; nor could we here discern any buds or leaves on the same sorts of trees, which we had seen green and flourishing on the kinder parts of the mountain.

<sup>1</sup> *Ἑρμος*, says *Strabo*, Lib. xiii. pag. 626. ἐξ ὄρους ἱερῆ τῆς Δινδυμένης εἰς τὴν Σαρδιανὴν Φερίαι, κατὰ τὰ συνεχῆ πεδία, μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης.

<sup>2</sup> *Iliad*. Ἑ. ῥ. 863. τῷ Γυγαίῃ τίθει λίμνη,

οἱ καὶ Μήονας ἔδου ὑπὸ Τμώλῳ γεγαῶτας.

<sup>3</sup> Ἐν δὲ σταδίοις τεσσαράκοντα ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐστὶν ἡ Γυγαία μὲν ὑπὸ τῷ ποιητῇ λεγομένη. *Strab.* ubi supra.

THIS cool and refreshing vale lasted an hour, after which we begin to descend the hill by a more steep and dangerous way, than we before had mounted; but nothing was more disagreeable, than so sensible a change of air, which we now experienced, being as it were at once translated out of the frigid into the torrid zone. Such was the difference betwixt the valley we had left, and the southern part of the hill we were now traveling. This heat being added to the laborious and tedious circuits, without which the descent was absolutely impossible, brought us at length by one of the clock almost half dead to *Birghée*. Nor were we capable of being refreshed, either with the remembrance of that pleasant mountain, we had passed; or with the view of the *Casystrian* plain, which we had then before us.

THE rich products of mount *Tmolus* ought not here to be forgot', which nature has furnished with that store and variety of plants, that it may deservedly be termed the *physic garden* of the universe. The valley, which we mentioned, is enriched with a vein of marble, clear and pellucid enough to contend with alabaster. Nor is it to be neglected, that on the southern descent of the hill we traveled over a continued track of stone, adorned with bright and shining particles resembling gold dust; the occasion most probably of so many splendid epithets, which in ancient poetry are bestowed on the *Pactólus*.

BIRGHÉE is a fair and considerable Turkish town, adorned with two very handsome *mosques*; and pleasantly seated in the road from *Sardis*, at the opposite foot of *Tmolus*. This makes it probable, it was the *Hypaepae* of the ancients, that situation exactly answering to the description, which *Ovid* and *Strabo* have left us of it<sup>2</sup>. We were here received into a public *kane*, where we enjoyed an hearty and entire repose; tho' sweetened rather by the fatigue of the foregoing day, than any entertainment or accommodation of the place.

<sup>1</sup> Ὑπὲρκαίαι τῶν Σάρδιων ὁ Τμῶλος, εὐδαιμονόρος. *Strabo*, Lib. xiii. pag. 625.

<sup>2</sup> *Ovid*. *Met.* Lib. xi. v. 150. *Riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu; clivoque extensus utroque*

*Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis.*

<sup>3</sup> Ὑπαιπα δὲ πόλις ἐστὶ καλαβαίνουσι ἀπὸ τῆς Τμῶλης εἰς τὸ τῆς Καύσης πεδίου. Lib. xiii. pag. 627.

## APRIL XXIX.

WE continued our journey by four a clock this morning thro the *Cäystrian* plain for *Tyria*, and had the satisfaction of fording that celebrated river about three hours from our *conáck*. Not far from hence we found a stone bridge of three considerable arches, built directly along the bank of the river; and therefore now serving to no other purpose, but only to witness that the stream had changed its chanel. Our way lay from hence near the course of the *Cäyster*, thro a fertile and well cultivated champain; a place inexpressibly delicious, and which can be equalled by nothing, but the sweetness of that immortal verse:

Ἄσιψ ἐν λειμῶνι Καῦσρέια ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα. *Iliad.* β'. ᾠ. 461.

Or those of *Virgil*:

*Pelagi volucres, et quae Asia circum  
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Cäystri.* *Georg.* i. 384.

It is inhabited by frequent villages, and enclosed on both sides with two high and snowy mountains, namely *Timolus* on the right hand, and on the left what *Strabo* calls *Μεσογειότης*<sup>1</sup>, or the *Midland hills*.

SOON after eleven a clock we arrived at *Tyria*, and *conácked* in an old, dirty, ruinous *kane*; having by this time learnt, that the weary and thirsty traveler must repine at no reception, which he meets with in Turkey. *Tyria* yeilds a pleasant prospect, as we ride into the city, gently ascending from the adjacent plain. The buildings are curiously intermixt with trees and gardens, which extend the circuit of the place; tho the number of its houses seems inferior to that of *Smyrna*. We counted about fourteen *mosques*, one of which we observed to be royal, that is, adorned with a double *minarée*. Having entered the town we found the streets negligently kept, and meanly built; but at the same time populous enough, not without the appearance of a considerable trade. It is to be wondered that so large a city, standing in the

<sup>1</sup> Ὁ μὲν γὰρ Τρωῶλος ἰκανῶς συνῆπται, καὶ περιγραφήν ἔχει μέρειαν, ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀφοριζόμενος τοῖς Λυδοῖς μέρεισιν· ἢ δὲ μεσόγαίος εἰς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἑσπέρης μετὰ τὴν ἑσπέρην ἄλλοι μέρη διαλείπει μέχρι Μυκάλης. *L. xliii.* p. 629. And a little after: Τῶ δὲ Καῦσρει-  
ανῶ πεδίῳ μετὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τῆς τε Μεσογειότητος,  
καὶ τῶ Τρωῶλι, συνεχῆς ἐστὶ πρὸς ἰὼ τὸ Κι-  
βανὸν πεδίον.

very

very heart of Asia, should have no remains of antiquity<sup>1</sup>. There are indeed two Greek churches in the place, where the poor ignorant priests would persuade both themselves and us, that this was the antient *Thyatira*; but we thought it not fit to rob them of the satisfaction of this error, nor puzzle them with any accounts of antient geography, or late experience, that evince the contrary.

It is pretended in some journals, that two or three valuable inscriptions are to be found in these churches, tho we were now eye witnesses of the contrary; for there occur'd nothing in that, which they call the Metropolitan church, but a defaced monument, whereon no intelligible words were to be read, except ΧΡΗΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ. Over the entrance of the other there is a piece of devotion, written in modern characters: but more remarkable, in the body of the wall stands a large image of our *Savior*, elegantly carved in porphyry; tho it now appears rudely mangled, and seems to have felt the fury of the old angry *iconoclastae*. In the hand is portrayed an open book, inscribed with this sentence out of *St. John's Gospel*, viii. 12. Ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ φῶς τῆ κόσμου. This was an instance, which may perhaps appear to be singular, at least it is contrary to the general practice, as well as persuasion of the Greek church; for tho they have a superstitious fondness for religious pictures, yet they abhor all imagery in *re-lievo*, and look upon it as inclining to heathenism and idolatry.

#### APRIL XXX.

By six this morning we set forward from *Tyria* in our way for *Ephesus*, and passing thro the extreme skirt of the city, we observe the inscription of an antient stone coffin, now converted by the Turks to supply the use of a cistern. It has been defaced towards the upper parts of the chest, and permitted us to read only these following words:

..... Η ΣΟΡΟΣ ..... ΦΛΑΒΙΑΝΩ .....  
 ..... ΟΥΔΕΝΙ ..... Ε ..... ΑΙ ..... ΜΕΤΑ .....  
 ΚΟΜΙΣ ... ΜΑ ... ΕΝ ... ΤΟ ... ΤΟΛΜΗΣΑΣ ΤΙ ΤΟΙΟΥ-  
 ΤΟ ΤΙΣΕΙ ΤΩ ΙΕΡΩΤΑΤΩ ΤΑΜΕΙΩ Χ. Β. Φ. ΚΗΔΟΝ-

<sup>1</sup> The modern name *Tyria* well answers mentions as a well inhabited city, not far to the antient *Τυριαίων*, which *Xenophon* from *Καύσησιν* *ἠιδίων*. *De expedit. Cyri*, L. i.

ΤΑΙΔΕ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΡΟΥ ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΤΑΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΟΙ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΖΩΣΙΝ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝ ΑΝΕΤΕΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΕΝ ΕΦΕΣΩ ΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ

UPON the borders of the road, about a mile from *Tyria*, there stands a commodious fountain, and adjoining thereto a pleasant country house; where, as we staid to drink, an hospitable old Turk offered us the entertainment of the place. We were then obliged to refuse the favour, but not without a fresh regret at the inconveniency of our last night's lodging, when we might have easily passed on to this advantageous *conâck*.

WE hence travel some hours in a narrow and almost deserted vale, the *Caÿster* still flowing on our right hand; till about one a clock we draw near to the extreme edge of the *Alymân*, a large mountain lying betwixt the city of *Ephesus* and the village of *Giamobafy*, and here ending in an abrupt precipice; on the top of which stands an old castle now converted, as is said, into a college of *deroÿses*. Near this place the *Caÿster* mingles with a large and muddy lake, which most probably was the *Stagnum Pegasæum*, mentioned by *Pliny* <sup>1</sup>, as having communication with this river. The *Alymân* we take to be the *Mons Galleſus* of the antients <sup>2</sup>; since the *Mimas* <sup>3</sup>, for which some have lately mistaken it, is the highest part of *Erythræa*, or that cape land, which encloses the bay of *Smyrna*.

WE now thought it more advisable not to reach *Ephesus* till the cool of the morning, but to pass this evening at *Kirkingécui*, a Christian village, lying near two hours to the east of the city. In search of this place our guide unfortunately led us to the left

<sup>1</sup> Lib. v. cap. 29. *Ephesus alluitur Cÿstro, in Cilbianis jugis orto, multosque annes deferente, et stagnum Pegasæum, quod Phyrites annis expellit.*

<sup>2</sup> This is plain from *Strabo*, who having finished his account of *Ephesus*, and proceeding from thence towards *Smyrna*, says, Εἶτα τὸ Γαλλήσιον ἄρος, ἢ ἡ Κολοφῶν, etc. Lib. xiv. pag. 642.

<sup>3</sup> This likewise appears from *Strabo*, who tells us, that betwixt *Erythrææ*, or the western part of that cape land, and the *Isthmus*, which joins the same cape land to the continent, stands the mountain *Mimas*. Μέγαξυ τῶν Ἐρυθρῶν ἢ τῆ ὑποκρήματι Μίμας εἶσιν, ἄρος ὑψηλόν. *Ibid.* pag. 645.

of the above mentioned lake, up a steep craggy and almost impassible mountain; which when with great difficulty we had conquered, and descended in a way almost as tedious on the other side, we were acquainted by a traveler, that we were out of our road either to *Ephesus* or *Kirkingécui*. This struck a damp upon our spirits, being now obliged to tread back so many unwelcome steps in the heat of the day, despair of all present refreshment, and fearful apprehensions of the miscarriage of our mules. It was therefore voted necessary to hire the above mentioned traveler to conduct us to our village, who accordingly led us by a long and tedious way almost under the castle of *Ephesus*. But from hence we had an hour and an half of pleasant and diverting riding, betwixt two shelving hills, watered at the bottom with a purling brook; whilst on each side we were entertained with a shady scene of bays, myrtle, oleander, Spanish broom, the plane tree, Judas tree, the strawberry tree, lilach tree, and a multitude of other delightful greens. The frequent stops and misfortunes of this day's journey had made it almost eight a clock, when we arrived at *Kirkingécui*; where to our incredible satisfaction we found our tents already pitched by our muliteers, who by an unknown and unbeaten path, over two or three mountains, had at last fallen upon the village, more by good fortune than any conduct of their own.

### MAY i. 1699.

THE village of *Kirkingécui* is intirely Christian, and supposed to be the miserable remains of the church of *Ephesus*. The *παπᾶς*, or *priest*, here pretended to shew us a venerable manuscript of the *Evangelists*, wrote, as he said, by *Prochorus*, one of the *seven deacons*, mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles* <sup>1</sup>. Upon inspection the character indeed appeared antient, and possibly may be that of the sixth or seventh century; but the book itself is nothing else but a *Lectionarium*, or *Copy of the Gospels*, so portioned into lessons, according to the ritual of the Greek church, that, begining at *St. John* on Easter day, the four *Evangelists* are read out by the return of the year. The sight of that manuscript, and of the small parish church, was the business of this morning; after which we descended by the same pleasant road, which

<sup>1</sup> Chap. vi. § 5. *De Joannis autographo, Ephesi servato, vid. Pfaffii Dissert. p. 154.*

we had traveled last night, and so arriving about ten a clock we take possession of the public *kane* at *Ephesus* 1.

THE once glorious and renowned *Ephesus* was seated in a fruitful vale, encompassed almost round with mountains 2, at a small distance from the *Cayster*, and about five miles eastward from cape *Trogilium*; where, at the common charge of all *Ionia*, the *Pannonia*, or common councils of *Ionia*, were formerly celebrated. This vale rises advantageously in the middle with two or three little hills 3, on which the several parts of the antient city lay extended. The same spot of ground is still covered with the rich remains of its former glory. Such are the massy walls, the portals, the arches, the aqueducts, the marble chests, together with the dejected cornishes, shafts, and capitals of many lofty pillars. But the face of the whole yeilds a melancholy and disagreeable prospect, being overrun with an incredible quantity of rank and luxuriant weeds, which serve only to corrupt the air, and to conceal the curiosities of the place. This we found to be a disadvantageous circumstance, and such as doubled the labour of this day in compassing the circuit of the city, and tracing the uncertain footsteps of so many valuable antiquities. But because these cannot so intelligibly be represented in the order, in which we viewed them, we shall methodically consider *Ephesus*, as lying in three distinct ruins of a Turkish, Christian, and Heathen city.

THE freshest ruins of this place appear to be Turkish, and such as witness, that it has been in considerable repute even under its last barbarous conqueror; who also has changed the name of *Ephesus* into that of *Aiasalick*. Here are to be seen the remains of five or six *mosques*, besides one which is still used for Mahometan service. In several places there occur the walls of ruined bagnios, tho they are incredibly increased by the fabulous Turks, and reported to have been here to the number of three hundred and sixty six. But that, which most plainly evidences the late riches of the place, are the many beautiful monuments, which we viewed among their burying places, most of them inscribed with fair Turkish characters. 'Tis observable, that these are cut

1 Οἱ ἐξ Ἐφέσου εἰς Σάμους εἰσὶ τετραγώνου καὶ ἑξαγώνου σάδμοι. Herodot. Lib. v. cap. 54.  
2 The mountains, that enclose the city and plain of *Ephesus*, are *Gallesus* to the

north, *Mycale* to the south, and *Paſtyas* to the east.  
3 *Ephesus attollitur monte Pione, alluitur Caystro.* Plin. Lib. v. cap. 29.

rising

rising from the plane of the stone, and not indented within the surface; which is the constant fashion of the Turks in all their public monuments, in opposition to the custom of other times and nations. It is nor certain, whether the new castle, which stands to the northward of the old citadel, be of Grecian or Turkish fabric; however it is still kept in repair by the Turks, and filled within the circuit of the walls with fifty or sixty small cottages, which with two or three scattering tenements are the only habitations of the present *Ephesus*.

FOR such monuments of Christianity, as are here visited by travelers, we are beholden to the tradition of the neighbouring Christians; who shew the place of *St. Mark's* and *St. Paul's* church, together with the standing walls of that dedicated to *St. John*; which last apostle, returning from his banishment in *Patmos* upon the death of *Domitian*, lived, and died, and was interred at *Ephesus* <sup>1</sup>. The church of *St. John*, tho' still entire, is however miserably transformed, and converted into the profane use of a Turkish *mosque*. Like all other *mosques* of the better fashion, it has a square and spacious yard on the north side, with three different entrances belonging to it. Those to the east and west are reasonably well beautified, being adorned above the portals with curious Turkish sculptures, and materials of rich polished marble. From this yard we enter the *mosque* by five wooden doors, all of which are carved to an exquisite perfection. Within appear a splendid pulpit and *kiblé*, both consisting of wrought marble, and the latter more particularly imbellished with painting and gilding of great art and variety. But what are most justly admired and celebrated by all, who have traveled hither, are the four pillars of granate marble, standing in a right line from east to west, and supporting two cupolas, that compose the roof. They are so far disproportioned, that the least is almost three, and the biggest near four feet diameter; besides which the pedestals of some are quite covered with the floor, and all besides one, which is of the compound order, have lost their antient capitals. All these are circumstances, which unanswerably demonstrate, that these pillars are now transported from their first places. And in truth, when the whole fabric is diligently compared with all other Turkish *mosques*, and this consideration further added, that

<sup>1</sup> Concerning this church see *Procopii* where it is said to have been rebuilt by an order from *Justinian*.



there appears no sign of an altar to the east, or door to the west end; it will be more than probable, that nothing but the southern wall can be the remains of a Christian church. About a mile to the south west of this place, and in the midst of the ancient city, stands an high wall, and adjoining thereto a stately gatehouse, in which are these words, most curiously engraven:

.... ACCENSO ....

.... RENSI ET ASIAE ...

Together with this imperfect inscription are to be seen the defaced figure of a man on horseback, and another of a serpent twisted round a tree. This is by most adjudged to be a Christian ruin; and indeed if we consider its beauty and grandeur, as it can be no very modern building, so by reason of its misplaced carvings and inverted inscriptions it cannot be very ancient; but may conveniently be referred to those times, in which Christianity began to flourish here. And after this there will be room to put in another conjecture, and to guess from the stateliness of the fabric, that it might be the place, where that famous general council of almost two hundred bishops condemned the heresy of *Nestorius*, in the year four hundred thirty one; tho his errors are still living among the Indians and Chaldeans, two sects which are numerous in the eastern parts of *Asia*<sup>1</sup>. Those other Christian monuments, which are commonly shewn at *Ephesus*, are merely fabulous; and serve only to cheat and abuse the curiosity of many travelers, who undergo no little pains and difficulty in coming hither. Such are the *cave of the seven sleepers*; the *font*, in which *St. John* is said to have baptized so many primitive Christians; and a square watch tower, which ordinarily goes by the name of *St. Paul's prison*. This last stands upon a small hill, about a mile nearer the sea, than was the *temple of Diana*; and is indeed worth visiting by those, who have not so much superstition or credulity; for its situation gives a commanding prospect over the stream of the *Cayster*, which here seems to rival the *Maeander*, and plays with many wanton windings in the adjoining plain.

THE chief heathen antiquities, that are to be seen at *Ephesus*, are the remainder of the *old citadel*, and the foundation of the

<sup>1</sup> See F. Simon's *Histoire critique de la creance et des costumes des nations du Levant*, chap. 7, 8.

*temple of Diana.* The former of these is an intire gate, with two broken walls adjoining on each side, which being situated on a convenient ascent, towards the north east of the antient city, most probably was a fort or citadel, that defended it on that quarter. This gatehouse has the marks of considerable antiquity, tho it has been rebuilt from other more antient ruins; as is evident from some misplaced stones, and broken reversed inscriptions, that occur in the work. Among these are viewed with great satisfaction three flat marble stones, curiously cut in *basso relievo*; which tho of different design, and unequal breadth, are placed in a line to adorn the arch of the gate.

THE first of these marbles (reckoning from the left hand as we front the gate) has been somewhat injured by time; but from the portraiture of grapes and baskets, and four or five figures in gay and youthful postures, it may be presumed to represent a *Bacchanal*.

THE second marble is a military piece, consisting of many intire figures, all cut in postures very bold and masterly, and such as undoubtedly are the work of some noble hand. It designs a warlike horse surprized by an enemy, with his rider lying at his feet; near which several persons are carried captive by Roman soldiers. The chieftain stands by, and is supplicated by a woman in a large loose mantle, whose intercession seems to intercept the action. This has been by some referred to the *destruction of Troy*, and by others to a Christian persecution; but with greater probability it may be thought to represent the event of some Roman victory.

THE third marble is a sepulchral monument, and represents a dead person extended, from his knees upwards, on a funeral bed; the chief mourner sitting, and five other persons standing in a melancholy posture, and lamenting over him. These likewise are very lively figures, and cut with an inimitable perfection.

OF the *temple of Diana* there are extant no considerable ruins, nor any thing that is lofty and beautiful enough to bespeak it the remains of that famous structure. But in a marshy ground, near the *Lacus Selenusius*<sup>1</sup>, betwixt the haven *Panormus*<sup>2</sup> and the

<sup>1</sup> Plin. Lib. xxxvi. c. 14. *In solo id duo Selenuntes*, that is, two *Selenusian* lakes. *palustris fecere.* And Lib. v. c. 29. *Tem-*

<sup>2</sup> Strabo, Lib. xiv. pag. 639, et 642.

*plum Dianae complexi e diversis regionibus* Εἶτα Πύργα πολίχμοι (which now is called

*Scala*

place of the antient city, there stand two broken pieces of a massy wall, in which both the present tradition, and accounts of antient geographers, exactly conspire to prove them the small reliques of the temple. As they themselves consist of square hewn stone, so they are surrounded with heaps of the same materials, among which occur some lofty dejected pillars of beautiful and splendid marble. Under the highest of these ruinous walls there descends an artificial passage, which after two or three short turnings proceeds in a straight line thro' many narrow rooms and alleys. This, tho' dark and noisome, is customarily visited by travelers, with the assistance of a candle and clue of thread; and is called, by we know not what fancy, the *labyrinth of Diana's temple*. But as we observed the like under several large structures, some at *Sardis*, and others at this very place; so it is notorious, that this is but the ordinary method of strengthening any great foundation, and securing the building by subterraneous arches. Returning from this cavity the traveler has nothing else in view, but venerable heaps of rubbish, and uncertain traces of foundations; and must be forced to supply his curiosity with considering, that this was the place, where once stood and flourished that renowned wonder of the world.

THE first temple had been burnt on the same night, in which *Alexander the Great* was born; and this second was then rebuilding, when that prince was residing at *Ephesus*, and pursuing his conquests in *Asia Minor*. He contributed sumptuously to the expence, and afterwards proposed to reimburse the whole, if the Ephesians would consent to inscribe his name upon the fabric<sup>1</sup>. But those citizens had an ambition equal to that of Alexander, and therefore diverted his desires by a salsom compliment, and the dedication of a famous picture; which was Alexander himself armed with thunder, designed by the inimitable Apelles, and valued at twenty talents of gold<sup>2</sup>. *Pliny* has likewise told us, that this temple was adorned with an hundred and twenty seven pillars, each sixty feet high, thirty six of which were carved, and that by the celebrated hand of *Scopas*. The whole structure was four hundred and twenty five feet in length, and two hundred and twenty feet in breadth; and was founded in this watry ground,

*Scala Nova*) εἶτα λιμὴν Πάνορον καλόμενον, ἔχων ἱερὸν τῆς Ἐφεσῆας Ἀρτέμιδος· εἴθ' ἡ πόλις. And again: Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τῆς Καύσης λιμὴν εἶσιν ἐν τῷ πελάγῳ ἀναχίουμένη καλεῖται ἡ Σεληνεσία, ἢ ἰφεξῆς ἄλλη σύγγυς αὐτῆς.

<sup>1</sup> These particulars, as collected out of several authors, are to be seen in *Supplem. in Q. Curt. Lib. ii. cap. 7.*

<sup>2</sup> See these and other particulars in *Plin. Lib. xxxvi. cap. 14.*

out of a vain hope to secure it by that means against time and earthquakes.

THESE are the most remarkable curiosities either of Turkish, Christian, or Heathen antiquity, which in the space of this afternoon we observed at *Ephesus*. Besides which we viewed many intricate pillars of an aqueduct, that passes over the plain from the southern hills; as also in two places the uncertain footsteps of a theatre; and without the new castle a full face<sup>1</sup>, with two serpents (cut on a stone) whose heads meet over it, and their bodies descend on each side. This monument is supposed to represent *Diana*, in the two characters of *Luna* and *Proserpine*. But it is to be wished, that some curious traveler might remain two or three days at *Ephesus*; during which time by removing the weeds, and clearing the confused ruins, he might possibly discover many valuable inscriptions; as by the benefit of a ladder he might take one or two from the wall above mentioned under the Christian ruins, which to our great dissatisfaction we found not legible from the ground.

AMONG the few imperfect inscriptions discoverable in so short a stay, the name of P. VEDIVS ABOSCANTVS, with mention of his wife and daughter, is once or twice repeated both in Greek and Latin. And ΑΤΤΙΚΟΝ ΗΡΩΔΗΝ, or the name of that ingenious Roman, whose part is so entertaining in the *Notæ Anticæ* of *Gellius*, is preserved on a fragment among the pillars of the aqueduct. In the same place is frequent mention of *M. Antoninus*, once particularly on occasion of an honour done by the city to his daughter *Fadilla*.

ΦΑΔΙΛΛΑΝ ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑ Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ  
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ<sup>2</sup>

THIS distich likewise on the castle gate is remarkable for the word *Ptelea*, an old name of *Ephesus*, which occurs in it.

ΤΟΥΤΟΝ ΟΝ ΕΙΣΟΡΑΣ ΤΥΠΙΟΝ ΟΡΘΙΟΝ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ  
ΔΩΡΟΘΕΟΣ ΠΤΕΛΕΗ ΘΗΚΑΤΟ ΚΡΥΠΤΟΜΕΝΟΝ

<sup>1</sup> This is the face of the moon *aspide* ἐντάτη τῶν Κομμοδῶν ἀδελφῶν (Φαδίλλα ἢ  
*cineta comas*. See *Thef. Rom. Ant. Vol. v.* ὄνομα αὐτῆ) εἰσερχομένη, etc.  
p. 779. See likewise *Grut. pag. MLXVI, n. 13.*

<sup>2</sup> *Herodian. Lib. 1, cap. 39.* Ἡ δὲ πρῶτη and *Fabrett. Inscriptiones, pag. 746.*

And

An invaluable inscription this, if the thing, to which it relates, had been found with it; for it seems to imply the hiding of a medal under the stone, which bore the inscription, that so, when time should destroy the building, the emperor's face might be communicated to posterity.

OUR way did not lead us by the aqueduct six miles from the city, in which is to be seen that large Latin and Greek inscription, printed in Sir George Wheeler's *Travels* <sup>1</sup>. Nor did we find those imperfect lines, which he took from a stone half buried in the ground <sup>2</sup>. But there is this perfect inscription on a stone near the gate of the old citadel, with which we shall here finish our account of *Ephesus*.

Η ΒΟΥΤΗ ΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝ ΠΟΠΛΙΟΝ ΑΙΛΙΟΝ ΦΛΑΒΙΑΝΟΝ  
ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΝ ΑΣΠΕΝΔΙΟΝ ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΟΝ ΤΟ ΔΕ ΜΝΗ  
ΜΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝ ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΦΛΑΒΙΑΝΟΣ  
ΖΩΙΛΟΣ Ο ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΖΗ

## MAY ii.

IT was a rainy and tempestuous morning, when, as we lay yet a sleep in the public *kane*, a terrible clap of thunder discharged itself seemingly in the very room. The vehemence of the noise awakened us in great astonishment; and our eyes were no sooner opened, but the whole place seemed to be filled with a red blaze of fire. Each person was first solicitous for the safety of his companions, and afterwards for that of the horses, which were dispersed in their stations about the door. But finding that we had received no detriment, either in our goods or persons, we blessed God for our deliverance; and concluded by an infallible argument, that the dislosion must needs be extremely near us, in that the light continued for some time after the sound.

WE mount by six a clock, and now determine our return to *Smyrna*; to which there lies a straight tho difficult and craggy road, over the top of the *Alymán*; upon which account we thought

<sup>1</sup> Pag. 255. But the reader may see it printed, of the second part of *Antiq. Asiat.*  
more perfect in the few sheets, which were <sup>2</sup> See pag. 254.

it preferable to take the way of the plains. This first led us over the bridge of the *Cayster*, and then quickly after round the abrupt precipice of the *Alymán*, and that old castle upon its edge, which we had before so much in view, as we rode from *Tyria*. From hence we pass thro a variety of low woods and pastures, which in themselves were pleafant and diverting; tho the fountains being all dry about this quarter, we were much distressed for want of water. About four hours and a quarter from *Ephesus* we descry on our left hand, on the rising of the hill, the deplorable remainder of the castle of *Metropolis*; and at the foot thereof such apparent traces of foundations, with variety of hewn marble, as permitted us no longer to doubt concerning the place of that waste city. And it may be added, that computing our way by hours, as *Strabo* does by furlongs<sup>1</sup>, we did not greatly differ from his account, who places it at little more than a third part of the distance betwixt *Ephesus* and *Smyrna*. Not far from hence we begin to approach a small, tho not shallow river, runing on our right hand, which probably is the *Pbyrites* of *Pliny*<sup>2</sup> mingling, as he describes it, with the *Cayster*, not far from the *Stagnum Pegasaeum*, or that lake, which we before observed in our way from *Tyria* to *Ephesus*. Beyond this river we saw a large extended pasture, overspread with the flocks, herds, and tents of *Turcmen*. They had here pitched their station to the number of fourteen hundred; for as we staid to taste their milk, and to view their habitations, they themselves gave us this account, reckoning about two hundred tents, and seven persons more or less appertaining to each. As the whole race of the *Turks* were nothing else but a numerous colony, that swarmed from *Scythia*; so these *Turcmen* seem to be the peculiar descendants of the *Nomades Scythae*, or *Shepherd Scythians*, and like them make it their employment to breed and nurture cattle. To this end they never assemble in towns, or betake themselves to houses; but flit from place to place, as the season of the year directs, and seize without control the vast neglected pastures of this desert empire.

<sup>1</sup> Ἐξ Ἐφίσεως μέχρι Σμύρνης ὁδὸς ἐστὶν ἐπ' ἑξήκοντα τετρακισσίων εἰκοσι σάδιον· εἰς γὰρ Μητρόπολιν ἰκαλὸν καὶ εἰκοσι σάδιον, οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ εἰς Σμύρναν. *Strab. Lib. xiv. p. 632.*

<sup>2</sup> Lib. v. cap. 29. *Ephesus alluitur Cáy-stro multos annes deferente, et stagnum Pegasaeum, quod Pbyrites annis expellit.*

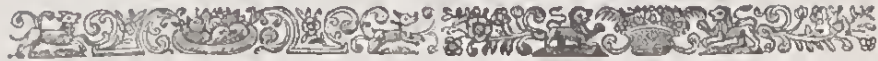
IN two hours and three quarters from *Metropolis* we arrive at *Trianta*, a small but pleasant village, seated on a dry foil, and enjoying a very healthful air; where we proposed to *coû dîer* this evening. An *agá* here hospitably accommodated us with the convenience of his country house, and likewise treated us with a small collation after the Turkish fashion.

### MAY iii.

By seven a clock we leave *Trianta*, crossing a little river within the limits of the village, and at an hour's distance another of the same bigness; one or both of which, as they unite in the bottom of the plain, must be the antient *Halésus*, that ran into the sea at *Colophon*. We continue in a large and beaten road, leaving *Giamôbasby* on our left hand, till having *Sediciu* now in view, we cross over a watry bottom to shorten our way thither. Here we arrive about ten a clock, and stop to refresh ourselves in the consul's country house; where after a long discourse of chairs, which are not the fashion of the Turks, we once more had the pleasure of sitting down to dinner.

HAVING mounted soon after three, the worshipful consul *Raye*, with several gentlemen of our nation, did us the honour to meet us about two miles distance from the village. On these therefore we waited home the remainder of our way, and so returned before six a clock in good health to *Smyrna*; having been much obliged to Mr. *Whalley* for his care and conduct, as well as mutually to one another for that chearful and unanimous temper, which sweetened all our travels, and deceived the several fatigues of this laborious journey.





AN ACCOUNT of a voyage from *Smyrna* to *Constantinople*, and a journey back from thence to *Smyrna*, in the year MDCCI.

MARCH xxvi.

THIS day I took my passage for *Constantinople* on board the *King William* galley, captain Nehemiah Winter commander, and accordingly went on board at six a clock in the evening; being favoured with the company of Mr. Dunster, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Clotterbooke, who after a short repast returned a shore. On the same ship embarked for *Constantinople* the *barút agá* of *Smyrna*, with his *barém*, and a numerous family.

MARCH xxvii.

WE fet sail this morning with a gentle gale, which served us as far as *St. George's* island, that lies before the harbour of *Fochia Vecchia*, that is *Phocaea*; betwixt which and the sand head, occasioned by the discharge of the river *Hermus*, we came to an anchor at the approach of the evening.

MARCH xxviii.

WE fet sail early this morning with little or no wind, the whole day continuing calm till towards the evening; when the gale began to grow fresh, and favouring us all night advanced us betwixt the main land of *Aeolia* and the island of *Mitylene*, or *Lesbos*, leaving the bay of *Cuma*, now called *Sotaléa*, upon our right hand.

MARCH xxix.

THIS morning with a contrary and very gentle gale we turn betwixt the island and the main, having a fair view of the harbour,



bour, city, and castle of *Mitylene* ; the last of which seems to be large and well walled, declining with a moderate descent on the side of a gentle hill. The same coast of the island is stord with many pleasant and considerable villages, well furnished with arable and pasture ground, and large woods, at a distance, said to abound with deer. This day we advanced no farther than the isles of *Musconisia*, formerly *Arginusae* ; situated betwixt the continent of *Aeolia* and the island of *Mitylene*. Here therefore we came to anchor about midday, lying opposite to the mouth of the *Idaeon* or *Adramyttian* gulph, made by the two promontories of *Cana* on one side, and *Lecton* on the other, and fenced towards the continent of *Troas* (for so that whole region may be called) with the snowy and aspiring top of mount *Ida*.

MARCH XXX.

THIS morning the wind springing fair about four a clock, we advance betwixt the island of *Mitylene* and the main of *Aeolia*, the narrowest *bogáz* is made by cape *Siguri*, antiently *Sigrium*, on the island side, and cape *Babá*, formerly *Lecton*, on that of the main. Near midday we begin to turn this latter cape, and thereby to gain the sight of *Imbros* and *Tenedos* ; *Lemnos* not discovering itself till some hours afterwards, as we advanced with calm weather betwixt *Tenedos* and the *Trojan* shore ; when the low land of *Lemnos*, with the round and exalted top of *Athos* on the other side of it, gave us a delightful prospect.

MARCH XXXI.

THIS day turning to windward, we advance by nine a clock between the town of *Tenedos* and the *Trojan* shore, the narrow distance of about six or seven miles allowing us a distinct prospect of each. *Tenedos* is a middle sized compact town, fortified with a castle, seated immediately on the shore, and fenced toward the land with a round hill ; but exposed to the sea without the advantage of any deep gulph, or commodious harbour. The whole island is green and level, and has the appearance, as well as reputation, of a rich and fertile soil. The wind not favouring us

<sup>1</sup> *Mitylene*, made more remarkable for those words of the *Lesbians* to *Pompey*, then fled hither :  
*Fac, Magne, locum, quem cuncta revisant*

*Saecula, quem veniens hospes Romanus adoret.*  
Lucan. Lib. viii. § 114.

<sup>2</sup> See *Strab. Lib. xiii. pag. 615.*

from hence, we proceed slowly the whole day with calm and serene weather; and turning betwixt *Tenedos* and the *Phrygian* continent, after enjoying the delightful sight of the *Trojan* campaign on one side, and of *Tenedos*, *Imbros*, and *Samothracia* on the other, we anchored about six in the evening under the celebrated promontory of *Sigéum*.

#### APRIL i.

EARLY in the morning we endeavour to make sail from *Sigéum*, but being taken in a dead calm, we were employed the whole day in warping, that so passing the mouth of the *Hellepont* we might lie (if occasion should so require) sheltered by the new castle, and the point on which it stands. Having with great fatigue made two or three warps, the wind at length favoured us so far, as to advance us two leagues within the said new castle of *Natolia*, when the captain thought it better to anchor, than to proceed in so narrow a chanel and so dark a night.

AT this place it will be most proper to set down my thoughts of *Troy*, and the whole *Trojan* shore, which for the space of three days I viewed at a convenient distance in calm and serene weather from the poop of the ship, feeding my eyes and mind with an eager and boundless curiosity. That, which in a large sense was called of old by *Strabo*, as at present by the modern Greeks, the campaign of *Troas*, begins at the promontory of *Lecton*, and then fronting the isle of *Tenedos* ends in a delicious green and level country, as far as the strait of the *Hellepont*. But from the beginning of this strait we sail by the main of that, which is properly to be called the campaign of *Troy*. And because our modern travelers give a wild and indistinct account of this famous place, I shall endeavour to describe the bounds, and situation of it, in as clear and distinct terms as possible.

FROM cape *Sigéum* (whence antiently was computed the entrance of the *Hellepont*) you sail about five miles, till you come opposite to the mouth of the *Scamander*; and from thence about two miles farther to a small prominence of land, by the antients called *Rboetéum*. Betwixt this *Rboetéum* and *Sigéum*, the marine, which bent in an even uninterrupted semicircle, afforded a commodious

modious station for the Grecian fleet<sup>1</sup>. But as *Strabo* well observes, that in his time the *Scamander* began to interrupt this station, by the sand it discharges on the shore; so it has since gained more considerably on the sea, and formed that whole tongue of land, on which is now built the new castle of *Natolia*. However in the days of *Priam* the shore was undoubtedly more regular, as well as more retired. And opposite thereto in the adjoining continent, at such a distance as would admit the engagements, the flights, the pursuits, and the encampments of each army (as they are all described by *Homer*) we are to conceive of the walls and buildings of antient *Troy*. But still we must be cautious of pointing out, and distinguishing the very place; since in the reign of *Tiberius Caesar* we are assured by *Strabo*, that there remained not the least footstep of antient *Troy* to satisfy the curiosity of the most searching traveler<sup>2</sup>. So vain are the accounts of our modern *journalists*, who pretend to have seen the walls, the gates, or other ruins of *Troy*; that, which now remains, being nothing but the rubbish of new *Ilium*, or of that city once attempted there by *Constantine*.

APRIL ii.

WE endeavour this morning to continue our voyage, but make no considerable progress; because the gentle gale, that favoured us, could not prevail against the current of the *Hellepont*, which perpetually flows with a full and rapid course into the *Aegéan* sea. We therefore drive back, and content ourselves with coming to an anchor in the same place, from whence we weighed this morning; taking the opportunity of going to dine on the Asian shore. After midday a fresher wind advanced us within a small distance from the old castles; where it again deserted us, and obliged us to drop anchor a second time, to maintain the way we had gained in opposition to the violent stream of this chanel.

<sup>1</sup> Hence *Virgil. Culic. v. 312.*  
*Omnia ut in cineres Rhoetei litoris ora,*  
*Classibus ambustis, flamma superante, daretur.*  
 See likewise *Xenoph. Hist. Graec. L. i. in*  
*prin. ως ηνοιγε περι το Πορτειον.* And *P. Mel.*  
*L. i. c. 18. Extra sinum sunt Rhoetea littora.*

<sup>2</sup> *Lib viii. p. 599. Ουδεν ισχυος οδζεται*  
*της αρχαιας πολεις.*  
 And in like manner, *Lucan, Lib. ix. v. 968.*  
*Tota teguntur*  
*Pergama dumetis, et jam periere ruinae.*

## APRIL iii.

WE continue anchored at the same place, being all this day entirely becalmed. And the day following, the calm having changed into a contrary wind detained us still at the same anchor. But however disagreeable this interruption in the course of our voyage might prove to some others of the company, the leisure of those two days was to me very grateful. Nor could I esteem it any loss of time, but rather an advantage, on account of the favourable and unexpected opportunity it afforded me of visiting two so famous castles, together with the villages adjoining to them<sup>1</sup>. Going ashore therefore in the captain's pinnace to the town on the Asian side (formerly called *Abidos*<sup>2</sup>, but by the Turks *Fski Natolia Hisar*) with great pleasure I walked about the place, but found no footsteps of antiquity<sup>3</sup>. The town is large, but mean; yet famous for a curious sort of earthen ware finely glazed, which is made here, and vended in great quantities. The castle is intire, of a square figure, with bastions projecting at each corner, and with one side flanks the water on a level shore; where are to be seen betwixt twenty and thirty vast guns, such as perhaps are no where else to be found, except in some other parts of Turkey. They are of brass, and have a bore at least three quarters of a yard diameter; and are charged with stone bullets of the same dimensions, which lie at hand spherically cut. The charge of powder, as I was informed on the place by the *bariit agá* of *Smyrna*, is an hundred and five *okes*. From *Abidos* I crossed over in a small wherry to *Sestos*<sup>4</sup>, that is, from *Natolia* to *Rumeli Hisar*, and in the way observed the art of the boatman in avoiding the force of the current, a circumstance mentioned by *Strabo*<sup>5</sup>. This town stands on a precipice, decending steeply towards the sea shore; and is better built, tho less, than *Abidos*. It has a castle consisting of a triangular tower, enclosed within

<sup>1</sup> *Polybius* makes the breadth of the *Hellspont* here to be no more than two furlongs, *Lib.* xvi. p. 735.


<sup>2</sup> In some modern prints *Aidos*. The most memorable siege of this place by king *Philip* of *Macedon* is related by *Livy*, *Lib.* xxxi. cap. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Γενίμωνος ἡ μέγαζον Τρωάδος ἢ τῆς Ἰωνίας

χαίας Ἰλίου, ἢ πέπον δὲ τὸν εἰς πόλεως κάλασχος δὲ τὸν Ἰππιδίου, θεμελίους τε ἐπιήξατο, ἢ τείχεος τι μίρον εἰς ἑὸν ἀνίστηεν ὅπερ ἄλλοι νῦν ὄραν ἔνεσι δὴ τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον πλέουσιν. *Zosim.* *Lib.* ii. pag. 105. ed. Oxon.

<sup>4</sup> *Europanque Asiae, Sestouque admodum Abydo.* *Lucan.* *Lib.* ii. ῥ 674.

<sup>5</sup> *Lib.* xiii. pag. 59.

an high wall of this  figure, and that again with another triangular wall, all furrounded with a deep foss. In the same level with the water are mounted about thirty guns, of the same or rather bigger size than those of *Natolia Hisar*; and by each lie great heaps of stones, cut spherically to the dimensions of each canon. In relation to this town of *Sestos*, and the tower of *Leander*, once adjoining to the shore a little above the town, I remembered that request of *Musaëus*:

Σὺ δ' εἶπες κείθι περῆσεις,  
Δίξέο μοι τιναὶ πύργον <sup>1</sup>.

A P R I L V.

THIS morning a fresh wind favouring us at south west we set sail by six a clock, and passing the forementioned castles, within a league on the European shore, arrive at the town *Maitos*, antiently *Madytos* <sup>2</sup>, seated on a low land within a small recess of the sea, and inhabited intirely by Greeks. The campaign on each side is delightful to the traveler, as well as fertile to the inhabitants; being for the most part of a level situation, and in the neighbourhood of the villages it possesses, well cultivated and distinguished into pastures. About three leagues from *Maitos* we view on the same shore two pleafant and well situated villages, by the name of the *Lesser* and *Greater Galata*. Thence about the distance of two leagues we arrive betwixt *Lampsacus* on the Asian, and *Callipolis* on the European shore; the former a small town, and the latter a city of no inconsiderable extent; so that now they have changed their fortune, and that character, which they bore in the time of *Strabo* <sup>3</sup>. About twelve leagues from *Callipolis* lies the island *Marmora*, exceeding high ground, abounding with rich veins of durable and pretious marble; the fame of which has given it the name of *Marmora*, instead of the antient *Proconésus*. Adjoining to this are two lesser isles, *Kutali* and *Alonia*, the latter eminent for the product of excellent wines. Betwixt these islands and the beautiful Thracian shore, which here graces the *Propontis*, we were advanced by a brisk and favourable gale

<sup>1</sup> *Her. et Leand.* § 23, 24.

<sup>2</sup> *Callipolis quoque ac Madytos dedita, et castella quaedam ignobilia.* Liv. Lib. xxxi cap. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Lib. xiii. p. 589. Ἡ Λάμψακος ἐπὶ Θαλάσσιον πόλιν ἐστὶν ἐυλίμενος καὶ ἀξιώλογος. Ἐκ τούτου: Ἐν τῇ σερρῶν τῆς Χερσονήσου πολίχρονον ἐστὶν Καλλιπόλις.

at the approach of the evening, and from thence are now continuing our voyage, with the same auspicious wind, and hopes, if God permit, to arrive at *Constantinople* early by to-morrow morning.

#### APRIL vi.

BEFORE ten last evening the wind having changed to our disadvantage, we find ourselves this morning but little advanced from *Marmora*; however by the benefit of turning to windward, we proceeded this day about the distance of ten leagues. Every other tack brought us near to the Thracian shore, and entertained us with a fair view of the most green and fertile campaign I ever yet beheld. By the same means we enjoyed the opportunity of seeing the famous port and city of *Heraclea*, built behind a small eminence, which protends itself into the sea, and forms an haven on each side of the city. Not far from hence stands on the same shore the fair town of *Selymbria*; near which the night now overtakes us, and deprives us of that delicious prospect, which the whole day afforded us, of the fields of Thrace. It was on this day, that captain Winter wanting his log line to be brought him from a chest in the great cabin, was not permitted by the *barú agá* to send any person down for it, by reason of his *harém* being there. At length he yielded to let the captain's son go, a child of about eight years of age.

#### APRIL vii.

EARLY this morning I betake myself to the enjoyment of the same diverting prospect, whilst the ship, by the benefit of tacking, passes by *Grande* and *Piccolo Ponte*; and so betwixt nine and ten of the clock comes to an anchor within a short league of the *Seven Towers*, a castle which forms the extreme point of *Constantinople*. Here we continued wind bound the remainder of this day, because the narrowness of the chanel, into which we were now to enter; and the force of the current, which runs very rapidly out of the Thracian *Bosphorus*; did not suffer us to advance against the violent north wind.

APRIL

APRIL viii.

THIS morning about nine a clock the wind, which changed nothing of its point, yet abated so much of its strength, that it permitted us to turn from the *Seven Towers* along the bending walls of *Constantinople*, as far as the *Seraglio point*. But the violence of the current prohibiting us to make the harbour of *Galata*, the ship was again obliged to drop anchor, and wait till she could either make sail with a fair wind, or take the opportunity of a calm to be towed in by *hamáls*. We had not long cast anchor, when my esteemed friend, Mr. Matthias Goodfellow, was pleased to visit me on board the ship; and carrying me ashore in the boat, which brought him, first introduced me to his excellency, the Lord Paget, and then kindly allotted me a pleasant and convenient apartment in his house at *Galata*.

APRIL xiii.

THIS day I attended the funeral of Signior *Demetrasco*, chief *dragoman* to the English ambassador, who tho by faith a Latin, yet by birth was of the Greek nation. And accordingly in the way of burying proper to this latter, I observed the manner of carrying the corps of the deceased barefaced, clothed in his late usual habit, and supported by four of his nearest relations; who were followed by women slaves, hired to make a hideous pomp, by tearing their hair, extorting forced and counterfeit tears, and repeating in a continual loud and frightful lamentation,  $\omega$  ἀφένη με; that is, *O my master!*

APRIL xv.

I PAID a visit to Signior *Rombarts*, a gentile and ingenious merchant of the Dutch nation, at his house in *Curuchefmée*, a village on the Thracian *Bosphorus*. Here I observed a *sophá* room remarkably adorned after the richest Turkish fashion, the roof formed into a cupola, and the gilding and painting of the whole so splendidly curious, that it amounted at first to the sum of four thousand *hungárs*, or two thousand pounds sterling.

APRIL

APRIL xvii.

I TOOK the opportunity of passing over the chanel to *Constantinople*, in company of Signior *Wright*, the Dutch minister of this place, with whom I visited the *mint*; the *Grand Signior's* lions; and the *mosques* of *Sultan Solymán*, *Sultan Bajazet*, *Sultan Achmét*, and the *Validée*. That of *Bajazet* and the *Validée* are adorned only with two *minarées*, that of *Solymán* with four, and that of *Achmét* with six. They all much resemble one another, both in the inward and outward figure. They first consist of a spacious court, enriched all round with fair and regular cloisters formed by pillars, some of whose shafts are carved with white marble, some with serpentine stone, and some with porphyry; but all the capitals are of the modern Turkish figure. Next is the body of the *mosque*, covered outwardly with domes, and supported inwardly with four massy pillars, from the tops of which rises a regular cupola, forming the roof of the whole *mosque*. Whoever exactly compares the beauty and grandeur of these several *mosques*, will find that of *Solymán* more regular, and artificial in the outward frame; that of *Achmét* more magnificent in the whole, and on the outside more beautiful in the work of the pillars; that of the *Validée*, tho' less in bulk and extent than the other two, yet more curious in the inward ornaments and workmanship than either; and that of *Bajazet*, which is the oldest, inferior to the rest both in bulk and beauty, except that some cast pillars, which form the cloisters of the court, consist of a more polite, shining, and pretious stone.

THE same morning I visited the antient cirque of this city, a large oblong space flanked on three sides with the houses of the city, and on the fourth with the walls of the *mosque* of *Sultan Achmét*. Therein stand three pillars, the first of square stone, formerly covered with gilded brass, at the end of the cirque, and supposed to have been the goal of the *stadium*. It now declines much, having suffered greatly by time, and openings in the several joints of the stones. The second pillar is of wreathed brass, not above twelve feet high, lately terminated at the top with figures of three serpents rising from the pillar, and with their necks and heads forming a beautiful triangle. But this monument was rudely broken from the top of the pillar by some attendants of the late Polish ambassador, whose lodgings were appointed in this cirque,



circus, opposite to the said pillar<sup>1</sup>. The third pillar is a long square stone, or obelisk, decreasing gradually from its basis, till it ends almost in a point. The matter is granite, or Theban marble; and each side is engraven with birds, beasts, and other hieroglyphical figures<sup>2</sup>. This had once lain upon the ground, and, as we may conceive from the inscriptions, a considerable time; till *Theodosius* erected it on a large and square basis, adorned on each side with various images; and having fixt on the top of this basis four brass supporters, on these he set the aforesaid hieroglyphical Theban column. There is a Latin inscription on one side of the basis, and a Greek one on the other, importing what I here mention concerning the erection of the pillar. The Greek runs thus:

KIONA ΤΕΤΡΑΠΛΕΥΡΟΝ ΑΕΙ ΧΘΟΝΙ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ ΑΧΘΟΟ  
ΜΟΥΝΟΟ ΑΝΑΧΤΗΧΑΙ ΘΕΥΔΟΟΙΟΟ ΒΑΧΙΑΕΥΧ  
ΤΟΛΜΗΧΑΟ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΟ 3 ΕΠΕΚΕΚΛΕΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΟΟ ΕΧΤΗ  
ΚΙΟΝ ΗΕΛΙΟΙΟ ΕΝ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΔΥΩ

The Latin thus:

DIFFICILIS QVONDAM DOMINIS PARERE SERENIS  
IVSSVS ET EXTINGTIS PALMAM PORTARE TYRANNIS  
OMNIA THEODOSIO CEDVNT SOBOLIQVE PERENNI 4  
TER DENIS SIC VICTVS EGO DOMITVSQVE DIEBVS 5

The remaining verse, mentioned by Sir *George Sandys*, is now covered in the ground<sup>6</sup>.

#### APRIL xxii.

THIS day having first visited Mr. *Schreuer* (then ill of the plague, of which he died two days after) in a small boat of the country, in company with Mr. Goodfellow and Mr. Evans, I made a tour up the Thracian *Bosphorus*. This chanel we may conceive to begin from the point of *Scutari* on one side, and that of *Tophana* on the other; from whence in a winding figure, graced on each side with *seraglios* of the chief courtiers of this empire, and on

<sup>1</sup> Concerning these monuments particularly see *Gyllius, Constantinop. topogr. Lib. ii. c. 12, 13.*

<sup>2</sup> Concerning the interpretation of which, together with an history of the *Rom. obelisks*, see *Ammian. Marcell. Lib. xvii. c. 4.*

and *Smith, Constantinop. brev. notit. p. 117.*

<sup>3</sup> Περὶ κλω in *Anthologia, Lib. iv. p. 488.*

<sup>4</sup> See *Zosim. Lib. iv. p. 265.*

<sup>5</sup> See *Cang. Constant. Christian. Lib. ii. pag. 105.*

<sup>6</sup> *L. i. p. 34. of his Travels.*

the marine with almost continued villages, as also two castles in the narrowest part, it extends about eighteen or twenty miles, as far as the antient rocky isles of the *Symplegades*, which seem to open and shut, as one advances to them in the *Bosphorus*<sup>1</sup>. The largest of them is situated on the European shore, and till lately bore an antient Corinthian pillar, to which a vulgar error has given the name of *Pompey's column*. It was erected not on a regular basis of its own, but upon an antient heathen altar, that now only remains; the shaft and capital of the pillar, which have lately fallen, being yet visible in four pieces among the cliffs of the rock. On the aforefaid remaining altar may be read this inscription in large Roman letters.

DIVO CAESARI AUGVSTO  
L. CL. ANNIDIVS  
L. F. CLAV. FRONTO \*

RETURNING from this pillar we stept on the adjoining shore, to see the large and lofty lantern there erected for the direction of mariners at the entrance of this difficult strait. About four miles from hence, in returning thro the chanel, we go ashore on the European side to visit a famous convent of Greek priests, by the name of *Mauromolos*, seated in the cliff of an hill, and enjoying a beautiful church, adorned with many rich pieces of religious furniture; as books bound in covers of massy silver; an *ἀγία πύλη*, or *sacred curtain*<sup>2</sup>, wrought both richly and artfully in silk and golden figures; and a set of painting not of the vulgar sort, but regular and proportionable, the most curious of which was done in Muscovy. These fathers are exempted from their *harách*, on account of a present of excellent fair cherries, once presented to the *Grand Signior*. Over a fountain, that serves the convent with water, they have this device, not more proper for the place, than ingenious for the contrivance, in making the same words read forwards or backwards:

NIYON ANOMHMATA MH MONAN OYIN \*

I was this day a witness of the strong current flowing towards the *Propontis* from the *Euxine* sea, as I had before observed it to

<sup>1</sup> Concerning these see *Pliny*, *Lib. iv. cap. 13.*

<sup>2</sup> See *Gruter*, *pag. ccxxviii*, and *Wheler*, *pag. 207.*

<sup>3</sup> See *Du Fresne*, *Glossar. Graec. Tab. i. oper. praemiss.*

<sup>4</sup> This is part of an epigram, *Eis Διομήδους τάφον*, *Antholog. Lib. vi. p. 563.*

force into the *Mediterranean* from the ocean. Both which are taken notice of by *Lucan* :

*Quaque fretum torrens Maeotidos egerit undas  
Pontus, et Herculeis aufertur gloria metis,  
Oceanumque negat solas admittere Gades* <sup>1</sup>.

APRIL XXVI.

THIS day I crossed the water from *Galata* to visit the antient *Chalcédon*, where I saw the poor Greek church dedicated to *St. Euphemia* <sup>1</sup>; and a little distant from the present village, the place where was held the fourth general council. Returning we row under the shore, to see the *Grand Signior's* beautiful *seraglio* near *Scutari*. When *Chalcédon* was an eminent city, which is now reduced to a slender village; *Scutari*, which by a contrary event is at present a fair and spacious city, was a poor and ignoble village, tho it then had the name of *Chrysepolis*, as we find by *Zosimus* <sup>2</sup>.

APRIL XXVIII.

I RETIRED to *Belgrade*, a small Greek village, seated about twelve miles from *Constantinople*, and about five from the *Euxine* sea; where the English ambassador has a country seat. It is pleasantly situated among large woods of oak, beech, chefnut, and other trees, and enjoys an healthy air and water. Here I took the opportunity of riding to visit the famous aqueducts of *Constantinople*, distant from this village about six miles, which were built by *Valentinian* the first <sup>3</sup>, *accurante Clearcho praefecto*, as *Cassiodorus* says <sup>4</sup>; and afterwards repaired by *Solymán* the *Magnificent*, who exempted twelve adjacent Greek villages from the customary tribute of this empire, for the care he enjoined them of keeping these aqueducts in repair. The most remarkable of them are three great and lofty fabrics, built over so many valleys betwixt the adjoining hills, of which the longest has many but less arches, and may possibly be the entire work of *Solymán*. The other two have the appearance of a more antient and regular architecture, con-

<sup>1</sup> *Lib. iii. §. 277.* Concerning the current of the *Maeotis* see *Polybius, Lib. iv. p. 307*; and of that at *Gades*, Mr. *Halley's Discourse* in *Le Clerc's Physic. L. ii. c. 8.*

<sup>2</sup> Concerning the antient situation of *Chalcédon* see *Zosim. L. ii. p. 100*, and of this church,

*L. v. p. 314*, and *Evagr. L. ii. c. 3.*

<sup>3</sup> *Lib. ii. pag. 106.*

<sup>4</sup> For *Valentinian's* building these aqueducts see *Socrates* by *Valesius*, and *Niceph. Constantin. Hist. vol. ii. p. 418.*

<sup>5</sup> In his *Chronicon.*

sisting

sisting of two rows of arches one over the other ; and those of the second row enclosed by pillars cut thro the middle, so as to render the fabric both passable like a bridge, and useful for the conveyance of water. The more considerable of these two consists only of four large arches, each twenty yards long, and something above twenty high, supported by octangular pillars of about fifty six yards in circumference towards the bottom. The village of *Belgrade* is likewise honoured with two royal *kiosks*, the one of the *Grand Signior*, the other of the *Validée*; each situated in two delightful recesses of the neighbouring wood, and adorned with natural avenues thro lofty groves of beech, oak, and chefnut. At each of these *kiosks* the waters of the public aqueduct are gathered into fair and ample cisterns of hewn stone, from whence they pass in arched chanel under ground to the royal city.

## MAY vii.

AFTER a pleasant retirement of ten days at *Belgrade* I returned to my lodgings at *Galata*, to take the opportunity of seeing the remaining curiosities of *Constantinople*.

## MAY viii.

I WALKED almost thro the extent of the whole city to visit the famous pillar of *Arcadius*, a lofty and aspiring fabric, of the Doric order, built with a wonderful regularity and exactness of architecture, bearing on the basis, and on the whole shaft from top to bottom, various warlike figures of men in arms, chariots, galleys, and other ornaments, which in a spiral manner encircle the whole pillar; every figure being so well proportioned to the distance, from whence it is seen, that those at the top, the middle, and the bottom, appear to the eye exactly of the same size. Returning from this pillar I passed by the old pillar of *Aarabásar*, defaced by the several conflagrations of the city, and bound in several places with rings of iron by the care and charge of the emperor *Manuel*, as is witnessed by this inscription on the top.

ΤΟ ΘΕΙΟΝ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΕΝΘΑΔΕ ΦΘΑΡΕΝ ΧΡΟΝΩ  
ΚΑΙΝΟΙ ΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ ΕΥΣΕΒΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ

From this pillar I was desirous of passing thro *Atmeidan*, that is the *hippodomus*, or *cirque* above mentioned, to review the *mosque*

of *Sultan Achmét*, and make a stricter observation on the three pillars there erected. Here I was informed, that the brass serpentine pillar was erected by the emperor *Leo*, as a charm against the noisom number of serpents, which in his time infested the city; the same person superstitiously affirming, that since the late defacement of this pillar, by the breaking of the serpents heads, the city was again molested by innumerable noxious serpents. At the foot of the old pillar, formerly covered with brass, I read the remains of that inscription once taken by Sir *George Sandys*, but since his time part of it buried with earth, and part broken away; which is very erroneously printed in his *Travels* <sup>1</sup>. On the basis of the hieroglyphical pillar I observed the carved representation of the pillar it self, together with the figures of men labouring to erect it.

### M A Y ix.

By the interest of a Greek, who serves the *boftangi bashá* as his surgeon, I was admitted in company of Mr. John Philips, an eminent merchant, into the great *seraglio* of *Constantinople*, where we passed thro two courts, that form the entry of the palace; the first of which has a small arsenal, furnished with arms and ammunition; the second has piazzas on two sides, in which the *janisaries* are wont to eat, and opens at the upper end into the *diván*. From these two courts we were permitted to walk round the full extent of the garden, on each side of the palace. They are rude and wild places, affording nothing that is entertaining, but that wherewith nature has furnished them, which is an admirable situation rising into convenient ascents, and capable of infinite improvement, if it were happily in the possession of a Christian prince. The whole plat of ground, which they call the gardens of the *seraglio*, is covered with cypresses and other trees, thro which are cut shady walks, where *kiosks* are seen of various sorts; the most eminent and remarkable of which is that called the *Blew kiosk*, fronting the town of *Scutari*. This and the other called the *Alai kiosk*, fronting the city of *Galata*, are rich and splendid pleasure houses, covered with a gilded cupola, and adorned in their several walls with Indian tiles, and stately chimneypieces of solid brass. Passing thro the extent of the *seraglio* towards the extreme point, that looks up the Thracian *Bosphorus*, you observe a Corin-

<sup>1</sup> *Book i. pag. 34.*

thian pillar consisting of white marble, of which the ignorant Turks report a fabulous and ridiculous account; but its true original is discovered by this inscription on one plane of the basis:

FORTVNAE REDVCI OB  
DEVICTOS GOTHOS \*

On the opposite plane is likewise this religious device:



Near this pillar we were admitted thro a gate, which opens into a green court, and that again into a garden kept in somewhat a regular order. From hence we ascend by a few steps into an apartment of the *Grand Signior*, where are two rich *kiosks*, a fish pond, a paved walk, and an open gallery. Here we were shewn the lodgings, where the unhappy princes of the empire are detained prisoners, as also the dark chambers of the *ichoglans*, and the door that leads into the *barém* of the *Grand Signior*. There also are shewn two or three instances of the strength and the activity of *Sultan Morât*; as a ponderous round stone, which with one finger he is said to have lifted by a ring fixt therein; likewise five thick and substantial sheilds, which being placed upon one another were peirced thro by a cast of his *jirid* still sticking in them; also several silver pellets thrown by him with that violence, as to stick in an iron door. The above mentioned gallery is rich and splendid, adorned with various gilding of flower work, and supported with beautiful serpentine pillars. In the sides of one of the *kiosks* are three orbicular stones of fine prophyry, the middlemost of which is curiously polished, and thereby serves to reflect the prospect of the *seraglio* and adjoining city, in the nature of a looking glafs. At the further end of the garden of the *seraglio* are the intire walls of an antient Christian church, and near to that the aviary of the *Grand Signior*, where I observed the hens of *Grand Cairo*, having blue gills and feathers curiously coloured with grey circles, and in the center of each a spot of black.

THIS day I retired again to *Belgrade*, for the advantage of its healthy air and water, and the entertainment of its shady situation. Hence on the twelfth instant I made a tour towards *Do-*

\* In relation to this inscription the medal verse of which are the words DEVICTIS of *Belisarius* may be observed, on the re- GOTHIS.

to CONSTANTINOPLE and JOURNEY back. 47

*muzderé*, and the shore of the *Black Sea*, on which we rode for some space of ground, and returned by that called *Ovid's Tower*, thro a fertile tract of ground, curiously varied with corn, grafs, and shady woods.

MAY xx.

I RETURNED again to my lodgings at *Galata*, and the next day crossed the water in company with Mr. Goodfellow to *Constantinople*, where after a visit to the *mosque* of *Solymán* the *Magnificent*, we obtained leave to ascend one of the *minarées*, from which the *muezins* call the Turks to their *namáz*, being about an hundred and twenty feet high. Here we took a delightful prospect of the whole situation and extent of *Stambol*, as likewise of *Galata*, *Pera*, and *Scutari*, with the neighbouring seas, canals, and land that encloses them. But the peculiar happiness of this day was the employment of about two hours, which we leisurely spent in viewing the stupendous church of *Sophia* <sup>1</sup>, now profaned by its conversion into a Turkish *mosque*. It chiefly merits the regard of any curious traveler for the reliques of its rich mosaic work; the variety of pretious marble <sup>2</sup>, which adorns it, consisting of serpentine, alabaster, and porphyry; and the architecture of its large and flat tho sublime cupola <sup>3</sup>, in which are still the entire figures of *Christ* and the twelve *Apostles*, and in the windows many inscriptions in mosaic work from the *New Testament*.

MAY xxiii.

I RETURNED again to *Belgrade*, as well for the opportunity of confirming my health, as for continuing my respects to his Excellency the Lord Paget.

JUNE vi.

I WAITED on his Excellency from *Belgrade* to *Pera*, going first to *Boiukderé* and thence down the *Bosphorus* by boat.

<sup>1</sup> See Eusebius's *Life of Constantine*.

<sup>2</sup> An account of the like rich marble work may be seen in *Stat. Sylv. Lib. i. c. 5.* where he describes the bath of *Claudius Etruscus*.

<sup>3</sup> The particulars of each are described in the exact and faithful account of *Grelot*, which may be compared with that of *Procopius*.

JUN 8

## JUNE X.

I WAITED on his Excellency, as well to wish him a good journey, as to receive his commands for *Smyrna*.

## JUNE xiii.

I RETURNED to the house of my esteemed friend, Mr. Goodfellow, in *Galata*; and the day following took leave of the Dutch ambassador and his family.

## JUNE xvi.

I MADE a visit by boat to the *Seven Towers*, now a prison for persons of quality, since by the fate of war it has fallen into the hands of the Turks, but antiently the *Porta Janicula* of *Constantinople*. The beautiful remains of this gate are still admirable, tho' by the Turks suffered to be almost concealed by a dead wall, and the shade of the neighbouring trees. It is a regular and carved arch of white marble, supported by two beautiful pillars, adorned in the pilasters with a sculpture representing several military affairs, and flanked on each side the pillars with twelve tablets of carved work extremely well performed, which contain several poetical stories. Among the rest is *Hercules* and the *Nemeaeon lion*, the beast prodigious and terrible, but confessing its conqueror by an agreeable posture; *Luna* and *Endymion*; a winged *Pegasus*, managed by some of the *Muses*; a pourtraiture of the known combat of whirlbats; and an imperial figure, crowned by two celestial machines.

RETURNING by boat along the walls of the city, I observed its crooked figure and posture to the sea; and noted also the several square towers variously interspersed at unequal distances, each bearing an inscription much to the same purport, as may be seen by the following copy, which I took of them in the boat.

ON a tower near the *Porta Janicula*:

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΠΙΣΤΩΝ ΕΝ  
ΚΩ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΩΝ



to CONSTANTINOPLE and JOURNEY back. 49

ON a tower in that part of the wall, which includes the *seraglio* :

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΝ ΚΤΥΡΙΩ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ  
ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Round the same *seraglio* :

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΕΝ ΧΡΙΣΤΩ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

About the same place :

ΠΥΡΓΟΣ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΠΙΣΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΚΩ  
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΩΝ.

JUNE xvii.

ABOUT midday I saw the ceremonies of the *derwîse* convent of the order called *Meulevî* at *Pera*, consisting of their *namâz*, somewhat longer than is ordinary at other times and places. After which followed a *fermon*, that is, a gallimaufry of dreams and nonsense, pronounced by the prior of the convent, as he sat cross-leg'd on the seat of a two elbowed wooden chair. This was succeeded by their music in a gallery over the door; during which about fourteen *derwîses* led up a religious dance in the area of their theatre (for such is the figure and contrivance of it) in which they turn round almost in the same place with incredible swiftness, without either weariness or giddiness, for the space of half an hour. By this exercise their brain is so habitually fortified against dizziness, that one of them was able to stand upon the half moon of a *minarée* belonging to the *Solymanjá*, and from thence to salute the *Grand Signior* at his palace of *Cuskcui*, at the same time firing off a pistol, and drinking a dish of coffee.

ABOUT five this evening I took leave of Mr. Goodfellow, and embarked upon a boat manned with seven hands, which I had hired for ten dollars to transport my self, my horse, and two servants from *Galata* to *Montagnia*, being the space of two leagues. When having a fair wind, which by degrees increased, and exposed me to the fatigue of a nauseous sea sickness, after midnight I entered the two capes, which form the *Sinus Cæus*. In this bay is that famous fountain mentioned by *Virgil* :

*Hylan nautæ quo fonte relictum  
Clamassent; cum litus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret* <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Eclog. vi. vers. 43.*

## JUNE xviii.

By fix this morning I landed safe at *Montagnia*, a small Turkish town, which seems to have been the *Apaméa* of the antients; *Cius*, or *Prusa ad Arganthonium*, being now a little village, that lies farther towards the utmost corner of the bay. Here I hire a guide and horse to carry my self, servants, and baggage to *Prusia*, antiently *Prusa ad Olympum*, where by God's blessing I arrive safely about midday; and taking up my lodgings in the great silk *kane*, I there determin'd to repose till to morrow morning.

PRUSIA is a large and fair city, situate at the foot of *Olympus Mysenus*, a mountain of exceeding hight, and covered with perpetual snow; which from its bowels furnishes the adjacent city with many large and plentiful fountains, and by the same means gives nourishment to the beautiful and flourishing trees, which intermix themselves with the houses of the place. These are chiefly mulberries, which maintain the industrious worm, that produces the white and lovely silk of *Prusia*; which I here saw spun from caldrons of hot water, the several cods yeilding at once three threads upon a wheel, turned by the person who tends the caldron. Besides the several cold streams issuing from *Olympus*, there flows from the same origin a plentiful sulphureous chanel, which is collected into four hot natural baths much frequented, and with marvelous success, as is here generally beleived. The several fabrics of the baths are very stately, of which I shall describe that, which is called the new one, for a specimen of the rest. It consists first of a large oblong room paved with marble, enclosed all round with free stone, and covered at the top with three noble cupolas leaded on the outside. Round the inward walls of the room are *sophás*, about a yard high, and two broad, sufficient for the undressing of three hundred men. In the middle is a round stone cistern, overflowing with cold water, which continually washes the pavement, and serves for other uses of the bagnio. From this room you enter into a second moderately warm, having on the sides oblong troughs of hot water, and in the middle a fountain of cold; the walls, roof, and pavement being all of white polished marble. From hence you are led by the attendants of the bagnio into a third apartment of an orbicular figure, paved, roofed, and walled with richer marble, that is, of more  
curious

curious veins and various colours. The pavement hereof is sunk into a round cistern about six yards diameter, which is constantly full of hot water to the depth of about six feet, and surrounded with a stone bench for the ease of those, who care not to swim, or walk about the cistern. As the water constantly runs from thence by passages at the bottom of the cistern, so is it continually supplied by three large chanel, which from as many sides of the room yeild a plentiful stream of water, almost scalding at the first touch.

BESIDES these baths there is not much remarkable in *Prusia*, except what may be collected from the history of the place; as that it has the ruins of a castle, built by one of the *Comneni*, as appears from the following inscription:

ΑΝΗΓΕΡΘΗ ΟΥΤΟΣ Ο ΠΥΡΙΟΣ  
ΠΑΡΑ ΤΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΕΣΤΑΤΟΥ ΗΜΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ  
ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΚΟΜΝΗΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΑΚΚΑΡΙ  
... ΜΗΝΙ ΟΚΤΟΒΡΙΩ

It was made the first capital of the Turkish empire by *Osman*, or *Ottoman*, the founder of that monarchy. And it has the monument not only of the said *Ottoman*, but likewise of his immediate successors, *Orchan*, *Solyman*, *Amurat*, *Bagazet*, and *Mahomet* the first.

### JUNE XXI.

THIS morning about eleven a clock I set forward on my journey, in company of a *caravan* bound to several parts on the road to *Smyrna*. With these I now travel three hours, and then *conack* with them upon a convenient plat of grass, on the plains of *Prusia*. In the midway we cross the river *Hippius* running thro these plains into the *Sinus Ceanus*.

### JUNE XXII.

WE travel this day to the left of the *Palus Artynia*, which being fed from mount *Olympus*, extends itself the length of many miles, and shews several little islands, in which are one or two compact Greek towns. At length the lake vents itself by the chanel of the river *Rhyndacus*, at which we arrive about six a clock this evening, and passing it at a long wooden bridge, near

the ruins of another built of stone, we take up our *conáck* on the opposite bank, in a village now called *Ulubat*, but antiently *Apollonia ad Rhyndacum*.

### JUNE xxiii.

WE ride eight hours, and then bait on the banks of a little river, which runs towards those called the *Adraastian plains*. Three hours farther, at the village of *Sufegierlick* we cross the fair large and sandy chanel of the *Aesépus*, and proceeding still two hours more we at length *conáck* upon the hills.

### JUNE xxiv.

WE this day pass a street called the *Irongate*, and in seven hours arrive at the fair capacious *kane* of *Mandabóra*, where are seven rude prophery pillars thought to be of *Trojan* original. Here we repose till towards evening, and then once more crossing the *Aesépus*, which rising in *Ida* continues its course under the houses of this village, we proceed about an hour, and then lodge in a grassy plat about an hour to the left of *Balibisar*.

### JUNE xxv.

RISING now a little after midnight we proceed seven hours, and then resting in the woods till three in the afternoon, we pass by the usual *conáck* of *Kurugelbick*, and one hour and an half from thence at length lodge in a pleasant green spot of ground on the mountain *Temnus*.

### JUNE xxvi.

BY four a clock we proceed, and having passed the *Temnus*, by seven a clock we cross the chanel of the *Caicus*, which here is but small, not being far distant from its fountain head. But an hour farther at *Gelemba* we again observe it now much enlarged, and running by the *kane* and houses of that place, from whence it bends its course on the left hand to *Pergamus*. At this *kane* we repose half an hour, and afterwards in the plains two or three hours more; but about midday we again remount, and in four hours cross the *Hyllus*, at a strait betwixt two hills; in an hour after which, in the midst of a fruitful and delicious plain, we arrive at *Tbyatira*.

JUNE

JUNE xxvii.

I REPOSE this day at *Thyatira*, which by the Turks is now called *Akhisar*. My design in staying here was to observe the scattered remains of architecture, which are to be seen in many places, together with some inscriptions. The most remarkable of these is one published, but erroneously, by Sir *George Wheeler*<sup>1</sup>; which I copied from a stone coffin, on which it is cut.

ΦΑΒΙΟΣ ΖΩΣΙΜΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΑΣΑΣ ΣΟΡΟΝ ΕΘΕΤΟ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ-  
ΠΟΥ ΚΑΘΑΡΟΥ ΟΝΤΟΣ ΠΡΟ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΣΑΜ-  
ΒΑΘΕΙΩΙ<sup>2</sup> ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΧΑΛΔΑΙΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΒΟΛΩΙ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΙ-  
ΜΟΣΙΑΝ ΟΔΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΩΙ ΕΦ ΩΙ<sup>3</sup> ΤΕΘΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΓΑΥΚΥ-  
ΤΑΤΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΙ ΠΟΝΤΙΑΝΗ ΜΗΔΕ-  
ΝΟΣ ΕΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΤΕΡΟΥ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΝ ΘΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΙΝΑ ΕΙΣ  
ΤΗΝ ΣΟΡΟΝ ΤΑΥΤΗΝ ΟΣ ΔΕ ΑΝ ΤΟΛΜΗΣΗ Η ΠΟΠΙΣΗ  
ΠΑΡΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΔΩΣΕΙ ΜΕΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ ΘΥΑΤΕΙ-  
ΡΗΝΩΝ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΥ ΔΗΝΑΡΙΑ ΧΕΙΛΙΑ ΠΕΝΤΑΚΟΣΙΑ ΕΙΣ  
ΔΕ ΤΟ ΙΕΡΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΤΑΜΕΙΟΝ ΔΗΝΑΡΙΑ ΔΙΣΧΙΛΙΑ ΠΕΝ-  
ΤΑΚΟΣΙΑ ΓΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΥΠΕΥΘΥΝΟΣ ΕΞΩΘΕΝ ΤΩΙ  
ΤΗΣ ΤΥΜΒΩΡΥΧΙΑΣ ΝΟΜΩΙ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΣ  
ΕΓΡΑΦΗ ΑΠΛΑ ΔΥΩ ΩΝ ΤΟ ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΤΕΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΑΡ-  
ΧΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗ ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗ-  
ΝΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩΙ ΚΑΤΙΛΛΙΩΙ ΣΕΒΗΡΩΙ ΜΗΝΟΣ  
ΑΥΔΗΝΑΙΟΥ<sup>4</sup> ΤΡΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΤΠΟ ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΝ  
ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝ<sup>5</sup>

About five in the evening I begin to move, having now left the *caravan*, and purposing to travel all night towards *Magnesia*. Before it is dark I again ford the *Hyllus*, and after that proceed over those fair plains, in which *Scipio Asiaticus* first won the empire of Asia for the Romans by the defeat of king *Antiochus*<sup>6</sup>, as we find it described by Livy.

<sup>1</sup> Pag. 232 of his *Travels*.

<sup>2</sup> Idem forsitan ac σαββαίω apud *Joseph. Antiq. Jud. edit. Oxon. p. 722. l. ult.*

<sup>3</sup> ΕΦ Ω, vid. *Grut. pag. DCCXLIX. num. 4.*

<sup>4</sup> Αυδηναίος, ὄνομα μὲν ἔχει Μακεδόνων, ὁ Ἰανναίων. *Suidas.*

<sup>5</sup> In this inscription the I is always added to the last vowel of the dative singular, which in small letters is now usually placed under it.

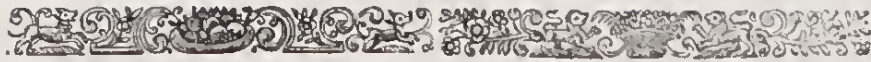
<sup>6</sup> *Lib. xxxvii.*

## JUNE xxviii.

By nine a clock this morning I reach *Magnesia*, where I repose myself the remaining part of the day with the following night. And then mounting by five the next morning, after a refreshment of about three hours I arrive at *Smyrna* safe, and in good health, by three a clock in the afternoon.

Μόνω τῷ Θεῷ τῷ ὁδηγῶντι δόξα.





AN ACCOUNT of a journey from *Smyrna* to *Adrianople*, at the end of the year MDCCI, and beginning of MDCCII.

FEBRUARY X. A. D. 1701.

THIS day about nine a clock, being a very rainy morning, I began my departure for *Adrianople* together with Mr. Farington; being favoured with the company of Consul Raye, Signior *Hochepied*, and nine or ten of our nation, as far as *Hadgelar*, where we were detained this evening by the rain.

FEBRUARY xi.

THE rain continuing, we still remain at *Hadgelar*, in the house and company of Signior *Laspaul*. Among the sepulchers adjoining to this village, upon a stone pillar, are to be seen the four following imperfect inscriptions, cut at different times.

B. H. ΣΕΥ . . ΤΥΧΗΣ . . . Π. ΣΕΒΗΡΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒ.

ΤΗΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ  
ΤΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ  
ΠΟΛΙΣ ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ  
ΔΟΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΓΕΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ †

FL. VALENTINIANO  
ET FL. VALENTI  
VICTORR. S. P.

CONSTAN . . . . .  
CONSTANT . . . . .  
. . NORR. CAESS. D D  
. . . . . VI . . . . .

† Vid. *Marmor. Oxon.* p. 297. ed. *Prid.*

## FEBRUARY xii.

WE set forward this morning by six a clock, and about mid-day journeying to the left of mount *Sipyllus*, and the fair city of *Magnesia*, we first cross a small bridge over a river, which feeds the *Hermus*, and about one a clock pass the *Hermus* itself, on a bridge of an hundred and sixty paces in length. From hence we ride half an hour on the silver banks of that pleasant river, and thence over the plain to *Tartalécui*, where we *conáck*.

## FEBRUARY xiii.

WE proceed on those fair plains, which lead towards *Thyatira*, and within an hour of the town come to the *Hyllus* or *Phrygius*, not now passable at its usual ford; we therefore ride along its banks, and crossing near to *Thyatira* arrive there in six hours from our last *conáck*. This city is seated in a pleasant and fruitful plain, well watered and wooded, and rich in many productions, but particularly that of excellent cottons. About the city I observed a great quantity of mistletoe on pear and almond trees, so thick on some of them, as to form the appearance of a true evergreen, covered with its own leaves and branches. And the like I afterwards observed on an alder, not far from *Sorricui*. I here took these three Greek inscriptions, which have not, that I remember, been observed by others; and were before omitted by me, when at this place. The first of which is as follows.

## ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ

ΟΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΤΟΥ ΝΕΑΝΙΣΚΟΙ<sup>1</sup> ΑΥΡ.  
ΘΗΣΕΑ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΟΝ ΝΙΚΗΣΑΝΤΑ ΕΝ-  
ΔΟΞΩΣ ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΥΠΟ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΟΥ-  
ΜΕΝΩΙ ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΩΙ ΣΕΒΗΡΕΙΩΙ ΑΓΩΝΙ ΥΠΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΗΝ  
ΑΥΡ. ΑΤΤΙΚΟΝ ΖΩΣΙΜΟΥ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> By this and the following inscription we find, there were several schools here, where young persons were trained up to athletic exercises in honour of *Hercules*. For as *Lipsius* observes, *Saturnal. Serm. L. iii. c. 23. Athletis et gladiatoribus Hercules praeesse putabatur, qui facta ejus et robur aemularentur. De athletis lapis Graecus Ro-*

*mae indicat; in quo aliquoties nominati, οὗ περὶ τὸν Ἡρακλῆα ἀθληταί, id est, Herculei athletae.* So in other inscriptions we have *οὗ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνίται*, artists employed in the rites of *Bacchus*.

<sup>2</sup> In this inscription the *I* is added to the last vowel of the dative case, as in that above, pag. 53.



The second is this:

ΑΙΚΙΝΝΙΟΝ ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΝ ΣΥΓΚΛΗΤΙΚΟΝ ΥΙΟΝ ΑΙΚΙΝΝΙΟΥ  
ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ ΟΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩΝ  
ΝΕΑΝΙΣΚΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΙΤΟΥ.

The third thus:

ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ . . . . ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕ ΤΟΝ ΒΩΜΟΝ ΜΟΣΚΙΛΙΑΝΩ  
ΤΩ ΤΕΚΝΩ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ ΕΑΝ ΔΕ ΤΙΣ ΜΕΤΑΘΗ ΑΥΤΟ  
ΥΠΟΚΕΙΣΕΤΑΙ ΤΩ ΦΙΣΚΩ ✕. Φ.

To these may be added the following military epitaph. .

C. IVL. CRE. S. CAEN. S. MILES  
XII L. VIXIT ANNOS XXXV  
MILITAVIT ANNIS XV FL CASTVS  
FRATER ET PRIMVS HERES EX TESTA  
MENTO IVSSVS POSVIT

#### FEBRUARY xiv.

WE set out by eight a clock this morning, and at an hour's distance from the city once more cross the *Hyllus* at the meeting of two opposite hills, which shut in the plains of *Tbyativa*. Hence we pass thro a forest to *Gelemba*, an hour before which place occur caves with square and regular doors cut out of solid rocks. At *Gelemba* we lodge in the great *kane*, by the door of which at the distance of ten or twelve yards runs the famous *Caicus*. Here we drank a pleasant sort of Turkish liquor, made of grapes steeped in water with flower of mustard seed.

#### FEBRUARY xv.

By break of day we set forward, and in one hour's travel begin to mount the foot of *Temnus*, a low but large and difficult mountain, and at the same place cross the first branch of the *Caicus*, not far from its fountain. We pass the rest of this day thro a stony road on the *Temnus*, and upon the same mountain six hours from our *condack* lodge at the unpleasent *Kurugelchick*; where we were joined by two Turks, *Mustaphá* and *Chalil*, who accompanied us to *Adrianople*.

#### FEBRUARY xvi.

WE travel still over the *Temnus*, and on our right hand discover a large open vale on the top of the mountain, rich and well cultivated.

tivated. In somewhat more than six hours we had passed the *Temnus*, and enter into a rich plain extended all along the backside of *Ida*, now *Corday*; at the foot of which, about four miles distant from the road we descry the agreeable seat of *Balibisar*. From this side of *Ida* thro a rich and fertile campaign flows the river *Aesepus*, now called *Simow* by the Turks, which we cross by an old bridge at the village of *Mandabóra*, and there take our *conack* in a large and convenient *kane*; which is more to be noted for its seven large pillars of course porphyry, now employed to support the roof of this barbarous edifice, but might possibly once stand in some fabric of ancient *Troy*, from whence *Mandabóra* is distant about ten hours.

#### FEBRUARY xvii.

By eight a clock we set forward from *Mandabóra*, leaving the *Aesepus* to surround those hills on our right hand, whilst we proceed a shorter way, over small hills and dales, to meet it again in six hours and a half at *Sufegierlick*, where we were entertained in the public *kane* with excellent pike taken in that river.

#### FEBRUARY xviii.

WE begin to bend our course more directly towards the *Hellespont*, and in order thereto proceed over a tract of gentle mountains, which *Homer* calls *πόδα νεῖαλον Ἰδης*<sup>1</sup>; now frequented with wild beasts, but pleasant for the prospect they afford us on our right hand, whilst we pursue with our eye the whole course of the *Aesepus* almost as far as *Mibalick*, where it enters the sea. In three hours we pass by an old village and adjoining castle called *Minyás*, which name it likewise lends to the neighbouring plain and lake; the former of which I take to have been antiently called the plains of *Zelia*, and the latter the *λίμνη Δασκυλίτις*<sup>2</sup>. Not far from hence flows a river by the modern name of *Mulvetelée*, passing into the adjoining lake; after which are small hills and pleasant villages, till in five hours we descend into the plains of *Zelia*, which are pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated. Here we pass thro large fields of walnut trees, which bring us in five hours and a half to the banks of a fair and broad river; which I take to be the *Tarsus* of the antients, and by the Turks is now vulgarly called *Tarza*. We were here obliged to ferry over

<sup>1</sup> *Iliad.* γ. ῥ 339.

<sup>2</sup> See *Strabo*, *Lib.* xii. pag. 550.

with our horses three together in a boat, the stream being not securely fordable. In one hour and half from thence, thro a level and verdant campain to the left of the above mentioned lake, we come to *Humumlée*, and there *conáck*. The lake we leisurely viewed from our *conáck*, and could compute it to be about thirty miles in circumference, being always full of water, and stored with plenty of fish, among which it then furnished us with delicious pikes. We were here informed, that the river, we lately passed, empties it self into this lake, from whence by a new chanel it takes its course to *Mibalick*, where together with the *Aesépus* it soon after falls into the sea. And directly beyond this lake we then beheld the fair exalted hills of *Cyzicus*, and the *Peninsula Cyzicena*.

## FEBRUARY XIX.

By six this morning we leave *Humumlée*, where we had been lodged not inconveniently in a farmer's house, and riding thro a continued campain begin to view the snowy head of *Ida*. But in some time we again lose sight of it, and in five hours from our setting out approach to *Bozacgée*, feated in the *Adrastian* plains<sup>1</sup>; and at the same place to a large and fair river, by the Turks named *Bocléw*<sup>2</sup>, which we leave on our left hand, till in two hours we cross it by a dangerous wooden bridge near *Sorricui*<sup>3</sup>, and there *conáck*.

## FEBRUARY XX.

By six we leave *Sorricui*, and proceed a little way, where a fair is held at *St Georgetide*, which continues for the space of ten days, and is much frequented. We then mount a high and steep hill, which bears a stately and extended wood of oak; the lower shrubs of which produce a quantity of galls, and at the roots of these the ground is overspread with an excellent and well scented sage. On the top of this hill in three hours we have a near prospect of the sea, and isle of *Marmora*, with one side of the *Peninsula* of *Cyzicus*. By the fifth hour we begin to descend on the other side into a pleasant and green plain, and by the seventh

<sup>1</sup> See *Homer, Iliad. c. in catalog. v. 335.*

<sup>2</sup> This river must be the *Granicus*, which seems to bend its course towards the *Peninsula* of *Cyzicus*.

<sup>3</sup> While I was absent from the *conáck*,

some Turks brought medals to be sold, which I lost the opportunity of purchasing, because Mr. Farington suspected them to be spies.

arrive

arrive at *Dimotico*, a market town, vulgarly so called from the corruption, as I suppose, of the antient *Didymotichos*. At this place occurs a moderate river with a wooden bridge; and an hour beyond the town a large one with a fair bridge of stone, built by the munificence of *Sultan Mahomet* the fourth. Here are to be observed the marks of a royal way, denoted by two equal and regular barrows on each side, by which lies the *Grand Siginim's* road to the wars. Hitherto our way had all along surrounded mount *Ida*, which often favoured us with the sight of its hoary head, and many rivers flowing from its watry bowels. We had now an hour farther to reach our *condack* at *Pisinetlée*; but losing our way, we were conducted by a cowherd (who was cudgel'd into this civility by *Mustaphá bey*) to a small pleasant village an hour farther in our journey, where being obliged to force our reception, we were thereupon lodged in the *mosque* of the place. This will appear an instance very singular in Turkey, and was looked upon as an abomination by the *imám* of the parish; who could not enter that place of his worship on the following morning, without saluting us three times with *Stifer Alláb*, that is, *God forbid*.

## FEBRUARY XXI.

IN an hard road betwixt barren hills we travel this day towards *Jerdáck*, a village which is the *scale* for passing the *Hellepont*, seated within half an hour of the antient *Lampsacus*. This road led us within four hours to the shore of the *Propontis*, along which we proceed four hours farther to our *condack*, where the sea contracts it self into that strait chanel, betwixt *Lampsacus* and *Callipolis*. Here we find a large *kane*, in which are about twelve antient marble pillars, each of one fair intire stone, some round, others chanel'd, and of various orders; all which I conclude to have been undoubted reliques of the antient *Lampsacus*. In the yard of the *mosque* at *Jerdáck* I took the two following Greek inscriptions

## ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ

ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ ΦΛΩΡΟΝ ΠΥΚΤΗΝ ΝΕΙΚΗΣΑΝΤΑ ΕΝΔΟΞΩΣ  
ΠΑΙΔΩΝ ΑΓΩΝΑ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ ΤΥΧΕΙΩΝ ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΟΥΝ-  
ΤΟΣ Γ. ΙΟΥΔ. ΕΛΕΩΝΕΩΣ ΥΠΟ ΠΑΙΔΟΤΡΙΒΗΝ ΚΛΑΥΔ.

ΚΥΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ ΤΗΝ ΤΑΦΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΝΑΓΙΣΜΟΝ  
ΤΩ ΠΑΤΡΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΩ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ

FEBRU-

## FEBRUARY XXII.

By nine this morning we transport ourselves and horses by boat from *Jerdáck* to *Gallipoli*, and in three quarters of an hour arrive by God's blessing on the European shore; where we bid a joyful farewell to that of Asia, after a severe sea sickness, which I endured in the passage. At which time three years and three months had passed, since my first arrival at *Smyrna*.

CALLIPOLIS, now called *Gallipoli*, was taken by the Turks in the reign of *Orbán*, and *anno Hegirae* 760. It is now a city considerably large, but thinly peopled, and decayed in commerce; tho it still plentifully enjoys that of cottons and aniseed. It stands upon a blunt point of land, betwixt two small open bays, of which that to the north is exceeding pleasant, and has on its green banks two fair Turkish sepulchers, the newer and more magnificent being that of *Sinán pashá*. Adjoining is a *kane* of very gentile fashion, with a *mosque*, and other instances of charity. The southern bay has the walls of the ancient arsenal, for the lodging of stores and galleys, which formerly wintered in this place. Besides which the vast rocks, which lie before the town, are very remarkable; being a strange but natural mixture of sand, pebbles, and cockleshells, of which materials all the houses of the town are built. Here I saw a stone figure of our *Savior's* baptism in the river *Jordan*, with another of the *B. Virgin*, carved contrary to the practice of the Greek church in *basso relievo*.

## FEBRUARY XXIII.

WE remain at *Gallipoli* this and the following day, expecting Mr. Farington's *caravan*. The breadth of the *Hellepont* is here much enlarged, which at *Lampsacus*, according to *Xenophon*, was but fifteen furlongs<sup>1</sup>.

## FEBRUARY XXV.

WE set forward from *Gallipoli* in a smooth and pleasant road, which by degrees ascending begins quickly to show us the narrow *isthmus* of the *Cberfonésus*, with the *Propontis* on one side,

<sup>1</sup> Ἐπλευσαν εἰς Αἰγὸς ποταμὸς, ἀντίον τῆς Λαμψάκου, διεῖχε δὲ Ἑλλάσποντος ταύτης ἡαδίας ὡς πεντεκαίδεκα. *Hist. Graec. L. ii. p. 455.*  
edit. Leunclav.

and the gulph of *Cardia*, or *Sinus Melas*, on the other, the extreme neck of land being scarce three miles broad. Our road now inclines to the left hand, and so brings us round the blunt end of the gulph, into which flows the fair river *Melas*, which about the fourth hour from *Gallipoli* we cross at a regular and well built stone bridge. Hence we have a stony and mountainous way to *Allamalée*, a Christian village, where we *conáck*. Before bed time we had here the company of the poor ignorant *παπᾶς*, who among other things told us, that he lately gave the bishop of *Heraclea* seventy dollars to ordain his son a priest.

#### FEBRUARY xxvi.

WE depart from *Allamalée*, and in two hours and a half arrive at *Malgara*, where I observed a Turkish drink called *bozóok*, being a whitish thick beer made of millet seed. This is a large and pleasant town, abounding in the production of honey, and bears the name of a lady, who redeemed its security from plunder for a vast sum of money, from the first Turkish conqueror. It is now reserved as a place of banishment for the prime ministers of the empire. We proceed homeward till about the sixth hour of this day's journey, when having lost my watch the preceding evening, we searched the company upon some suspicion we had entertained of a *catergée*, who yesterday joined us; and accordingly we find it concealed in the corner of his breeches. In ten hours we arrive at *Derricui* a small Christian village, and there *conáck*. I must not omit, that this day we discovered to the left the mountains of *Samothrace*, the course of the *Hebrus*, and more forward the snowy top of *Rodope*.

#### FEBRUARY xxvii.

IN two hours from our *conáck* we arrive at *Uzunkuprée*, a town which has its name from the fair adjoining bridge of an hundred and sixty six arches, and by *Saidino* is called *Ponte d'Erchiene*<sup>1</sup>. We were the full space of fifteen minutes in passing this bridge, and towards the further end, which is the most conspicuous part, we observed ten or twelve heads carved on the battlements, that enclose the bridge, in memory, as it is said, of so many chief workmen strangled by *Sultan Morát* the first (who founded it) for building it so narrow, as not to admit of two carts at once. In two hours farther we arrive at the sandy and delicious banks of *Hebrus*, just

<sup>1</sup> Pag. 42.

opposite to the city and castle of *Dimotico*, where *Sultan Morát* began to feat the palace of his imperial residence. From hence we pass along the bank of that slow, but then plentiful river<sup>1</sup>, and after two hours and a half take up our lodgings in a cold inconvenient hovel at *Elchilée*.

## FEBRUARY XXVIII.

By five this morning we proceed in a level sandy road on the banks of the *Hebrus*, where we observe a vast quantity of wild fowl, and by nine arrive at the palace of my Lord Paget in *Adrianople*, being filled with admiration at the beauty of the river, campaign, and prospect of so fair a city.

ADRIANOPLE is seated on the *Hebrus*, at the place where it receives the *Tunsa* and the *Harda*. It is a fair and compact city, about five miles in circumference, rising gently on the side of a small hill from the banks of the *Hebrus* and *Tunsa*<sup>2</sup>. What is there remarkable, may be reduced to the *seraglio*, *mosques*, and *shar-shées*. The *seraglio* is built in a flat and verdant plain, at the foot of the city betwixt the *Hebrus* and *Tunsa*, but more immediately upon the banks of the latter. It is surrounded almost on all sides with a thick grove of beech and elm, which within form the resemblance of a park, and outwardly yield a grateful prospect, in regard that the country about it is almost wholly naked of wood. A square wall encloses the fabric, which is truly mean, and of a confused intricate figure; but, as is commonly said, well contrived for convenience. The matter is plain free stone, and the covering of lead. Nothing can be more grateful to the eye, than the sight of this level verdant situation; and yet in regard of its lowness, and too near approach to the rivers, nothing more unwholesome. It seems to stand in the very same place, where *Constantine* gave that famous defeat to *Licinius*<sup>3</sup>.

THE *mosques* observable in this place are those called *Eskijamí*, the *Three Sheyiffs*, *Sultan Bajazet*, and *Sultan Selim*. The first

<sup>1</sup> The *Hebrus* is large and full in winter, yet carries but a slow stream, which in the summer time is scarce able to flow. Hence *Ovid. Heroid. ii. v. 115.*

*Et sacer admittas exigit Hebrus aquas.*  
But *Virgil*, who, as appears from his geo-

graphy of *Troy*, was not so well acquainted with these parts, says: *Aen. i. v. 321.*

*Volucrumque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.*

<sup>2</sup> *Zosimus*, Lib. ii. p. 95. ed. Oxon. Καθ'

ὁ τῶνος εἰς τὴν πόλιν τῆς Ἑβρου συμβάλλει.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem.*

of these is so called from its antiquity, which *Morât* the first here established, and converted to that profane use from a Christian church, of which it still retains the intire figure. The second is to be observed for the abundance of porphyry, which appears in the fabric, and the various architecture of the four *minarées*, together with many serpentine pillars, which support the porticos of the area. The third likewise has many serpentine pillars round the area, and those of interrupted veins and distinct materials, which seem to persuade one, that they are of a cast substance. But the greatest beauty of this city, and as some think of the whole empire, is the *mosque* of *Sultan Selim* the second, built by him out of materials brought chiefly from the ruins of *Famagusta*, in the island of *Cyprus*. Yet in regard that the area is not square, nor supported with so rich or correspondent pillars, excepting four that adorn the front, I esteem it inferior to the two noble *mosques* of *Solyman* and *Achmét* at *Constantinople*. Otherwise it is a fair structure, built with great conformity of its several parts, and like a theatre consisting of one stately room ending upwards in a cupola. It is adorned with four regular and beautiful *minarées*, each of which has two hundred forty four stairs leading into the uppermost balcony. For in each of them are three balconies, that imitate the capitals of pillars, between which the whole body of the column is regularly chanel'd. One of these is famous for having three staircases winding one within another, of which one opens into the three balconies, another into the two highest, and the third only into the last of all. From thence we once took the opportunity of viewing the several parts and precincts of the city, the plat of the *seraglio*, the course of the rivers, and the face of the countrey below, with the busy care of the several mortals, wandering like so many ants on that spot of earth then subject to our eye. Here I could not but pleasantly recollect those *templa serena* of *Lucretius*, L. i. v. 8.

*Despicere unde queas alios, passimque videre  
Errare, atque viam palantes quaerere vitae.*

Adjoining to *Sultan Bajazet* I was shewn a madhouse or bedlam, which is a noble building of a round figure, covered with a regular cupola, and having a large area in the middle, and therein a cistern of water; but conveniently divided all round into six chambers made archwise, and opening on one side into the area. Here were kept three madmen, all furnished with clean mats, and tied



tied close down to the pavement by an iron chain fastned about their neck for greater security.

THE *sharsbées* are two long and fair porticos, walled with brick or stone on each side, and securely arched over head, so as to resist fire. The shorter of these adjoins to *Sultan Selim*, and is appropriated to the shoemakers: but the other, being about four hundred paces long and six broad, is filled with shops of various trades; all which are shallow niches in the wall of equal hight and breadth, and in general so regularly contrived, that the whole represents a beautiful and rich gallery.

THE whole way from *Gallipoli* to this place lies thro a campaign rich and fertile, abounding with villages, and those almost all Christian. However it wants the lovely fountains, frequent woods, and pretious shrubs of Asia.

#### MARCH iv.

SIR Robert Sutton, suceffor to my Lord Paget in his embassy to this port, who arrived at *Adrianople* about Christmas last, had now his audience of the grand *vizir*. My Lord Paget, with the retinue of his own family, and the English merchants now resident in this place, repaired to the palace of his suceffor about twelve a clock. At the same time came thither from the *vizir*, the *chiaush bashá*, with an horse richly furnished for Sir Robert, and about thirty others for the use of his retinue. From hence the two ambassadors conducted by the *chiaush bashá*, and attended by a large retinue of the English nation, proceeded to the palace of the *vizir*. Upon their arrival into the room of audience, the *vizir* soon entered, supported by his *kayá* and the *reis effendi*, and congratulated with acclamations from his whole attendance. He seated himself in a corner of the *sophá*, and the ambassadors sat before him on two stools. After the old ambassador had presented his suceffor, *Mauro Cordato*, who is master of the ceremonies, and *dragoman* to the *Ottoman Port*, gave and returned the ordinary forms. Then Sir Robert delivered his Majesty's letter to the *vizir*, after which both ambassadors were treated with coffee, sherbet, and incense, and the whole ceremony at length concluded with the distribution of about twenty four *castans*. The *vizir* is about sixty years of age, of short stature, and a meek serene  
S
countenance;

countenance; tho at this time somewhat moved with concern for the loss of his only son of two years of age. At this ceremony he appeared in the *selimée* turbant, which is a cap of state, and was conceived to do an honour to the audience. It resembles the form of a sugar loaf, only indented at the bottom on four sides, and bound obliquely with a gold ribban.

### MARCH X.

SIR Robert Sutton had his audience of the *Grand Signior* at the *seraglio* of this place, whither he rode about seven a clock on a horse of state, conducted as before by the *chiaush bashá*, and attended by all the gentlemen of the English nation. At these audiences it is the custom of the Turks to show somewhat of the discipline of their soldiery, together with the process of their justice at the *diván*. And therefore so soon as his Excellency entered at the first gate of the *seraglio*, into a large and green court, some companies of the *janisaries*, ranged on the opposite side, ran with a great but orderly agility, to seize several dishes of their broth, placed at equal distances on the area of the court; after which they were remanded by the *churbegées*, who ran among the ranks, and instead of words of command ordered them by a certain gentle hissing into their respective stations. During this entertainment his Excellency advanced towards the *diván*, which is an oblong ground room, opening on the front into a gallery, by which only it is separated from the court above mentioned. It is surrounded on three sides with benches, covered with embroidered silk, and the floor is laid with carpets; otherwise it has no ornaments, nor embellishments of the walls. On the middle of the principal bench, where it faces the door, sat the grand *vizír*, having one crimson cushion under him, and another to support his feet, by which only he is distinguished from other ministers of the *diván*. On his right hand upon the same bench sat the *caime-kám*, and *Abdollá pashá* son of the late *Mustaphá Kioprili*; but on his left hand the two *cadileskérs*, the one for Europe, and the other for Asia. The two side benches were took up on the right hand by the *nishangeé bashá*, and on the left by the *resterdár*. Sitting in this order, and maintaining a profound silence, they dispatched several causes of *meum* and *tuum*, in the sight of the ambassador and his retinue; in which there was no other process, than the reading several succinct cases to the *vizír*, together with the depositions

depositions of the witnesses, upon which he pronounced his verdict, and the parties were immediately dismissed. But in these, and other affairs of the like kind, the *reis effendi* and *teskerçée bashá* also assist; the former of which acts as solicitor and secretary to the *diván*, and the latter is the gentleman usher, who carries all messages and papers betwixt the *Grand Signior* and the *vizír*. In the mean time the *Grand Signior*, tho he is never personally present in the *diván*, yet he is at his pleasure a witness and overseer of all that passes there, by means of a lattice window, which looks out of his apartments just over the seat of the *vizír*. These ceremonies ended, there were brought in divers tables and placed before the *vizír*, the *caimekám*, the *nishangée*, and the *tesierdár*; all which being presently furnished with various Turkish dishes, the ambassador sat down to eat with the *vizír*, and several gentlemen of the English nation with the other ministers. After this repast (the *vizír* having first demanded leave for an audience) the ambassador and all the rest of the English gentlemen retired into a distant part of the gallery, which fronts the chamber of the *diván*, and other lodgings of the *seraglio*, where they were all vested, and then sat down in order till the *diván* arose, and the several ministers proceeded to the apartments of the *Grand Signior*, the latter preceding, and the *vizír* closing the procession. Soon after his Excellency was called to take his audience, to which himself, and four gentlemen, who were permitted to follow him, were conducted by two *capigées*, who led them on each hand, in a rude and hasty manner. By these they were thus carried from the outward gallery into a square paved court, and from thence into a railed entry, that landed them immediately in a ground room, which was the presence chamber of the *Grand Signior*. It was a small room, of a square figure, lined on the sides and floor with crimson silk, and that embellished with an high and thick embroidery of golden branches. In one corner was erected an high *sophá* about two yards square, adorned with four rich cushions, and an answerable *minderá*, all of which were in a manner intirely covered with embroidery of pearl. On this sat the *Grand Signior*, regarding the ambassador in an oblique posture, and sinking so deep in the *minderá*, that his thighs and legs were not to be distinguished. The other ornaments of the room were two windows, each furnished with two cushions, answerable to those of the *sophá*; and more remarkable than all the rest, a royal chimney cloth, embroidered like the covering of the floor and

and walls, but enriched beyond these with various large jewels set in the corners of the work, such as pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and the like. The ambassador stood about three yards distance from the *Grand Signior*, where he delivered himself to *Mauro Cordato* in Italian, and he interpreted his credentials immediately to the *Sultan*. But his Majesty's letter being handed to *Mauro Cordato* by his Excellency, it was by him delivered to the *nishangée*, by him to *Abdollá pashá*, and by him to the *vizir*, who laid it before the *Grand Signior's* feet. Upon this the *Sultan* directed himself to the *vizir* in these words: "We esteem the King of England as our friend. On our part, all due regard shall be had to the sacred capitulations made with him; and accordingly be it your care to see them maintained." This said, the ambassador was dismissed the audience room, with the four gentlemen, who only were permitted to attend the ceremony. Upon which all the English immediately mounted at the outward gate of the *seraglio*, and there stood in rank and order to see the *jani-saries* dismissed; which is done in a regular but hafty manner, and seems to resemble the *decursio* of the Roman army. After this the several Ministers of the *diván*, beginning with the least, and ending with the *vizir*, made a pompous procession on horses of state, adorned with broad gilded bridles, and housings of the French fashion, wrought with nothing but entire thread of gold. After these followed his Excellency on an horse and furniture of the same quality, and so returned with the attendance of several *chiauxhes*, and all those of the English nation, to his own palace.

THE habit of the several ministers of the *diván* is exactly of the same form with the *castans*, which they ordinarily present; but the matter is either silk, or fine grogran, fur'd with sable. Their turbant is that called the *mugevezée*; but that of the *Grand Signior* is the same with the common *agás*, only distinguished by three small, but fine and curious black feathers, with waves of ash colour, being the outmost feathers on the wing of the *arguron*, a rare Muscovian bird. The present made by the ambassador to the *Grand Signior* consisted of sixty pieces of different materials, as cloth, silk, sattin, velvet, and the like, all of them at the charge of the company.

## MARCH XVIII.

My Lord Paget had this day his audience of leave of the grand *vizir*, where, besides the ordinary forms and ceremonies of coffee, sherbet, incense, and *castans*, the letters of the *vizir* and *Sultan* were brought in by the *reis effendi*; and being by him reverently kissed and delivered to the *vizir*, were by the *vizir* kissed in the same manner, and delivered to the ambassador, by whom they were kissed again, and committed to Mr. Paget, who bore them respectfully on his two hands during the whole procession to his Excellency's palace. The *Sultan's* letter was enclosed in a cover of cloth of gold, about a foot broad, and a yard long, being wrote on fine Persian paper made of silk.

## MARCH XIX.

HIS Excellency had audience of leave of the *musti*, a reverend person about seventy years of age, somewhat corpulent, of an insolent and proud aspect, well learned in the Turkish law and polity, and formerly *hogia* to the present *Sultan*. He is extremely covetous, and at the same time prodigiously rich, having hoarded, as it is said, one great part of the current gold of the empire, and likewise purchased many vast and extensive possessions about *Erzerum* and *Trebisond*, which is his native countrey.

## MARCH XX.

HIS Excellency had audience of leave of the *caimekám*, a courteous, affable, and obliging person, of no great estate or character, except that his wife is sister to the *Sultan*. The same day, being Friday, I saw the *Grand Signior* riding from his palace to the *mosque*, where he paid his public devotion. He was preceded by several *chiaushes*, then by six led horses, and then by several *solácks*, habited in short vests, and adorned with high caps of gilt silver. On each side of his horse walked three *churbegées*, bearing on their heads so many beautiful white ostrich feathers; and behind him followed on stately horses his *selictár agá*, and *kyslér agá*. He is of a low stature, but broad and corpulent; has a short neck, a large squat yellow fleshy face, a flat nose, a low forehead, with cheeks remarkably long and squabby. In his coins

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he

he styles himself, *The mighty Sultan of the earth and sea, a Sultan son of a Sultan, Sultan Mustafá Han, son of emperor Mahomet.*

### MARCH XXI.

HIS Excellency had audience of leave of the *nakéib effendi*, who is the son of the *musti*, and by patent the designed successor of his father. He is about thirty years of age, of good parts and behaviour, naturally arrogant, but made shew on this occasion of an affected courtcy.

### MARCH XXIV.

THIS day saw the heads of five robbers brought from *Natolia*, and laid at the gate of the *seraglio*, where by custom they are to remain three suns. They are only the skins of so many criminals heads stuffed with straw.

### APRIL ii. A. D. 1702.

HIS Excellency, my Lord Paget, now drawing near to his departure was this day invited to the grand *vizir's*, where among many singular tokens of that esteem, which this court truly bears to his person and character, he received a splendid feast, together with the present of a sable vest to the value of two purfes; as also a noble horse, and sumptuous furniture, computed at three more.

### APRIL iii.

I SAW the extravagant devotion of an enthusiastic sect of Turks which they publicly acted in the manner following. After their ordinary midday *namáz* at a little *mosque* of this city, they repaired to an adjoining chapel, where were seated many Turks of different quality, who came thither as spectators only, and to entertain their curiosity. These several devotées, who were to act their part, were decently ranked in circular seats, till the prior of their order entered, on which they all rose to reverence him. He immediately seated himself in the corner of the room, and with the whole fraternity struck up a religious hymn, which they carried on in a decent, solemn, and harmonious manner. This done, they rose upon their feet, to the number of about sixty  
 2 persons,

persons, and form'd themselves into a close ring, each one holding his hands on the breast and neck of his foreman. In this posture they advanced round, repeating with a deep and forcible voice, *Hú bú*; at the same time stamping violently on the ground, and with great force throwing their heads towards the center of the ring. Soon after two step'd within the circle, and turn'd swiftly upon their heel; upon which the whole company quickened their motion, and grew into a warmth and fury, which is rather to be admired, than expressed in words. For two hours and an half they acted a continual fury, sometimes hugging one another in a cluster, at other times kneeling in a confused company, and then runing round in a circle without cessation', throwing about their hands, tossing their heads, and repeating in hidious cries, *Hú béy*, *Alláb bulláb*, *Allá bú*, or, *Allá béy*. As they grew hoarser and weaker, both their sound and action exactly resembled the barking and snarling of dogs<sup>2</sup>; till at length being covered with sweat, and worked up to the last pitch of extasy, they concluded with certain vericles, which they repeated from the mouth of the prior, and so dismissed us<sup>3</sup>.

APRIL iv.

My Lord Paget paid his last visit this morning to the *vizír kayá*, who presented him with a gentile horse and furniture. In the afternoon he likewise took his last leave of the *reis effendi*, who honoured him with the like present, and dismissed him with expressions, that witnessed the sincere and cordial respect he bore him. I shall conclude this narrative with observing only, that about *Adrianople* grows an excellent red wine, which I take to be that mentioned by *Hesiod* in his *Oper et Dies*, L. ii. § 107, where he says: *Πετραίη τε σκίη, καὶ Βίβλινος οἶνος.*

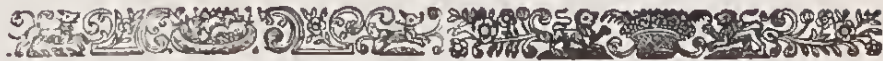
<sup>1</sup> See *Pythagoræ Symbolum*, Προσκονεῖν περιφερόμενος, apud *Lil. Gyrald.* Tom. ii. p. 669. edit. 1696.

<sup>2</sup> So *Justin* describing the rites of Bacchus, with which the soldiers of *Alexander* were

inspired says: *Exercitus ejus repentino impetu mentis in sacros dei ululatus instinctus, cum stupore regis, sine noxa discurrit.* Lib. xii. c. 7.

<sup>3</sup> See this sect described, and called *Tzophilar*, by *Hottinger*, *Hist. orient.* pag. 365.





AN ACCOUNT of a journey from *Adrianople*, thro  
*Bulgaria, Walachia, Transylvania, Hungary, Ger-*  
*many, Flanders, Holland,* and thence to *England*,  
 in the years MDCCH and MDCCHII.

APRIL viii. *A. D.* 1702.

THIS day about ten a clock my Lord Paget fet out from *Adrianople*, and began his journey homeward with a splendid equipage. First proceeded two *chiausbes*, and six *janisaries*; then the three flags of the *arms of England*, the *union*, and *St. George*, after these the gentlemen of the horse, with thirteen led horses; next the *agá*, appointed by the government to conduct his Excellency; who was followed by four coaches, each drawn by six horses, in the last of which rode his Excellency himself, and in the first some gentlemen, who accompanied him in this journey; namely, Count *Gylderstope* of Sweden, Mr. George Montague, nephew to my Lord Hallifax, and his tutor Mr. *Gan-gain*.

FOR conveniency of carriage, and accommodations of the journey, his Excellency was furnished with seventy one waggons, which were to attend him to the extreme bounds of the Turkish empire, at the sole charge of the Port. Tho this was but the least mark of esteem, which he received from thence; as it may be reasonably computed, that they presented him to the value of near twenty purfes of money, since his last arrival at *Adrianople*, in the following particulars. For the fitting up of his palace in that city, five hundred dollars: for the cushions and other furniture of two *sophá* rooms, six hundred: for a stately horse from the grand *vizir*, five hundred: for the rich furniture of the same, a thousand: for a sable vest at the same time, a thousand: for an horse and furniture from the *vizir kayá*, five hundred: for the likc from the *reis effendi*, five hundred: for fifteen mules from the government,  
 at



at about fifty dollars each, seven hundred and fifty: for seventy two horses from the same, at thirty dollars each, two thousand one hundred and sixty: and lastly for one hundred days *tain*, or *allowance*, from the Port, at the rate of fifty dollars a day, making five thousand.

THIS day his Excellency and his retinue travel slowly about the space of fifteen miles, and about three a clock arrive at a small village called *Senigée*, where we find the waggons disposed in their several stations, the apartments of each company allotted, and three tents (tho not pitched this evening) ready for the service of his Excellency; which I here mention once for all, as being the constant method of each following *condock*.

APRIL ix.

FROM *Senigée* we proceed this morning in three hours to *Cokück Derocut*, and from thence in the like time to *Boiak Dervent*, where we find his Excellency's tents orderly and conveniently placed, and all things regularly disposed for this night's lodging. Here we saw an old Bulgar Christian, named *Stabón*, aged one hundred and twenty years<sup>1</sup>; who told us, that he had all his life time been subject to great and continual sickness, and had three times changed his teeth, once in his infancy, and twice in his old age. They were now for the most part intire; his senses of hearing and tasting very lively, and his sight but little decayed; his beard and his eyebrows lately became perfectly black, but the hair of his head milk white, and the skin of his breast like the bark of an old weather beaten beech.

APRIL x.

WE travel this day from *Dervent* to *Jenicui*, having hitherto found the country to consist of a level campaign, and a soil that promised fertility, were it more happily furnished with inhabitants, water, and wood.

APRIL xi.

WE now proceed from *Jenicui* to *Pashácui*, so called from the residence of *Achmét Gerai Sultan*, who is a Tartar prince, happily

<sup>1</sup> Concerning the longevity of the *Aemimontian* Thracians see *Ann. Marc. L. xxvii. c. 4.*

banished from his own barbarous country to this fair and delightful village, situated in a verdant plain, that is better furnished with wood, than the campaign we had lately passed; and watered with a small river, which seems to rise from the bowels of mount *Haemus*, and bend its course towards the *Tunsa*.

## APRIL xii.

FROM *Pashácuti* we arrive at *Comorwa*, a rich well cultivated village, and plentifully supplied both with wood and water. In our way hitherto from *Adrianople* we sometimes observed drummers, placed in the nature of watchmen, to give notice of the security of the road.

## APRIL xiii.

FROM *Comorwa* we proceed in two hours and a half to *Dobral*, leaving in view to the right hand a large Turkish town called *Cornibat*, famous for dying, and preparing the fine purple and yellow leather of this country, which it vends in great quantities. From *Dobral* we begin to ascend the foot of *Haemus*, where the way winds so artificially, as to take away the difficulty of ascent. Here crossing a rapid river, which forms its chanel in the body of the mountain, and thro a variety of diverting shades and cliffs, we arrive at length at an open plain on the top of the hill, and therein at a true country paradise of Bulgar Christians called *Challikavák*; where a new church has been lately obtained for the inhabitants, by the interest of Count *Oetingh*, ambassador extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty. Here the damsels of the parish entertained us this evening with a dance, which tho performed with no great art or variety, yet had a certain plainness and simplicity, which was truly grateful. The women here wear as ornaments, a sort of cravat consisting of various silver coins, and large bossy silver bracelets; who dismissed us the next morning with corn strewd in our way.

• Here I happily attained that wish of  
*Virgil*, Georg. Lib. ii. v. 488.

*O, qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi  
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!*

APRIL XIV.

ON the top of the hill we proceed for some time in a level road, thro a stately grove of oaks ; after which the way begins to descend, and being shortened by the pleasure of the shady scene on each side, leads unexpectedly into the adjoining plain. In this we travel about an hour, near the foot of the delightful *Haemus*, and then find our quarters ready to receive us at a Christian village, called *Trágoe*. And indeed all the villages, which we had hitherto passed from *Adrianople*, were intirely inhabited by Christians, who by nation are Bulgarians, but by their faith of the Greek communion.

APRIL XV.

WE still continue our journey at the foot of the mountain, till in an hour's time we arrive at *Eski Stambol* ; from whence the way, now leaving *Haemus* at our backs, carries us in four hours more to the first Turkish village, which had occurred in our progress, called *Boklar*. Mount *Haemus* being the limit, that divides *Thracia* from *Bulgaria*, or *Moestia Inferior* of the antients, we made this day's journey in the latter ; which hereabouts appears as pleafant, as a just mixture of hills and vales, woods and lawns, arable and pasture ground can make it. The above mentioned *Eski Stambol* is a name given by the Turks to the remains of an ancient city (possibly the *Oescus Triballorum*) which at the foot of *Haemus* shews the intire tract of two walls ; the inward square, and of about a mile in circumference ; the outward almost circular, and containing the compass of five miles. But besides these it has no reliques of carved work, or any inscription, that may give light to the true name or history of the place. In one corner only of the inward wall are several crosses, and an image of the Παναγία, or *Virgin Mother*, barbarously cut, with two or three rude lines of modern Greek characters, in which nothing but the word Βασιλίσαν, or *Queen*, was now legible, and that corruptly written, as it is here copied. By the abovementioned walls runs a small river from the *Haemus*, now called by the Italians *Monte Argentato*, and by the Turks *Batkán*.

## APRIL XVI.

OVER a country, which is truly rich, as well as pleafant, and curiously varied by eafy afcents and defcents, we proceed in five hours from *Trágoe* to *Arnoútezi*; a village whofe inhabitants are of the Greck communion, tho its name implies them to be of Albanian original.

## APRIL XVII.

THRO a pleafant tract of country, containing a grateful variety of arable ground, pafure, and woods, we arrive in feven hours at *Uzungée Alon*. By the way we paffed feveral villages, as like-wife a large market town, wherein are feven *mosques*, and a palace of the *pafhá* of *Nicopoli*, which goes by the name of *Ráfsgrad*. The *cadí* of this place, with an *alái*, *chianfk*, and other officers, came an hour out of town to meet his Excellency.

## APRIL XVIII.

THRO a like country, only a little more woody, we continue our journey to *Uppéer*. And from thence the day following, where we firft begin to fee the *Danube*, we proceed thro a rich, pleafant, and well cultivated country, till about twelve a clock we arrive at *Tutracán*, on the banks of the river.

## APRIL XX.

WE ftay at this place, employed in the care of tranfporting his Excellency's equipage on the other fide of the water; and in the mean time cannot but reflect with pleafure on the agreeable tract of ground, which for five days we had paffed thro in *Moefia Inferior*. A country, which (however decried by Ovid, and difparaged by our modern geographers) for the richnefs of its foil, variety of rifing and falling ground, elegancy of profpect, and a competent provision of wood and water, is perhaps not to be paralleled by any other fpot in the univerfe. But tho the whole tract of this country, which defcends gradually from the foot of the *Haemus* to the banks of the *Danube*, is rich both in arable and pafure ground; yet the inhabitants feem exceffive poor, and are defended from the injuries of the weather by houfes very meanly built.

APRIL

APRIL XXI.

HIS Excellency and his retinuc this day pass the *Danube*, between *Tutracán* and the mouth of the *Argisb*, about eight in the morning, at a passage about a mile broad. Upon landing, his Excellency was complimented from the Prince of *Valachia* by his cousin german Count *Tomáso Cantacuzéno*, and was received by a guard of fifty men, and two coaches of six. In the finer of these his Excellency rode about a mile into *Valachia*, along the banks of the *Argisb*, and then alighting was entertained under three rich tents, sent likewise by the Prince for his reception.

APRIL XXII.

HIS Excellency continued his journey about six hours thro the *Valachian*, a country which on this side is exactly level, and luxuriantly rich, but desolate for want of culture and inhabitants. In the road we meet with wooden crosses, erected in many places to excite the devotion of Christian travelers; as also a convent of monks about two hours short of our *condack*, near which the *Argisb* receives the chanel of the *Dembowitza*. At length we arrive at a miserable collection of cottages, scarce deserving the name of a village, but blessed with the convenience of a delicious and healthy water; where we find the tents both of the Prince and his Excellency ready pitched for his entertainment this evening. We were conducted hither by Count *Tomáso*, who undertook the care of the public *tain* to be furnished for his Excellency.

APRIL XXIII.

WE proceed four hours thro a pleasant wood, enriched with *lillia convallium*, and other flowers; and at length pitch our tents at *Popeß*, which in the *Valachian* language signifies the same as *Priest-town*. Here about five in the evening his Excellency received an express by Baron *Minsheim* from Count *Rabutin*, with the most unhappy news of the death of his Britannic Majesty, on the eighth past.

## APRIL XXIV.

ABOUT seven this morning his Excellency set forward, and prepared for his entrance into *Bucurest*, which is distant about an hour and half from *Popest*. Not far from his *conáck* he was met by a rich coach from the Prince of *Valachia*, complimented by his two eldest sons, and attended with a guard of about five hundred men. His Excellency having mounted the coach, preceded by the guard, made his entry about nine a clock; when he was conducted to a spare palace of the Prince, near that of his own residence, and entreated to use it as his own home. It is a fair and gentile house, built of stone, and covered agreeably to the custom of this place with wooden tiles; and being furnished with apartments after the Christian fashion, may be esteemed magnificent, when compared with the barbarous edifices of the neighbouring Turks. From the front it looks into a large garden, and from the right wing into another of somewhat a lesser size; both which are agreeable, and afford a convenience of shade and verdure.

THIS afternoon the Prince came on horseback thro the lesser garden to visit his Excellency, who met him at the garden door, and could scarce prevail with him to precede in going up stairs. He returned in an hour, and gave opportunity to his uncle, *Constantinus Cantacuzenus*, who has the office of grand *stolnicho*, or *steward*, in this court, to pay my Lord the same compliment. The name of the Prince is *Joannes Constantinus Bassarabas*, who has enjoyed the principality about thirteen years, having succeeded *Serbanus Cantacuzenus*, brother of the above mentioned *Constantinus Stolnichus*. He is a promoter of good order and discipline in the province, a reviver of architecture, and encourager of learning both at *Bucurest* and other places of the principality; into which he has introduced two or three printing presses, and from thence published several books useful for the instruction and edification of the Greek church. He is about forty seven years of age, and has ten children, four of them sons; the second of whom, being about fourteen years of age, is well instructed in the Latin and Greek languages. He is of an affable, mild, and courteous temper; generous, careful of the education of his family, and a great encourager of religion; and therefore liberal in his disburse-

disbursements for printing and giving away books, erecting of monasteries, adorning of churches, and other acts of piety. His uncle, *Constantinus Cantacuzenus Stolnicus*, is an elderly person, who has traveled over most parts of Europe; is skilled in the controversies of their own church, as well as in the several liberal sciences; is also well versed in politics, and by his counsels chiefly sustains the present Prince, with the honour and interest of the principality.

APRIL XXV.

By nine this morning his Excellency returned the visit to the Prince, who received him at the head of the stairs, and entertained him at first with a conference of about an hour and half long. After this his Excellency was conducted into the dining room, where, at a long table sumptuously spread, the Prince and his Excellency (the former on the right hand) sat down to dinner. On the side of his Excellency sat the two eldest sons of the Prince, his son in law, with the other nobles and officers of the court. On the side of the Prince sat in order the retinue of the ambassador, with our conductor Count *Tomaso* and others. The feast was protracted at least seven hours, during which passed a great variety of courses, consisting of excellent and costly dishes, with plenty of exquisite wine, and many ceremonious healths; the principal of which were to the *Grand Signior*, the *Emperor of Germany*, and the *Queen of England*, all seconded with salvoes from the soldiery in the adjoining court. Here we were made witnesses to a singular air of courtesy, hospitality, and gentile behavior in the Valachian nobility; but more particularly in the Prince himself, who drank to the health and prosperity of each stranger at the table. At the conclusion of the entertainment he vested his Excellency with a rich silk robe of the Valachian fashion, lined with an excellent sable fur, upon which his Excellency and his retinue return to their own lodgings. The palace of the Prince, with the apartments, and gardens adjoining, are truly noble and magnificent; and tho' not to be compared with those of some other Christian princes, yet much preferable to those, in which the ignorant Turks so ambitiously please themselves.

## APRIL xxvi.

THIS morning we had divine service and a sermon in his Excellency's family, and in the afternoon he paid a short visit to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, but afterwards a much longer to the abovementioned *Constantinus Cantacuzenus Stolnichus*. The Patriarch lodges in a large *kane*, built by the present Prince; where are large apartments and magazines for merchants, the rent of which may yield about twenty purses *per annum*, and is by the Prince consigned into that Patriarch's hands for the use of the *Holy sepulcher*.

## APRIL xxvii.

I VISITED the press of this place, where I found them printing some pieces of devotion in Arabic, under the care of the Patriarch of *Antioch* to be distributed by him about his dioceses. Beside this, they were undertaking to print a large *folio* of the famous *Maximus Hieromonachus*, called *Κυριακοδόμιον*, or *The course of the several Sundays throughout the year*. On this occasion I there bought several books, among which one containing all the *Liturgies, Hymns, Rituals, Lessons*, and other devotional tracts, used on all occasions in the Greek church through the course of the whole year.

THIS morning the Prince gave his Excellency another visit, which he returned in the afternoon, and at the same time took leave, with a deep sense of the generous, honourable, and affectionate treatment he had received in this court. After his return from the Prince, he received a visit of leave from *Constantinus Cantacuzenus Stolnichus*, who then presented him with a gentile horse of the Valachian breed, and at the same time two of the same breed and quality were sent him from the Prince, upon which his Excellency answered the present of *Constantinus* with a diamond ring, valued at three hundred pounds.

THE same day I was favoured with a present of several Greek books, lately printed in this province, from *Κύρ Γεώργιος Κασριώτης*; as likewise of some others from his Excellency *Constantinus Cantacuzenus*. Towards the evening our curiosity led us half an hour out of town to visit a convent, called in the Valachian tongue the *Catrochán*,



*Catrocán*, and founded by the late Prince *Serbanus Cantacuzenus*. It is accounted the most beautiful of several in this province, founded by the present and preceding princes; and therefore a short account of this may serve for a specimen of the rest. It is situated on the *Dembowitza*, which washes it on two sides; while the other two are adorned with a grove of lovely, close, and shady oaks. The neighbouring pastures afford an entertaining prospect, whereas the parts nearer to the convent are disposed into orderly vineyards, and gardens. The fabric it self is an oblong quadrangle, built of regular and massy stone, divided into cells for about forty monks, with lodgings for the abbot, a common refectory, kitchen, and other public apartments. But in the middle of the area is erected the chapel, of the exact figure of the antient Greek churches, that is, distinguished into the *νάθηξ* or porch, *πρόναος* or outward chapel, *νάος* or body of the church, *βήμα* or chancel, and *θυσιαστήριον* or altar; the several parts being regular and stately, supported with pillars, and covered with high cupolas. The ornaments of painting, gilding, and embroidery are exceeding rich; and the pictures so numerously disposed, as to possess every part of the church in the inside, as well as the outside of the front. Here is shewn the monument of *Serbán* the founder, with his princess, his brother, and other relations; whose pictures, among others, possess a great part of the western wall. Here also are kept the two *horse tails*, allowed by the Turks to be carried before this prince, together with the *bandiéra* of the province, and another called the *paschal colours*, in which the whole *Trinity* is profanely represented, and *God the Father* expressed by the image of a reverend old man, looking over the body of our *Savior*, as it hangs upon the cross.

BUCUREST is a large stragling town of a very peculiar make, the outward parts very mean, consisting of houses, the greater part of which is under ground like our cellars, and covered over at the top with straw or bark of trees. The better sort of houses are about the palace of the Prince, which are covered with handsome wooden tiles, the walls built of substantial stone, and the yards and gardens always very wide, enclosed with intire trunks of oaks set as near as possible to each other. The streets appear

<sup>1</sup> *Suam quisque domum spatio circumdat, scitia aedificandi. Ne caementorum apud illos, sive adversus casus ignis remedium, sive in-* aut *tegarum usus. Tacit. De m. G. c. xvi.*

## §2 A JOURNEY from ADRIANOPLE

like a continued bridge, being floored from side to side with massy planks of ten yards long, and as many inches thick; which work, however expensive it may seem, is continued thro all the buildings of the place for the extent of some miles together. The sight of the whole is agreeable at a distance, by reason of the several houses of the nobility, the palace of the Prince, and the number of churches and convents. These last are all of one form, regularly built, and rising with cupolas, wherein bells are often hung; which I mention, as being the first I had heard since my arrival in Turkey.

THE whole province is luxuriantly rich, abounding with woods and pastures, but thinly inhabited, and that in eaves and huts rather than houses. Its chief income proceeds from wax, honey, hides, horses, the mines of salt, and custom on some places of the *Danube*. By these it is able to maintain its prince and barons splendidly, besides paying a yearly tribute to the Turk, that is settled at three hundred and twenty purses, which are equal to thirty two thousand pounds sterling, besides three times that sum extorted beyond the compact. The lands of the province are intirely in the hands of the Prince and barons; the rest, who are rustics, being all either slaves or servants, whose persons or service are at the disposal of the several nobles, on whom they depend.

### APRIL XXVIII.

WE proceed this morning from *Bucurest*, and after five hours travel take up our lodging at a small village, called *Chrytskulest*. In the way we stop a little towards the right hand to visit a gentile palace, which is building by the Prince for his second son, situated on a pleasant lake. And the day following, in seven hours from *Chrytskulest*, we pitch our tents, and lodge near a small river, called *Ilföf*.

### APRIL XXX.

THIS day about twelve a clock we arrive at *Tergovist*, where his Excellency and his retinue are lodged in the palace of the Prince. The form and state hereof much resembles that of *Bucurest*; only it has the advantage of a much finer garden, and therein of a beautiful stone summer house; both which are regular,

lar, and may compare with those of the politer Christendom. The town is pleasantly situated on the *Ialomitza*, beyond which it enjoys the prospect of a beautiful tract of hills, which make the boundary betwixt this province and that of *Transylvania*; but on the other hand, the eye loses itself in an even boundless plain, encircled at a large distance with stately woods. The city gives title to the chief Metropolitane of Valachia, and in like manner, till within these thirty years, was the residence of their princes; when a rebellion against the Turks being here formed by Prince *Ghika*, and the neighbourhood of *Transylvania* contributing to render the place more suspected, his successors were constrained to demolish it, and retire to *Bucurest*. But within five years the present Prince has obtained fresh leave to reestablish it, on condition he erects no fortifications in the place; and accordingly it begins apace to be re-peopled, while the Prince refits his palace, embellishes his gardens, and invites the nobility to erect their respective houses, that so they may attend him in those frequent residences, which for the future he intends to make here.

MAY i.

WE took the opportunity of the stay, we this day made at *Tergovist*, to go after dinner to a convent situated on the adjoining hills; which we found well built of fair freestone, adorned with cupolas well carved in lattice work of the same matter; but above all commanding a delightful prospect over the subject plain, and city of *Tergovist*, which on account of the palaces, the seats of the nobility, and the many fair convents and churches there extant, affords an entertaining landscape.

MAY ii.

THIS day we travel four hours from *Tergovist*, and at length pitch our tents in a pleasant place, surrounded with pendent woods, by the name of *Isvóra*, not far from the stream of the *Dembowitza*, which yet continued to flow on our left hand.

MAY iii.

THIS morning we proceed, and within half an hour arrive at the foot of the mountains, where the *Dembowitza* descends into the  
the

the plain thro an easy clift, which it perhaps has partly formed by the continual and rapid courfe of its ftream. Thro this plain we travel feven hours, in which time we are obliged to crofs the winding chanel of the river twenty times or upwards; and being constantly diverted by the murmur of the falling waters; by the fhade of the fhelving hills that form the vale, and by the evennefs of the afcent which imperceptibly leads us up the mountains, we at length pitch in a fair meadow inclofed like a theatre with furrounding trees and hills, where is a fmall village by the name of *Cotonéft*.

## MAY iv.

WE continue our journey four hours thro the fame fort of way, that is, along a narrow fhady vale, which conveys the winding waters of the *Dembowitza*; which having croffed feveral times, we at length arrive at the village of *Dragoflave*, and in half an hour farther at that of *Rukar*, in the Greek map, 'ρέναλο, where we pitch and refofe this evening. This village is confiderably large, confifting of houfes all of the Valachian fafhion, that is, built round with trees laid even upon one another, covered with an high and fteep roof confifting of wooden tiles, and within having no funnel or chimney to convey the fmoke, but open only in feveral parts of the roof to fupply that defect.

## MAY v.

BEING now imperceptibly advanced almoft as high as the fnowy tops of the mountain, which we fee at a near diftance impending over the village, where we lodge, we are informed, that the remaining afcent for the fpace of half an hour is very difficult, and that afterwards we are to encounter a much more troublefome defcent. His Excellency therefore thought fit to refofe here this day, and to take that opportunity of fending before him his waggons, coaches, and the greateft part of his baggage; that on the morrow, when he himfelf was to fet forward, he might pafs with the greater eafe. In the mean time, confidering that we then hoped to pafs the limits, that feparate the two provinces of *Transylvania* and *Valachia*, it will be here proper to fet down fuch general remarks, as occurred in traveling thro the latter.

THIS

THIS province was under the Romans from *Trajan* to *Gallienus*, or rather to *Aurelian*; who, tho he was born here, yet translated the remainder of the Romans hence into *Moesia* and *Pannonia*. When it became tributary to the Turks by force of arms, it was glad to accept the imposition of three hundred and twenty purfes yearly; whilst *Moldavia*, which voluntarily submitted to that yoke, was assessed at no more than sixty. Ever since, the nomination of their prince has entirely resided in the Turk, who nevertheless allows him all rights of sovereignty in the principality, except that of declaring war, and coining his own money. That which ordinarily passes in this countrey, is therefore either the Dutch, or Venctian *lion dollars*; with the *quarts* of Poland; and a small Saxon coin, here called *bains*, of which one hundred thirty two make a *lion dollar*. Justice is here performed according to the ancient laws of the province, which are agreeable to the Roman law. The power and act of pronouncing sentence is wholly in the prince, after which, as commonly in Turkey, the execution immediately ensues. For the better adjustment of tribute, and other common duties, the whole province is divided into seventeen counties, of which each is to furnish its respective proportion. In time of war it ordinarily maintains twenty thousand men; of which about the fourth part continue in pay in the time of peace.

THE natives ordinarily call themselves *Romans*, and their province *Tzerra Romanesca*<sup>1</sup>, being persuaded that they are descended of that original. And in favour of this opinion they may allege their language, which is a broken mixture of Latin and Italian, into which have been accidentally adopted some few Turkish and Slavonic words. They write intirely the Cyrillian Slavonic character, which seems to be a detortion from the Greek. And these properties of their language, as well as the character<sup>2</sup>, they have in common with *Moldavia*; which two provinces, together with *Transylvania*, constituted the antient *Dacia*, the two former *Ripensis*, and the last *Mediterranea*. The wines of this province, especially about *Tergovist*, are exquisite fine. The Valachian habit much resembles that of the Turks. Their religion

<sup>1</sup> Aur. Victor. Epit. cap. xl. *Galerius ortus Dacia Ripensi, quem locum Romulianum ex vocabulo Romulae matris appellarat.*

<sup>2</sup> The Slavonian character is twofold;

one said to be invented by *St. Hierom*, which is now used by the Rascians and Bosnians; the other by *St. Cyril*, proper to Valachia, Moldavia, Muscovy, &c.

is intirely that of the Greek church, and the government of it subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople. Their liturgic rites are performed either in the Greek or Sclavonian tongue; tho I was assured, that in some churches the Valachian was admitted, at least they have frequently the *Gospels* and other offices in that language, but the liturgy itself more rarely. The churches of each parish, as well as chapels of the many monasteries, which are seen here, are usually very fair, well built, richly adorned, profusely painted, and for the most part furnished with bells; tho in some places I have observed the wooden plank, which is common to the Greeks in Turkey, where bells are not permitted. The *νάβηξ*, or *porch*, is generally daubed with superstitious representations of the punishments of hell; and often the inward walls are profaned with some inconsistent corporeal image of *God the Father*, a thing here permitted against the professed principles and declarations of the Greek church.

## MAY VI.

WE proceed this day over the mountain, on a steep craggy rocky way, lined on each side with an dismal shade, and sometimes looking down into a frightful precipice. By half an hour after ten we arrive at the limits of the two provinces, which are distinguished by a wooden cross on the edge of the mountain, from whence the prospect begins to open into *Transylvania*. Here my Lord was saluted from the government of *Transylvania* by Count *Michael Mikes*, as well as from the magistrates of *Cronstadt* by their deputy, and at the same time attended by a troop of horse, with the colours of the Emperor, as his ordinary guard; upon which the troop of *Cosacks*, which had hitherto guarded his Excellency from *Tergovist*, returned home. In one hour and an half from hence we descend the mountain, and at a narrow passage, where the river *Bozza* finds its passage out of the snowy hills into the adjoining plain, we arrive at the castle of *Bran*, a small fortrefs which defends this pass; where his Excellency was saluted, as he passed, with three different salvos of about twenty one guns. Within canon shot of this fort we find a fair set of huts, ready pitched for the reception of his Excellency, with a buttery, kitchen, and other accommodations, provided for his use by the abovesaid Count *Mikes*; who now undertook the care of the public allowance

ance and conduct of his Excellency from this place, as far as *Hermanstadt*.

MAY vii.

By six this morning we set forward from the castle of *Bran*, directing our course for *Cronstadt*, being now about two Hungarian miles, or twelve Italian, distant from it. In half an hour his Excellency was met by major general *Glychenberg*, governor of the forces at *Cronstadt* and the parts adjoining; together with lieutenant colonel *Graven* of the regiment of general *Rabutin*. The same civility he received from the judge and other magistrates of the city, with whom, and the numerous retinue which came along with them, we now proceed, making a train of a mile long. In the mean time our road lay thro that spot of ground, on which general *Heusler* was defeated, and made prisoner by Count *Tekely* in the year sixteen hundred and ninety; as also thro the town of *Rosnaw*, lying in the middle betwixt *Bran* and *Cronstadt*, where there is a considerable castle, which likewise saluted his Excellency, as he passed, with three repeated salvos. About eleven a clock we enter the city, the castle repeating continual salvos, which we find all in arms, and the streets lined on both sides with musqueteers, as also the whole soldiery drawn up in order in the market place. In this is the house of general *Glychenberg*, where his Excellency was received with all marks of respect and honour, and in an hour's time invited to a noble entertainment. After dinner, by order of Count *Mikes*, we were attended to our several stations, where a Transylvanian gentleman was appointed to act as commissary, or *providitore*, in each respective quarter. Particularly Mr. Paget and myself were favoured with the company and attendance of one *Lodislaus Doeza*, a civil, intelligent, and well behaved gentleman of the Helvetian confession. And this afternoon Mr. Paget and I walked up the castle hill, from whence we had a prospect of the city, which is almost triangular, enclosed with a stone wall, situated in a narrow vale, under an high snowy clift of mountains, but on one side looking towards a level and fruitful plain. It is surrounded with three distinct suburbs, beautifully intermixed with gardens; and in one part of these suburbs, which runs more within the hills, stands an handsome Valachian church. A dreadful fire about fourteen years since laid the whole town in ashes, and at the same time utterly

consumed the library of the school, which is here instituted for teaching of philosophy and theology. The same calamity almost ruined the cathedral church, of which now nothing but the outward case remains to testify its former grandeur; the roof, which was of arched stone, being now only covered with boards.

THE general religion of this place is Lutheran; and the church above mentioned is governed by a dean and thirteen capitularies, who enjoy considerable rents from the thirteen parishes of the district of *Cronstadt*, which are supplied by them. The ecclesiastical government of the whole district is partly in this chapter, and partly in the superintendent of *Cronstadt*; which office is sometimes distinct, but for the most part held together with the deanry; and from this superintendent appeals lie to the bishop of the whole province of Transylvania.

THE civil government of the town is in a judge elected every two years, a senate, and a commonalty of an hundred men. The sentence of the judge is final, and is governed by laws of the place model'd according to the civil law. The city since the fire is fairly rebuilt, with a certain regularity of walls and windows to the street, and the roofs are all covered, as in *Valachia*, with wooden tiles. The common language is Saxon; this being one of the cities, which belong to the great colony of that nation, which makes one third of *Transylvania*.

#### MAY ix.

THIS morning we depart from *Cronstadt* at six a clock by the way of *Feketebolm*, which has a church fortified like a garrison. From thence we proceed thro woods and hills to *Veledin*; where in a cold watery plot of grafs, surrounded with woods, we lodge this night in tents. Here I took leave of Count *Tomáso*, who then presented me with two other books from *Constantinus Stolnichus*.

#### MAY x.

GENERAL *Glychensberg*, who waited on his Excellency to this place from *Cronstadt*, now returned hither. We proceed thro a troublesome way and dark wood to *Sbarkan*, which at length we find deliciously situated upon a river, which a little way from  
hence



hence enters the *Aluta*, now called *Alt*. Here I lodged at the house of the minister, who was a Lutheran, by name *George Sulaius*; and, it being Sunday, I attended him to their evening service.

MAY xi.

WE set forward thro a fair, rich, and well cultivated country to *Fogeras*, a large but scattered town, and there take up our station by eleven a clock. His Excellency was here lodged in an house, which belonged to Count *Tekely*, who was prime minister to the late prince *Abaffi*, and slain in the defeat of General *Hensler* near *Cronstadt*. I had here some conversation with the chief pastor of the place, *Michael Rozgoni*, a learned Calvinist, who had studied in Holland. At *Fogeras* is a castle surrounded with a wide moat, and so strong, or at least so fortunate, that it is said never to have been taken by force of arms.

MAY xii.

FROM hence we proceed in six hours to *Úcha*, a village inhabited intirely by Valachs. And setting out early from thence the next morning, by twelve a clock we reach *Porumback*, a most delightful village, situated very near the banks of the *Aluta*; which river attended us for these three last days journey, not far from our right hand, under the adjoining hills. His Excellency was here met and complimented by general *Rabutin* from *Hermanstadt*, who came accompanied with Count *Seau*, the Emperor's chief commissary in Transylvania, and two other officers of the imperial army. The General returned before dinner, and left my Lord well accommodated in a pleasant country house of Prince *Abaffi*; whose barns, and magazines of grain, with the adjoining fish ponds, and rich meadows, that surround the farm, we viewed this afternoon with great pleasure.

MAY xiv.

We leave *Porumback*, and are presently after upon the banks of the *Aluta*, over which river his Excellency's whole baggage, with the horses, coaches, waggons, and other necessaries, were transported upon flat bottomed boats. We proceed one Hungarian mile from our *conáck*, and then his Excellency is again met by general *Ra-*

A a

*butin*,

*butin*, and several officers of the army, together with a train of five hundred persons, consisting of two troops of horse with the magistrates and chief citizens of *Hermanstadt*. After mutual compliments, my Lord takes his place in the General's coach, and so they both ride together another Hungarian mile to *Hermanstadt*, attended with a numerous retinue of guards and citizens into the town, where the canons continually kept firing, and the inhabitants received them in arms. There his Excellency being first lodged in a large and convenient house in the market place, very near the palace of the General, about one a clock was conducted thither to dinner, where a sumptuous feast was prepared at two tables. At the first sat his Excellency with his retinue, general *Rabutin*, his Lady, the Princess of *Holstein*, with the Countesses *Sean*, *Bethlen*, *Mikes*, and some others; as also the Counts *Sean*, *Bethlen*, *Mikes*, *Stanville* of Lorraine, *Costa* of Piedmont, *Monticelli*, and Commissary *Belli*. After dinner his Excellency returned to his lodging, where he was now attended by Count *Bethlen*, instead of Count *Mikes*, who was appointed to conduct him from *Hermanstadt* as far as *Clausenburg*. In the evening the General, complimented his Excellency with the command of the garrison, during his stay in this place; and thereupon pressed him four different times to give the watch word, which nevertheless he peremptorily declined.

#### MAY xv.

HIS Excellency staid this and the following day at *Hermanstadt*, together with his retinue; where he continued to be treated in the same gentle manner by the General.

#### MAY xvii.

THIS being Sunday, we had divine service and a sermon at his Excellency's lodgings, and then dined again with the General. And in the evening I was favoured by my landlord, Mr. *George Reifner*, senator of the city (an ingenious and learned person, who had studied ten years in Holland) with his coach and company to visit his garden, beyond the walls and mote of the city; near to which adjoins a famous large and intire crucifix cut in stone, much adored by the papists of this country. The same gentleman gave me notice of three Roman inscriptions which, as I was informed,

informed, had been brought from *Ulpia Trajana*. The first was upon a stone coffin in the market place, of which the following is a copy.

T. VAREN. T. F. PAP. SABINIANO EQ. R.  
 FLAM. LXRENTINO ITEM FLAM.  
 COL. SARMIZ. DEC. COL. SAR. ET APVL.  
 E. M. V. OMNIB. EQVESTRIB. MILIT. PERFWC.  
 CORNEL. LVCILLA CONIVX PILA EXTRVC  
 TA. SARCOFAGVM IN QVO XRENIA  
 PROBINAQVE SABINIANI SOROR CNDITA  
 ERAT ETIAM EIVS CRPORE CNLOCA  
 TO SVPERPOSVIT †.

The others were in the house of General *Rabutin*, upon the base of two pillars, as I have here given them.

I. O. M.  
 M. ROMAN  
 VS INCOL  
 PVS  
 EX VOTO.

I. O. M.  
 C. SEMPRONIUS  
 VRBANVS  
 PROC. Φ. AVG †.

THE same gentleman shewed me also the cathedral church of this place, entertained me with the music of the organ, and presented me with a book called *Breviculus de nationibus Transylvanicis*. Another on the same subject was given me the day before by the *rector scholae Cibiniensis*, which place with the adjoining library I then visited. This night I likewise returned a visit to the reverend *Isaacus Zabanius, primarius pastor Cibiniensis, et ecclesiae cathedralis decanus*, by whom and his wife I was kindly entertained above three hours. He then gave me an Answer, which he had formerly compiled, to *Campiani Rationes decem*.

### MAY xviii.

By six this morning his Excellency and retinue leaving *Hermanstadt* were attended by the General, and gentlemen above mentioned, beyond the adjoining river, after which they all took a cordial leave; especially lieutenant colonel *Graven*; to whom his Ex-

† This inscription was first published by *Reinesius, Class. vi. n. 90.* and from him by *Sponius, Miscell. erud. antiq. p. 294.* But both of them vary somewhat from the reading here given.

† It is probable these stones might all come from *Ulpia Trajana*, formerly called *Sarmazegethusa*, concerning which see *Zamosius, in Analect. Antiq. Transyl. c. 4.*

cellency presented a diamond ring. We now proceed in our way, at which time I received an obliging letter from Mr. Dunster, with an account of my successor's arrival at *Smyrna* upon the seventeenth of *April*.

HERMANSTADT is a fair city, consisting of well proportioned houses, regularly plastered and covered with brick; and is encompassed with an intire brick wall, and that again with the water either of a mote, or river, which surrounds it. Over the gate, by which we entered, is the statue of *Hermannus*, the founder of the place. It is designed to be yet farther fortified by the Germans; for which end they are now marking out the place of a citadel, which they propose to build so strong and regular, as thereby to curb not only this city, but the whole province. It is intirely inhabited by Saxons, and consequently by professors of the Luthcran or Augustan confession. They have here three churches, of which the cathedral is large and well adorned. The General, and German garrison, which now consists of twelve hundred men, as likewise a few other papists, are fain to be contented with a private chapel. General *Rabutin* is a comely, courteous, and facetious gentleman, of severe discipline, and prudent management of the Imperial soldiery, which thro this whole province, to the number of about ten thousand men, is committed to his charge. He is of French extraction, and was forced to fly while young, on account of a duel, from his native country to the court of *Vienna*; where after long service he at length obtained favour of the Princess of *Holstein* then wife to Chancellor *Sinsendorff*; who after that minister's death condescended to marry him, and so raised him to his present pitch of fortune. The civil government is in the hands of the *judex Cibiniensis*, whose jurisdiction reaches not only over this city, but even the whole Saxon district. Next to him is the *Consul Cibiniensis*, whose government is confined within the city. And besides these there is a senate of about sixteen, and then a commonalty of about an hundred men. The place in Latin is called *Cibinium*, from the adjoining river *Cibin*.

BEFORE eleven a clock we again take up our quarters at *Visakna*, that is, *Saltzburg*, so called from the *salt mines*; which I visited this afternoon, in company with the minister of the place, *Joannes Nagy Borosnyai* of the Helvetian confession. The salt is here dug, and cut into stones (as they call them) of a square figure, and about an hundred oound in weight. Being so prepared in  
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the cavern, which at the bottom extends itself very wide in the manner of a dome, they are drawn up by cables, of which one winds round an adjoining machine drawn by four horses, and the other unwinds at the same time. The pit itself is square, lined within with planks, as far as the earthy soil reaches, and extending afterwards to the depth of about an hundred yards. These stones are afterwards laid up in magazines, to be transported on occasion by the *Maros* into the *Danube*, and thence vended into Turkey or Germany for the use of the Emperor, who is the sole proprietor of all the natural mines, with which this province abounds. The above mentioned minister here gave me some *gemmae salis*, as pellucid as ordinary crystal. He is a man well learned, and has traveled into many countries, particularly England. At the same place I likewise received a present of some *specimina metallica*, namely gold, cinnabar, antimony, and others; which were sent me by a gentleman, named *Samuel Koloferi*, the Emperor's general inspector of the Transylvanian mines.

MAY XIX.

WE depart hence for *Tsanad*, and arrive there before twelve a clock; from whence his Excellency designing for *Enyed* by the way of *Balaszalva*, Mr. Montague, Mr. *Gangain*, and myself take this opportunity of stepping out of the way to see *Alba Julia*, or *Wissenburg*. We therefore hire a post chaise by five a clock in the afternoon, and it being distant three long Hungarian miles in dirty way, we scarce arrive there by twelve at night, having near the city crossed the *Maurusius* over a wooden bridge. In our way thither we saw a gang of *Zingans*, or gypsies, common in this and the neighbouring provinces, as well as Turkey.

MAY XX.

HIS Excellency continued his journey this day to *Balaszalva*; and in the morning we at *Alba Julia* wait on the governor, Count *Banfi*, a worthy and courteous protestant nobleman, but for many years weakened and tormented with the colic. We were conducted to him thro the room, where the *comitia totius Transylvaniae* are now held; and where Count *Sean*, commissary for his Imperial Majesty, solicites the states for raising of subsidies, and proposes other orders to them from the court of *Vienna*. This

done, we visit likewise Count *Sean*; who was so complaisant as to shew us the castle where he dwells, being a magnificent palace, and lately the residence of the princes of Transylvania. At the same time we viewed the large Calvinist church adjoining thereto, which is a lofty and stately fabric, but has suffered much from the Tartars, who defaced the fair monuments, and burnt the tower, in the year sixteen hundred and fifty eight. It is now fortified with a ditch and rampart, which is likewise usual all over Transylvania. The above mentioned monuments are of *Joannes Corvinus*, commonly called *Huniades*; of Queen *Isabella*, and her son *Ladislaus*; of *Sigismund*, and *George Ragotzi*, together with the famous *Gabriel Bethlen*. The same morning we paid a visit to the bishop of the reformed church in Transylvania, who resides here, and is likewise pastor of the place, by name *Stephanus Vespreni*. He is an old man, seems decayed in his parts, and is troubled with a palsy in his tongue. With him we saw the professor of the *Schola Albenfis*, which in the year sixteen hundred seventy two was translated hither from *Patak* in Hungary. He is a learned, curious, and laborious man, teaches divinity, natural philosophy, the tongues, and mathematics; has traveled into England and other countries, and is a great admirer of the English; for which reason his study is full of our books, and he both writes, and speaks, and even teaches our language once a week to his scholars. His name is *Kaposi Samuel*, and was made *S. Theologiae Doctor* by a *diploma* from the Prince of Orange. These visits performed, we repair to Count *Banti's* to dinner, where we were honoured with a splendid feast; the governor keeping his chamber. There sat at table the Lady governess, who is of the family of *Bethlen*, with Countess *Bethlen Samuel*, Count *Bethlen Nicolas* chancellor of the states of Transylvania, Count *Apór* treasurer, Count *Holler* president of the states (the two last papists) together with Count *Telchi*, *Jeannes Sacks* the *Judex regius Cibiniensis*, with Count *Sean*, and some others. After dinner we spent some time with professor *Kaposi*, and at night supped with Count *Sean*.

## MAY XXI.

HIS Excellency staid this whole day at *Balafalva*; and we the morning at *Alba Julia*, which was antiently called *Apulum*;

<sup>1</sup> Ovid. ad Liviam, *l.* 387.  
*Danubiusque rapax, et Dacius orbe remoto*

*Apulus, huic hosti per breve Pontus iter.*

where

where we employed ourselves in viewing some Roman sculptures, and copying the three following inscriptions.

I. O. M. ET DIIS  
PENATIBVS  
SCAVRIANVS

MINERVAE TIB.  
IULIVS NOVIA  
NVS II... LEG.  
POSVIT

PRO SALVTE DO  
MINI NOSTRI  
SANCTISSIMI AN  
TONINI PII AVGVS  
TI NYMPHISNOVIS  
SACRVM RVFRI  
VS SVLPICIA...  
LEG. XIII. G...  
ANIO

At midday we dined with Count *Seau*, and by two a clock taking leave of the governor, we set forward in a calash for *Enyed*<sup>1</sup>, two Hungarian miles distant from hence, where we arrived before seven, the road lying all the way near the banks of the *Maurusius*.

#### MAY xxii.

WE take a calash this morning, and proceed about an hour from *Enyed* to meet his Excellency, at the place where he crossed the *Maurusius* by flat boats; which done, we wait on him back to *Enyed*, and there arrive about one a clock. After dinner I visited the school and college of this place, which is reputed the most flourishing of those, that belong to the reformed Calvinist church in Transylvania. It has three professors, one of philosophy, *Stephanus Kolosvari*, who has traveled into England; another of divinity, *Stephanus Engedi*, a learned man, who gave me a popish book, concerning the Emperor's treatment of the reformed churches in Hungary; and a third of the Greek tongue, logic, and history, *Fr. Pariz-Papa*, a physician, who presented me with some printed tracts of his own, and a manuscript *itinerary* of Dr. *Basire* prebendary of Durham, left by him in *Alba Julia*, where he professed divinity during the late usurpation in England.

<sup>1</sup> Sabina, NOVA CERES; et Julia Pia, NOVA VESTA: *Bonarot. Observ. p. 4.* NYMPHAE AVGVSTAE, *Spon, Recherch. d'Antiq. Diff. xxix. p. 481.* Saxopol. in Dacia, NYMPHIS SALVTIFERIS SACRVM.

<sup>2</sup> In libello inscript. *Analeſta lap. Tran-*

*ſylv. prov. legitur RVFFINVS, ſed reclamante lapide.*

<sup>3</sup> In Latin *Enyedinum*, or *Aniadinum*, from the *via Annia*, mentioned in an inscription in *Zamosius, c. v.*

## MAY xxiii.

WE proceed three Hungarian miles from *Enyed* to *Therda*, where we arrive about one a clock, and find it a dirty ill built town, but remarkable for its salt pits. It has two Calvinist churches, with one appropriated to the Unitarians. The town stands upon the *Aranyas*, antiently the *Chrysolas*, in which the *Zingans* find gold dust, principally after rain.

## MAY xxiv.

IT being Whitsunday, his Excellency halted this day, and in his lodgings had divine service and a sermon. After dinner we visit the salt pits, which altogether resemble those of *Visakna*, except that the salt seems somewhat clearer and stronger. Returning we find the following Roman inscription.

ISIDI  
ET SERAPI  
C. IVL. ANN  
ISONVS . . .  
LEG. V.M. HO.  
ET FL. APO  
LINARIA . . .  
EIVS V. L. S

## MAY xxv.

WE proceed three Hungarian miles to *Clausenburg*, the *Zeugma* of the antients, by the Hungarians called *Kolofvar*, and in Latin *Claudiopolis*. Here Governor *Banti* met my Lord half a mile out of the town, and treated him at dinner; after which taking leave, he presented him with a set of six fine coach horses. It is a fair city with a broad and straight street; but still retains on the houses and churches the marks of a dreadful fire, which about five years since almost entirely consumed it. It is seated upon the first branch of the river *Samos*, and is entirely surrounded with an antient thick wall, on the inside of which I was shewn the two following inscriptions, the latter whereof has the characters beautifully cut.



FORTVNAE AVG.  
 VLP. MASCV  
 LINVS VE. EX  
 SIGNIF. LEG. V. M.  
 T EC. COL. AP. PRO  
 SA. SVA. T. SVOR. P

D. M.  
 M. AVREL . . . PAPIA . . AVG. COL . N. AP <sup>1</sup>.  
 VIXIT ANNIS LX  
 AVRELIA BONA CONIVX MA  
 RITO ER. H. CIENO . . . VM <sup>2</sup> CV  
 RAVIT

THE Unitarians, who are one of the sects received in Transylvania, have here established their principal seat. I conversed with one of them, *Stephanus Stanizlo*, professor of philosophy, with whom I visited their *plebanus*, or chief pastor, and saw their church and college. I likewise visited the Calvinist pastor, as also their church and college, where I saw *M. B. Nemethi* their professor of philosophy, *Sam. Nemethi* the divinity professor being absent. In several public places of the city I observed antient dates of time, particularly over one of the gates, where the year was marked, with these characters, 12^A, that is 1477; and over the Unitarian college thus, 12^B, which is 1476 <sup>3</sup>. Here Count *Bethlen's* commission ending, his Excellency is provided for by Baron *Vesselini*.

MAY XXVI.

WE stay this day at *Clausenburg*. The next we proceed two Hungarian miles to *Erdicuresfür*, where I lodge in a poor Valach house. And the day following we make the like progress thro woods and narrow vales to *Balaszaza*, upon the river *Almasch*.

MAY XXIX.

Two more Hungarian miles thro the like way bring us to *Zilak*, a reformed Calvinist village, where I visited the chief pastor, *Stephanus Foris Debreezeni*. Within half an hour of this place we

<sup>1</sup> Forte COLON. AP. ut in *Zamosii Inscript.* Vienna, near *Porta Rubra*; where I took notice of the following date, 12^C, which in our modern characters is 1467.  
<sup>2</sup> Forte CENOTAPHIVM.  
<sup>3</sup> The like cyphers I afterwards saw at

passed certain mountains very woody, but not exceeding high, which part Transylvania from Hungary; after which we now enter into those parts of Hungary, which lately gave part of his title to the prince of Transylvania.

#### MAY XXXI.

PASSING two Hungarian miles thro a country more open and well improved, we arrive at *Somlyo*; in which there is an old palace, once a seat of residence for the kings of Hungary. Here the guards and commissary is again changed, *Franciscus Trantzeni*, an Hungarian gentleman, now taking that charge. As we continued in this town the following day, I had an opportunity of conversing with the minister, whose name is *Zovány*.

#### JUNE I.

WE fet forward three Hungarian miles to *Margarita*, and in the way cross the *Krasna*, near which are the limits that terminate the parts of Hungary. The soil is here luxuriantly rich, well varied with pasture and intervening woods, and every where adorned with damask roses, growing wild on short shrubs. Part of my time was here employed in discoursing with the minister, *Johannes Banki*. But having now passed thro *Transylvania*, as well as the parts of *Hungary* subject to the same government, it is here proper to recollect some general observations relating to this province.

TRANSYLVANIA, which for many years had been tributary to the Turks, and consequently under the protection of that empire, which still allowed them the choice and government of their own princes, was in the year 1687, under the conduct of the Duke of *Lorrain*, subjected to the arms of the Emperor; and thereupon by capitulation they resigned themselves to the Germans, under whom they have since continued, tho as yet the Emperor has assumed no distinct title from thence. He has ordinarily in garrison here about twelve regiments, which since the peace of *Carlowitz* serve rather to curb the inhabitants, than to awe the neighbouring Turk. To this end they are now preparing a strong citadel in *Hermanstadt*, and designing others in proper places, on pretence of charges due to these forts and the standing militia. The Emperor ex-

acts yearly severe taxes, of which they generally complain, as being four times more than was exacted by the Turk. For whereas they then paid the yearly tribute and exaction of about two hundred thousand *floreni Rhenenses*, there is this year particularly demanded from them, in the present assembly of the government at *Alba Julia*, the sum of one million forty thousand six hundred, which is charged for the following particulars. The

<i>Quantum militare,</i>	————	750,000.
<i>Ad fortalitia,</i>	————	100,000:
<i>Debitum principis Duca',</i>	————	65,600.
<i>Bonificationes superoneratis,</i>	————	60,000.
<i>Ad salarium camellariae,</i>	————	15,000.
<i>Inevitabiles extraordinariae expensae</i>	————	50,000.

These subsidies are demanded at the assembly in the Emperor's name, by his commissary, Count *Seau*; and the care of levying and raising it is incumbent on the governor, the chancellor, the treasurers, the *assessores tabulae regiae*, with other officers and members of the assembly. Thus the civil government of the province is committed to the Transylvanian nobility, distinguished by the officers abovementioned; but the military government is in the hands of General *Rabutin*, who holds the province to a rigid and exact obedience.

TRANSYLVANIA is in the hands of three distinct people. First the *Szekeli*, which are otherwise corruptly wrote *Sciculi*, *Siculi*, or *Scytuli* \*. The second are the *Saxones*. And the third are the *Hungari*. The first and third of these speak the same Hungarian language, and are *Hunns* of the same original, only settled in this country at different times. The *Saxons* speak intirely the German Saxon language, from which nation they are a colony, and settled here under *Geyfa* the second King of Hungary.

THEY have each of them their distinct laws, customs, and privileges, and are severally divided after this manner. First the *Szekeli* into seven *szeks*, namely: *Meros-szék*, *Udvarbel-szék*, *Harom-szék*,

\* His designed ransom, after his death in Poland, was unjustly detained in this province.

\* Concerning the antient characters of the Sicilians, and their manner of writing downwards like the Sinese, see *Zamof. c. 3.*

*Keseli Orba Sepsz-szék, Csik-szék, Gyorgy-szék, and Arangus-szék.* Over each of these seats preside so many captains; and being a warlike robust people, still retaining the ferity of the Scythians, of which the whole body of the *Hunni* was at first a colony, they have been always exempted from taxes and duties to the government, except only the service of war upon occasion under their respective captains. But of late the Emperor has persuaded them to submit to the like taxes and duties, with all other his Transylvanian subjects. On account of their not holding their lands of the government, there is a peculiar custom obtaining among them, that in defect of heirs their estate escheats not to the government, but to the next neighbour.

THE *Saxons* have in like manner their seven seats allotted from their first settlement, namely: *Szerdaky-szék, Szeben-szék, Brassoy-szék, Medyes-szék, Segyvar-szék, Bestereze-szék, and Erdovidek-szék.* Each of these seats have their capital city, called *Regia et libera civitas*. Over this city, and the seat or district belonging to it, presides a *judex regius*, called in their language, *konings rickter*. But the authority and prerogative of the *Judex Cibiniensis*, that is of *Hermansstadt*, extends itself over the several Saxon seats; except that he of *Brassow* or *Cronstadt* pretends in many cases an exemption, which has been allowed, because of its too great distance from the tribunal of *Szeben*, or *Hermansstadt*. Besides the authority of this judge, there is a subordinate government in each city by a senate, which ordinarily consists of about sixteen, and a centumvirate or commonalty, tho it seldom contains a complete hundred. Each in their several districts have the *jus gladii*, and all other prerogatives of an intire jurisdiction.

THE third and richer part of Transylvania, possessed by the *Hungarians*, is supposed and called the seat of the only Transylvanian nobility; and accordingly it is divided into seven *comitatus*, or residences, of its several courts, namely: The *comitatus Huniadenfis, Albensis, Thordensis, Claudiopolitannus, Interior et Exterior Zolnokiensis, Doboczensis, and Krasnaiensis*. Now each of these counties has four *comites*, of which two are called *supremi*, and two *inferiores*; in whose hands, together with other nobles under them, remain the whole jurisdiction and possession of their respective counties; the other inhabitants being not only tenants, but subjects, as they call them, and in some manner slaves to their respective

respective nobles, to whom they ordinarily owe the work of three, and sometimes of more days in the week.

BESIDES these, the *Valachi* are every where in great numbers intermixed among the Transylvanian nations, but have no jurisdiction or dominion of their own; and therefore they remain as nourishers of cattle, and in that service slaves and subjects to the rest. And not only *Valachs* <sup>1</sup>, but likewise (tho in lesser numbers) there are found up and down in Transylvania, Rascians, Muscovites, Armenians, Jews, and others.

THOSE called the received religions in Transylvania, that is, those who above the space of an age have obtained the protection of their princes under oath, and of the Emperor under articles upon their late subjection, are four; the Roman Catholic; the Lutheran; the Calvinist, which is here called peculiarly the Reformed; and the Unitarian. The first of these is more frequent in *Szekulia*, but yet not so prevalent as to possess even a tenth part of all Transylvania. The second, or Lutheran, is common to all the Saxon nation in this province. The third flourishes in *Szekulia*, and the *comitatus Hungarici*. The fourth prevails here and there likewise in the same countries, but those who profess it are not so numerous in either. However they have a flourishing college at *Clausenberg*, together with a large church; tho neither for beauty, nor the number of its communicants, equal to that of the Calvinist confession. These several religions are well known, and distinguished by their faith and principles, all over Europe. I shall therefore only say this concerning the discipline of the three last, that their several parishes collected into distinct dioceses are subject to their respective seniors; and these seniors, in their order, are likewise subject to a provincial bishop, who has his court, in which he judges matrimonial and other spiritual causes, and has also the sole power of ordaining, as likewise of calling and presiding over their yearly synod. And to this synod there is adjoined a consistory, which is in the nature of an upper house, and a council to the bishop.

THE Lutheran churches are in many places splendid, adorned with organs and pictures, and little differing from the form of our

<sup>1</sup> So great is the aversion of these *Valachs* taken by General *Robutin*, they offered him to the killing of calves, that to redeem one the choice of all their children.

larger churches, except that the altar is immoveable, and built of stone, and sometimes too profusely painted. Their worship consists of forms of prayers, then hymns, after these lessons and sermons, and lastly prayers and concluding hymns. The worship of the Unitarians exactly corresponds with that of the Calvinists. These latter have sermons twice a week, besides Sundays, as also morning and evening service throughout the week, at which appear large and devout congregations in many places. Their service is a metre psalm, a prayer from the pulpit, and then concludes with another psalm. They have a form of prayer, and an injunction of their bishop to make use of no other; but the custom of most ministers has introduced the use of their own premeditated devotions, and accordingly the people begin to disesteem those, who confine themselves to the form. The Lutherans, Calvinists, and Unitarians live peaceably with one another; but are not admitted to each others communion of Christ's body, without a special declaration of conformity. The Lutherans in some places consecrate a wafer, and in other places leaven bread. They likewise have auricular confession, but abuse it not, as the Papists. Their main difference from the Calvinists consists in their avowed corporeal ubiquitous presence. Among other known tenets of the Unitarians, by which they take away the force of the Christian sacraments, tho' they generally use infant baptism not to give scandal to the Calvinists, yet they rather wish to delay it till the age of twelve years or upwards, and often practice accordingly.

THESE three protestant religions remain as yet in the undisturbed profession of their faith. But upon several late encroachments of the Jesuits, and other priests, in confidence of the popish government, to which they are subject; upon the withdrawing of the tithes usually paid to the protestant ministers from the salt mines, and now given to popish monks; and lastly upon the care, which is taken by the court of Vienna, to supply all offices of the province with papist ministers: upon these several accounts, I say, the whole reformed people of Transylvania, especially the Calvinists, begin to be under great apprehensions, and from the governor to the meanest gentleman, earnestly embraced this occasion of recommending their cause to the good services of his Excellency at the Imperial court; after which they implored the prayers and good wishes of the church of England, and in many places took a solemn melancholy leave of us, as if they were just entering upon a martyrdom.

THE religion of the Valachs, Muscovites, Armenians, Rascians, and others, is that of their respective nations in their proper seats and countries. And it may be farther noted in relation to the religion of Transylvania, that as in Hungary, so here likewise, the Jesuits, who were before excluded by a positive article, have now an express liberty of entering and settling in this province. Nor can I omit to remark the great and blameable facility both of the Calvinists, and Lutherans, in matters of divorce.

AFTER the religion of Transylvania, the natural soil of the country falls under consideration; which is luxuriantly rich, well cultivated, full of inhabitants, and conveniently distinguished with a sufficient quantity of wood, hills, and water. The surface of the earth is almost every where black, without the least stone to be observed in many places; and in several tracts so fertile, as not to require the advantage of dung, except only some parts of *Siculia* where it is used. Besides all kinds of grain, which grow on the surface of the earth, within it abounds with veins of metals, minerals, and fossils of all sorts, particularly of gold; so that, as I was informed by the Emperor's inspector of his mines, there was last year dug here to the value of twenty five thousand *zechins*. But among other fossils the native cinnabar is most rare, and the quicksilver which is here found to perfection. Salt is dug in several places, in the manner described above<sup>1</sup>; by which a large revenue accrues to the Emperor, to whom the property of all mines belongs. But in the mean time the people suffer in the price of this commodity; for since their late subjection to the Emperor, a stone of salt weighing about an hundred pounds can scarce be bought for three florins, whereas heretofore three stones of salt were sold for one florin. The money current in Transylvania is that of the Emperor, the *quaris* of Poland, with some other coins. The reports related by some, who were eye witnesses, concerning diverse particles of gold found in the products of their vineyards, both here and about the celebrated mountain of *Tokái*, are very remarkable; of which I shall only mention these following. A piece of gold is said to have grown to a vine, instead of the green tendrel, by which it takes hold of the adjoining trees, or other substance that supports it. Pure gold was found in a grape, instead of its ordinary natural stone. Small gold drops were observed

<sup>1</sup> See pag. 92.

to adhere to the skin of a grape. And even an intire grape had been seen to consist of a perfect coat of gold.

As to the temper and disposition of the inhabitants, they appear cordial and hospitable, drink almost continually, and eat plentifully, are unpolite but importunate in their civility, and even the vulgar sort usually speak Latin; they are of a robust constitution, and principally the *Siculians*, who have likewise a fierce and stately mein. Their habit is a short waistcoat made very close to the body<sup>1</sup>, and sleeves with flaps to them, that come over the backs of their hands. Their breeches are likewise close to their thighs, and from thence continued down in the form of a stocking to their feet. But on their legs they commonly wear yellow or red boots, to which are constantly fixed spurs, often three inches long. Over their waistcoat, when they go abroad, they throw a loose but short fur vest, which is either embroidered, or adorned with silver loops, on each side before. The habit of the women, who for the most part are beautiful and courteous, is a close narrow bodice, and from thence petticoats, as usual with us in England; but over their arms they wear loose linen sleeves, resembling those of a bishop's rochet. Their head dress is low, and among those of the better sort richly adorned with precious stones; much resembling some old English pictures, particularly those of *Henry* the eighth's wives. They likewise wear over their shoulders the same sort of fur vest, as the men; but the inferior sort are usually dressed, when abroad, in a long and loose black mantle, reaching from their shoulders down to the ground, and all round gathered into deep and numberless folds, not unlike the gowns worn by the islanders in the *Archipelago*. Maids likewise wear a black ring of velvet on their head, which they call a crown, and resembles the figure of an hat without brims. With regard to matrons, their law formerly admitted no proof of adultery, unless under the eye witness of twenty four persons at least; which in a virtuous age was an egregious testimony to the chastity of their women, but in a vicious one must needs prove too great an encouragement to that heinous sin. The Hungarians and Siculians have an odd fashion of shaving their head round the lower part, and leaving the hair at the top, which afterwards they tie into a knot, and let it hang over one or other of their temples. This custom they might possibly have received of

<sup>1</sup> *Veste non fluitante, sed striata, et singulos artus exprimente.* Tacitus De moribus Germanorum, cap. xvii.



old from the Sicambrians (who once built the city *Sicambria*, and settled a colony there) since they were antiently famed for the like manner of knotting of their hair <sup>1</sup>. We may further observe a certain infelicity of Transylvania, as well as the adjoining parts of Hungary, in persuading themselves at least, that they are infested with witchcraft. For women of all ages are yearly executed for that crime, and this commonly upon evidence of their having threatned mischief to their neighbours, their children, goods, cattle, or other effects, and some correspondent effect, which has seemed afterwards to happen. In the Saxon seats of Transylvania they often put them to that vulgar trial of water; and I have heard it avowed by those, who have declared themselves to have been eye witnesses, that some suspected persons could never sink below the surface of the water, when others immediately subsided to the bottom <sup>2</sup>. And in such cases the poor afflicted, tortured, and now perhaps distracted person, confesses the indictment, and then without the least reprieve is committed to the faggot. But as ignorant places have been always reputed most subject to witchcraft, this very well suits the state of Transylvania; where every petty district is the seat of its own judicature, and the power of life and death is consequently lodged in illiterate and superstitious persons.

### JUNE ii.

BUT it is now time to proceed on our journey, in which one Hungarian mile and a half carried us to *Szekhelybid*, where his Excellency lodged in the house of a popish prelate, by name *Johannes Smitz*, of the order of the *Praemonstratenses*, a gentile and agreeable person. In his parlour, where he had an altar and crucifix, I observed over the former a profane picture of the *Holy Trinity*, representing an *Old Man*, with his *Son* sitting betwixt his legs, and at the son's feet the *Holy Ghost* in the shape of a *dove*.

### JUNE iii.

THREE Hungarian miles and a half farther brought us this day to *Debrecyn*, thro a rich soil, not destitute of wood, nor water;

<sup>1</sup> So Martial. Spectac. Epigr. 3.

*Crinibus in nodum tortis venere Sicambri.*

And Tacitus says the like of the *Suevi*,  
De morib. Germ. c. 38. *Insigno gentis  
obliquare crinem, nodoque substringere.*

<sup>2</sup> This trial of water, as well as that of fire, is authorized by the laws of *Ladislaus*, King of Hungary. *Decret. S. Ladislai, Lib. ii. cap. 28.*

the latter of which is plentifully found in this countrey, as also in Transylvania and Valachia, by reason of its frequent and extended lakes; tho' fountains are scarce any where to be observed. This city has lately obtained the privilege of being *libera et regia* from the Emperor, in consideration of its late grievous oppressions between the Turkish and German forces; since which, like other free cities, it is governed by its own judge, senate, and commonalty. It is large and populous, and sets up for the bulwark of the reformed church in Hungary; which character it maintains by its large and well disciplined college of almost two hundred students, under the care of two eminent professors; one of divinity, named *Johannes Koes*, who is likewise bishop or superintendent of the province; and the other of philosophy, whose name is *Michael Vaári*. As this college is kept in good repair, so the students are allowed their constant diet, and the professors receive their salary, at the sole charge of the city. There are likewise two spacious churches, served by three able and learned pastors, *Thomas Veresgedyhazi*, *Michael Rapoti*, and *Stephanus Patai*. The city is likewise furnished at the public charge with a capacious and well stored dispensary.

BEFORE his Excellency approached this place, he was complimented by several messengers from the mayor, who commands the militia here, then by the judge, senators, and others; and at length by the bishop, professors, pastors, and scholars. With this retinue his Excellency entered the city, which was orderly lined with arms as far as his lodgings. These were appointed for him in the house of one *Stephanus Dobozi*, a rich, generous, and learned gentleman; who among other public designs is now undertaking to print a new version of the Hungarian Bible, to be distributed among the reformed Christians of that kingdom.

#### JUNE iv.

THIS being *Corpus Christi* day, his Excellency continued at *Debrecyn*; at which time I took the opportunity of visiting the bishop, professors, and pastors of the town, the first of whom presented me with an handkerchief of the Hungarian fashion. I was introduced to them by one *Paul Gyongyóssi*, who met us in this place from a neighbouring cure. He had lately traveled into England, and resided sometime in *Glocester Hall, Oxford*, where

to HOLLAND, and thence to ENGLAND. 107

he was known to my brother of dear memory. But in his return home thro *Vienna* his books were seized, to the value of five hundred florins, by Cardinal *Colonicza*, archbishop of *Strigonium*; on which account he now solicited the favour and interest of his Excellency. He presented me with the *Canones Ecclesiae Reformatae Hungariae*.

JUNE v.

THIS morning the judge and magistrates of *Debrecyn* presented his Excellency with a gentile sword, and two small vessels of the best *Tokái* wine. And after traveling one Hungarian mile and a half thro a dead extended plain, void of tree or shrub, we came to *Ujvaros*. Here I first took notice of the Hungarian sheep, which are distinguished from most others by their horns, which are long, straight, and twisted; also by their wool, which is exceeding coarse.

JUNE vi.

THREE Hungarian miles thro the same level and naked plain brought us this day to *Csege*, which is a pass over the *Tibiscus*. In our way hither we had in view on the right hand, at the distance of about five miles, the celebrated mountain of *Tokái*, in compass about ten Hungarian miles, and renowned for its generous wines. At the aforesaid *Csege* we ferry over the *Tibiscus* in two large flat bottomed boats, thence we travel for some time with the river on our right hand, and then strike into the plain to *Csat*, a large village about one Hungarian mile from *Csege*, where we fix our quarters.

JUNE vii.

HIS Excellency stayed this day at *Csat*, at which time I had some conversation with the minister, *Stephanus Szirák*, formerly a traveler in England. Here I took notice of the fair, white, and stately cattle of Hungary; and walked in the fields, to enjoy a more distinct prospect of the mountain *Tokái*.

JUNE viii.

WE proceed one Hungarian mile and a half thro the same plain to *Profzlo*, which is situated on a large and diffused lake, supplied

plied by the *Tibiscus*, into which it empties itself. In our way hither, we left at a near distance on our right hand the city *Agria*, and the mountains denominated from thence.

#### JUNE ix.

WE move one Hungarian mile and a half forward in the same plain, and at the same distance from the mountains of *Agria*, to *Alány*. Before dinner his Excellency with a retinue went an English mile from hence, in order to visit a new country house and garden belonging to the worthy General *Glychelberg*; who by donation from the Emperor possesses great part of this village, as likewise of that where we lodged last night. I had here an occasion to observe the Hungarian houses under ground, having unawares like to have dropt into a chimney. We took notice likewise of a *plica Polonica* in the hair of his Excellency's landlord; who told us, that it being once cut off by his wife, he became perfectly blind for three months, and did not recover his sight, till the *plica* was grown out and formed again. The same thing is common to most horses in this country.

#### JUNE x.

FROM *Alány* we go on this day two Hungarian miles to *Arokszalles*, thro the same plain, the soil of which is as black as coal, and in most places overrun with weeds and marshes for want of tillage. In the midway we cross the small river *Both*, by which is a posthouse of the same name. *Arokszalles* is a popish village, the first of that sort we had seen in Hungary. It belongs to the Prince of *Newburg*, Grand Master of the *Teutonic* order, who has bought lately of the Emperor a large compass of ground on both sides the *Tibiscus* for a million of florins. From our quarters we have in view to the right of our road, at the foot of a pleasant tract of mountains, the city *Gyongyossi*, lately taken from the Protestants (as they told us at *Debrecyn*) by the injuries of the Jesuits and other Romanists.

#### JUNE xi.

WE continue our journey one Hungarian mile to *Hatwan*, thro the same plain, along the foss of an antient *Roman* camp. The hills

hills of *Gyongyóssi* are still at a near distance on our right hand, in which four Hungarian miles from *Arokszállás* is the famous gold mine of *Kremnütz*, with others of silver, iron, and other minerals, in the same neighbourhood. *Hatwan* was lately a walled city, and is now inhabited by Romanists, being the property of the Prince of *Solmes*, grand master to the King of the *Romans*. The Emperor constantly employs five hundred labourers in the mines of *Kremnütz*, tho' of late years they are said to fail. At *Hatwan*, as in all Hungary, I observed the method of burying their corn in holes under ground, as *Hirtius* remarks of the Africans.

JUNE xii.

AT *Hatwan* we immediately cross the small river *Zagywa*, and thence proceed one Hungarian mile and half thro' a pleasant variety of woods and pastures, valleys and hills, to *Kerepes*; where at a neat German house his Excellency staid to breakfast, and then went forward the same length of way thro' a naked, tho' not so level a plain, to *Pest*. At his entry here he is saluted by the canon from the opposite castle of *Buda*, and lodged at the *Fountain* inne. *Pest* is now a small but compact city, intirely built out of the ruins, to which it was reduced by the two late sieges of *Buda*. Its antient wall, with the battlements and bastions, is still intire, and incloses it in the figure of an half moon, terminating on the banks of the *Danube*, which completes the remaining circuit of the city. There are still extant three or four *minarées* of Turkish *mosques*, now devoted to Christian use. But what gives just offence both to Turks and Christians is a new pillar, erected in the market place, and bearing on its top a large stone sculpture of the *Trinity*; a figure as common, as it is scandalous, in Germany.

JUNE xiii.

THIS day his Excellency remained here, which gave Mr. Paget and myself an opportunity of passing over to *Buda* on a flying bridge, which is maintained by the city *Pest*. The famous city of *Buda* is the capital of Hungary, and was the seat of its Kings till the year fifteen hundred twenty nine, when by treachery it fell

· Est in Africa consuetudo incolarum, ut in agris, et in omnibus fere villis, sub terra specus condendi frumenti gratia clam babeant; atque id propter bella maxime, bestiumque subitum adventum praeparent. De bello Africano, cap. 65.

into the hands of *Solymán the Great*; since which it was several times attempted by the Christian arms, but never successfully, till the year sixteen hundred sixty eight. And it yet remains in the same condition, in which that terrible siege had left it, with regard to its fortifications; but the private houses, especially those of the *Rascian* and *Water Town*, are again handsomely rebuilt. That, which is called the *Upper Town*, is likewise begining to be reinhabited, but not equally with the other two. The situation of the whole city lies in the following manner. From the banks of the *Danube*, which here runs N. W. and S. E. there arises a steep and oblong hill, the length of about half a mile, and the height of about two hundred paces, on which stands, what is called the *Upper Town*. This on the N. W. end has that famous castle, which was the palace of the Hungarian Kings; and from thence the walls and other fortifications are continued round the town. On both ends of the hill are two small valleys, each of which has a large suburb; that on the N. W. end called the *Rascian*, and that on the S. E. the *Water Town*. The latter of these is larger, and much better built; and extends itself not only in the valley above mentioned, but likewise betwixt the *Danube* and a great part of the hill, on which the wall and *Upper Town* is built. Just beyond the *Rascian Town* is a steep and sharp rocky hill, which in case of a siege must needs annoy the castle; and along the backside of the city wall is extended, at a nearer distance, another rising ground, which must likewise gall that side of the fortification. These therefore the Imperialists must possess with proper forts, whenever they undertake to repair the wall and castle of *Buda*; the present remains of which were shewn us this morning by the lieutenant of the ordnance, the most remarkable whereof were these which follow. The hall of the royal palace, in which the carved windows, chimney pieces, and other decorations, shewed the work of an excellent hand; and were embellished, among other devices, with the arms of *Matthias Corvinus*. The several canons, mortar pieces, bombs, and other artillery, which make the present ammunition of the castle. The two breaches, one entered by the Bavarians, and the other by the Imperialists, when they took the place. The wooden gate, hewn at the bottom by the Imperialists, which action gave the last rout to the Turks. The stone arched chamber, which they maintained to the last; tho' the Bavarians had been many days lodged in the next adjoining apartment, and nothing but a single wall remained betwixt the two encmies.

to HOLLAND, and thence to ENGLAND. III

enemies. The well and capacious cistern, sufficient to afford water for that numerous Turkish garrison, which at first consisted of twenty four thousand men. What else occurs observable in this place, is first the prospect, which we took from the *Water Town* of old *Buda*, or *Sicambria* of the Romans, about an English mile from hence, up the stream of the river. And secondly, the famous sulphureous baths, exactly opposite to the city *Pest*, which are supplied by a plentiful hot fountain, that runs from the steep rocky hill before mentioned in the neighbourhood of the *Rascian Town*.

AT midday we were invited to dinner by the administrator, or chief civil magistrate of the place. By his office he is president of the *camera Budensis*, which consists of twelve officers, and enjoys great revenues, as well as an entire jurisdiction for many miles round the city. His Imperial Majesty has about fourteen hundred men in garrison at *Buda* and *Pest*, under General *Feslerhoff*, who was now gone to demolish the fortifications of *Erla*; it being the Emperor's design to divest this country of all its lesser forts, which at this juncture might be a refuge to any rebellious subjects. The whole country of Hungary to this place is a black and rich soil, without one stone to be observed, except in towns; and abounds with lakes. The wine of *Buda* exactly resembles that of *Bordeaux*, and for these two last years, by an agent of the Earl of *Nottingham*, has began to be imported into England, by the way of *Breslaw*.

JUNE XIV.

EARLY this morning we depart from *Buda*, when his Excellency was again saluted by the guns of the castle. Three Hungarian miles thro a rich, woody, and well watered country bring us to *Bieske*; a village where the Protestants are most numerous, but were nevertheless deprived of the parish church last year by the Romanists.

JUNE XV.

THREE more Hungarian miles carry us this day to *Koes*, thro a continued wood, wherein are observable many curious trees, herbs, and flowers, particularly the *fraxinella*; to say nothing of the  
the

the damask roses, hyacinths, *barbaréae*, *lilia convallium*, and some others, obvious in our whole road thro Hungary.

## JUNE xvi.

FROM *Koes*, where his Excellency lodged the last night, in an house of Count *Eszterhazi*, Palatin of Hungary, it is one Hungarian mile to *Igmand*, at which we arrive by eight a clock this morning. And one mile from thence toward the right hand we stop to see the city and fort of *Komora*. In a post calash we arrive on the banks of the *Dambe* by ten a clock, and passing over in a boat enter the city, which is seated on the point of the island *Schut*, where it is washed on one side by the *Danube* itself; and on the other by that branch of it, which takes the name of *Wag*, from that river falling into it not far above the city *Komora*. The extreme point of this island is possessed by the castle and fort, consisting of four bastions, and an angle at the farther end, which represents the figure of a tortoise. Before the gate and draw-bridge there is a place of arms, and before that another strait fortification with two bastions and an half moon, added by the present Emperor. This was the last bulwark against the Turks, before the success of the last war, and is called the *Virgin Fort*, in token of its having never been taken by the enemy. To perpetuate the memory of this, the statue of a virgin is erected in one angle of that bastion, which is on the left hand at the entrance of the place. After this view of the castle we content ourselves with a slighter view of the town, which appears neat and compact; and by two a clock return to his Excellency's quarters at *Igmand*, the whole way lying over a green, naked, and level plain. In the castle of *Komora* I found the three following inscriptions, two of them in Latin, and the third in Greek, which are cut upon stone coffins.

D. M.

M. VAL. VALERIANI LEG.  
 IIII FL. VIXIT AN. XLII  
 ET M. VAL. VLPIO EQ. PV  
 BL. FIL. VIXIT AN. VIII SIMV  
 I. CONDITIS VLPIA PARA  
 TIANE MARITO ET FILIO  
 ET VLPIA VALERIA FILIA  
 HEREDES F. C.

D.



D. M.  
 MEMORIAE IVLI  
 AE EMERITAE QVAE VI  
 XIT AN III VALERIA MASO  
 LENIA FILIAE PISSIMAE

ΠΑΛΜΥΡΙ ΕΥΨΥΧΕΙ ΜΕΤΑ ΠΑΤΡΟΣ

JUNE xvii.

OUR next stage, which was three Hungarian miles, brought us from *Igmand* to *Rab*, thro a level country, and well cultivated. Half an hour before we enter the town, his Excellency is met by a troop of *Hussars* well mounted, and each man carrying a small flag in his hand. *Rab*, which is the proper government of the Prince of *Baden*, is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers *Rab* and *Rabnitz*, which unite near the walls of the castle, and then in one stream immediately fall into the *Danube*. The castle is large, and well fortified with seven bastions, four cavaliers, and proportionable outworks. It contains within an ample space of ground, possessed with houses, and divided into streets, which make the best part of the city, the rest being more scattered and diffused on both sides of the *Rabnitz*. It is now about a century, since this place was taken from the Turks by a stratagem of Count *Schaurtzenburg*, who applying a petard to one of the gates in the night, at one stroke blew open the great iron door, which flew many paces within the town, and is now kept as a memorial of the fact in the cathedral church. The Turks marched in the fight of this garrison to the siege of *Vienna*, and received several shot from thence; and at their return, had the Imperialists of this place known their defeat, they might have intercepted their passage, by cutting down the bridges of the *Rab*.

JUNE xviii.

HIS Excellency staying this day at *Rab*, I took the opportunity of visiting *Stephanus Morfai*, the reformed minister of the place. And about ten a clock Mr. Stepney, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at *Vienna*, with the young Earl of Bridgwater, and his brother Mr. Egerton, came to *Rab* to meet my Lord Paget, and welcome him into these parts.

## JUNE XIX.

THIS day, thro frequent villages and fruitful feilds, we continue our journey two Hungarian miles to *Hungriſch Altenburg*, a ſmall town with fair buildings, enclosed with a wall, and ſeated on the river *Leyta*, which at the diſtance of half a mile falls into the *Danube*. Here Mr. Stepney, my Lord Paget, and ſome others proceed directly to *Vienna*.

## JUNE XX.

THREE Hungarian miles, thro a delicious and well tilled country, in ſight of *Preſburg* caſtle, we proceed to *Pruck*; juſt at the entrance of which we croſs the *Leyta*, and by that means paſs out of *Hungary* into *Austria*, of which *Pruck* is the firſt town in this road. It is a conſiderable compact place, neatly built with an appearing magnificence, which they affect by building their houſes high and uniform towards the ſtreet. It has a caſtle and a ſtrong wall, tho not ſufficient againſt the preſent art of war. In the market place is a pillar, that bears a profane image of the *Trinity*, the *Father* in the figure of an old man, the *Son* ſtanding at his right hand, and the *Holy Ghoſt* in the ſhape of a *dove* hovering betwixt their heads. Here is an handſome convent of *Auguſtin* friars, and in the market place a new church not yet finiſhed, which promiſes ſomething both beautiful and magnificent.

## JUNE XXI.

THIS day, being Sunday, we continue at *Pruck*, when I took an occaſion of walking by the banks of the *Leyta*, in pleaſant and delightful meadows.

## JUNE XXII.

FOUR German miles from hence bring us to *Schweka*, a neat village near *Eberſtorff*; where is a palace of the Emperor, and a large park, enclosed by the *Danube* and the *Schweka*.

## JUNE XXIII.

By three in the afternoon his Excellency moves from hence, and in an hour and a half, at the diſtance of two German miles, happily arrives at *Vienna*; where he is lodged in the ſuburbs, be-  
twixt

twixt the *Caristhian* gate and the *Favorita*, in a palace of Count *Steremberg*. After the repose of a day or two his Excellency had a separate audience of the Emperor, and Empress, the Archduke *Carlo*, and the four Archdutchesses. And being visited by most of the nobility, courtiers, and ministers of the place, he afterwards took occasion of returning their respective visits.

VIENNA is seated on a point of land, made by the confluence of the river *Wien* and a branch of the *Danube*, which latter here enlarges itself about a thousand paces from its main chanel. The city is of a moderate circumference, scarce containing more than four thousand paces within the circuit of the walls; but round these, at a large distance, are extended many diffused suburbs, by means of which it may be placed among the larger cities of Europe. The fortifications are effective, regular, and intire; a large uninterrupted glacis, a strong pale, a deep and wide foss, a substantial curtain lined with brick, thirteen bastions, and as many ravelins, with six well defended gates. Answerable to these there are two arsenals within the city; one for ammunition and artillery belonging to the Emperor, and the other for small arms belonging to the citizens. The streets, tho few of them broad, are yet all of them fair and moderately straight, ranged on each side with lofty houses of four or five stories high, built with a good appearance, tho not really magnificent; for they shew a regularity of architecture in their windows, cornishes, and water tables, but the materials are only brick walls incrusted in imitation of freestone. Among the buildings of the city are interspersed several oblong piazzas, adorned with fountains, tho of no great art or curiosity. Yet there are two squares, each of which exhibits a considerable public monument; one being the pillar of the *Blessed Virgin*, and the other that of the most *Holy Trinity*. The former of these is a brass column, adorned round the four corners of the basis with as many figures of angels, and on the chapter bearing a noble statue of the *Madonna*, with her feet resting on a dragon. It was begun by the last Emperor, and finished by the present; and exhibits four religious or superstitious inscriptions, the chief of which is a triumphant declaration of the immaculate conception, as now confirmed by a papal verdict, and hence forward to be received as an article of faith. The latter pillar, called that of the *Holy Trinity*, is a magnificent column of marble and freestone rising sixty six feet high, almost in the form of a pyramid. It was the work  
of

of ten years, finished in 1692, at the expence of a hundred thousand florins, and erected by the present Emperor in commemoration of this city, and the dukedom of *Austria*, being delivered from the plague in the year 1679. It is adorned in three corners with these inscriptions, *Deo Patri Creatori, Deo Filio Redemptori, Deo Spiritui Sanctificatori*; and in three other places with larger devotions and dedications, composed by his Imperial Majesty. From the basis it rises in continual orbs and protuberances of clouds, surrounded with several intire angelic figures, out of which are seen the wings and heads of others. But on the top is represented in gilt bras the *Most Holy Trinity*: the *Holy Ghost*, as a *dove*, irradiated; the *Son* in an human figure, holding a cross; and the *Father* at his left hand, with no marks of majesty, but clothed in a loose gown, like an old man, bearing a globe in his right hand. At the bottom is the Emperor himself, kneeling indeed in a posture of devotion, but otherwise represented with more marks of honour and majesty, than the *Divine Being* which he adores. The figure of *God the Father* is very frequent in *Austria*, and variously expressed, some times in a nightgown and cap, and at other times with a papal crown.

THE cathedral church of this place is dedicated to *St. Stephen*, and is a stately antient building, having an high tower adorned throughout with crotchets so strong, that it withstood several canon shot in the late siege. It is now repaired, and bears in the work the date of that year, which was 1683. On the spire it has a cross rising from between the wings of the *Roman eagle*, instead of the *half moon*, which stood there before by compact with *Solymán the Magnificent*. The inside of the church is divided into three isles, at the upper end of which are many magnificent altars, with at least thirty more dispersed about the pillars and other corners of the church. Near the principal of these the walls are almost covered with pictures and sculptures, superstitiously dedicated on occasion of so many vows there made; which I call therefore, in the words of that ingenious heathen poet, *Tabulis sacer votivis paries*. Over the great altar is placed the picture of the *Madonna*, by the name of *Sta. Maria de Boes*, brought not long since from Hungary on occasion of its having shed tears; of which, I saw one at *Santa Margarita*, who pretended to be an eye witness. The anniversary of the day it was brought to *Vienna*, and of that, on which it wept, are celebrated by a public feast, when the Emperor likewise hears mass on the occasion. There is likewise another miraculous  
image

image of the *Virgin* at the lower north door of the cathedral, which is daily so thronged with worshipers on their knees, that it gives offence to the bishop of this city, who is endeavouring to suppress the picture, as well as the abuse. In this door is a white stone, worn considerably by the touch of all that enter there, as being thought to be one of those, with which *St Stephen* was martyred. Round the body of the church are frequent monuments well carved, and some sculptures of the *History of the Gospel*, which can scarce any where be exceeded. There is likewise a new saint, whose statue of stone has been lately erected on all the bridges of *Vienna*. He is styled under his picture, *S. Joannes Mepomienus, Martyr*, who was drowned by a King of Bohemia for not discovering a confession of the Queen.

BESIDES this cathedral there are four or five parochial churches, of which the most remarkable is that of *St. Michael*; but among such a multitude of conventual churches, and each of these furnished with a large number of altars, the parochial are in a great measure obscured. The most splendid convents of the place are first, that of the Dominicans; after this the Benedictines, formerly belonging to the *Scotch*; then two belonging to the Jesuits, of which one is called the *Domus professa*, the other the *college*; next the Minorite Franciscans, then the Augustines, and lastly the Capuchines. Of these the Minorite Franciscans have in their chapel a pattern of the *Scala sancta*; the Augustines the *Capella aulica*, and the pattern of the *Temple of Loretto*; the Capuchines a small but pretty chapel in one side of their church, wherein are buried the deceased of the Imperial family. The roof of the church belonging to the college of Jesuits is now newly painted in perspective, that is inimitable, by *P. Pozzo* of that society; who likewise did the celebrated perspective in the church of that society at *Rome*.

VIENNA was made the seat of the Imperial family by *Ferdinand* the second, who translated it from *Gratz*. The imperial and royal palaces belonging to this place are, one old one in the city, usually called the *Bourg*; another in the suburb opposite to the Corinthian gate, called the *Favorite*; a third at *Eberstorff*, two hours distant from the city; and a fourth at *Luxemburg*, at the distance of two hours and a half. All these are plain, but capacious and convenient buildings; and the Emperor divides his re-

fidence betwixt them, according to the different seasons of the year. But at *Schonbran*, about two English miles distant from *Vienna*, is a new palace as yet in some measure unfinished; which is built for the King of the *Romans* after the Italian mode, adorned in the pinacles with statues, a gentle ascent and spacious stairs up to the entrance, beautified with a regular garden behind, and on the front two ranges of stables and offices, that form a regular square court. The rooms and apartments within are stately and well proportioned, and the doors and chimney pieces richly built with Polonian marble. Besides these, in the way to *Eberstorff* are to be seen the stately remains of the palace, called *Neugebac*; which was destroyed by the Turks in the late siege, and is not yet repaired. However there appears a regular front, consisting of proper pillars; and in some apartments of this ruined house are kept several wild beasts of great curiosity. These, with some others at *Schonbran*, I took an opportunity of viewing, and shall here give a brief account of them. At *Neugebac* are two *lions*, one of which is about five years old, but the most stately and majestic as can well be seen. Three *cassawares*, a species of bird without wings, the body of the size and shape of a sheep, the legs long and thick in proportion, the neck tall with a blue but blunt crest, the feathers black and exactly resembling those of an ostrich. Three *tigers*, one of a large and unusual size. Two *leopards* well spotted, their ears short, their head like that of a cat, but their body more approaching to a mongrel greyhound; they are swift, and hunt hares, or other creatures, which are thrown into their walk. Several *lynxes*, nothing different (as I am informed) from the panther; they are spotted with larger circles than a tiger or leopard, and much resemble a wild cat, but exceed it in size. An *hyaena*, much resembling a mastif, but the nose more round and contracted, a large belly, and a brindled spotted skin. A *beaver*, which is a little amphibious animal, of a flat figure, with a short neck and legs, a soft and thick fur, and a bare tail. These which follow, are at *Schonbran*. Several *wild goats*, the males with large horns, and therefore by the antients called *aegoceros*. Two *ostriches*, the one five, the other fifteen years old, the head higher than the ordinary stature of a man, the feathers black, except on the tail and tip of the wings, where they are milk white, the thighs perfectly bare, the legs long and substantial, the feet divided into two broad pulpy claws, which are thought poisonous, and in figure somewhat resembling those of a camel, whence they are called in

Latin *camelostrubi*. Two *antilopes*. A she *elk*, a timorous animal, which is made much like an hind, with a broad excrescent mouth. Three *uri*, in the figure of a bull, but a thicker and shorter neck, with the appearance of prodigious strength, and one of them very large. But concerning these two last species a fuller account may be seen in *Caesar, De B. Gall. Lib. vi. cap. 5.*

THERE are three libraries in this place. One is called *Bibliotheca Windbagiana*, which belongs to the Dominican convent. Another is at the college of Jesuits, which is larger and better collected. But the third, which exceeds them both, and perhaps all others in these parts of the world, is that, which belongs to the Emperor at his palace in this city. In the Dominican library I saw a monstrous human *foetus* kept in spirits of wine; with another dried and stuffed, which is double in all its parts, as having two heads, four hands, four legs, and two trunks as far as the navel, where they unite into one body. But what I observed in the *Caesarian* library will deserve a more distinct relation, which I shall give in the following particulars.

THE most eminent *Greek Mss.* in the *Catalogue of Nesselius*, with other curiosities by him mentioned, and particularly the pictures belonging to the *res vestitaria* of the antients; all which may be seen in the catalogue which I had there with me.

BESIDES what occurs in the *Nesselian Catalogue*, the antient *Ambrosian Ms.* of part of *Livy*, which is clear and legible; tho the contrary is asserted by Dr. *Brown*<sup>1</sup>. It is the oldest copy now extant of that author, and tho it ends with *Lib. XLV*; yet there is added at the bottom of the page, *Liber XLVI incipit feliciter*, as if it was extant at that time, which is conceived by *Lambecius* to be about a thousand years since.

The *Ms. German Bible* of the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, in the margin of which, among other curious pictures relating to the sacred story, he is himself painted in more than fifty places, as washing in his *bagnio*, where he was once prisoner; together with the *bagnio* girl, who furthered his escape, and whom afterwards he so passionately loved.

A copy of the *golden bull*, containing the constitutions of the empire by *Charles* the fourth, in the first year of his empire. It

<sup>1</sup> *Travels into divers parts of Europe*, p. 145.

is now a great curiosity, and was written for the use of the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, but forty years after the original published at *Waremburg* in 1356, and still reserved at *Augsburg*.

An elegant, tho not very antient *Mf.* of *Cicero's Orations*, with another more antient of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*.

The *Letter* of the present *Tartar Han* to the present Emperor, finely wrote on a long roll of silk.

A printed book of the *Confucian philosophy* in the *Sinese* character and language, published by the *Jesuits*.

A *Mf.* book of *Latin letters*, written by the present Emperor to *Lambecius*, in a neat and elegant stile; in which he always begins with, *Chare Lambeci*. To this is affixed the following *Epigram* on the present King of France by the said Emperor, attested by *Lambecius* to have been written by the Emperor in his presence at *Luxemburg*, 17 May 1666.

*Bella fugis, sequeris bellas, pugnaeque repugas,  
Et bellatori sunt tibi bella tori.*

*Imbelles inbellis amas, totusque videris  
Mars ad opus Veneris, Martis ad arma Venus.*

The celebrated *Mf.* of *Jacobus Strada*, antiquary to *Maximilian* the second, concerning antient medals; consisting of eight volumes in this order: Vol. i. and ii. *De nummis consularibus*. Vol. iii. *De Latinis, a Julio Caesare ad Nervum*. Vol. iv. *De iisdem, a Neruo ad Alexandrum Severum*. Vol. v. *De iisdem, ab Alexandro Severo ad Claudium Secundum*. Vol. vi. *De nummis Graecis a Julio Caesare ad Nervum*. Vol. vii. *De iisdem, a Neruo ad Alexandrum Severum*. Vol. viii. *De iisdem, ab Alexandro Severo ad triginta illos sub Gallieno tyrannos*. This work contains a collection of fair and choice medals, all exquisitely delineated by a pencil, each of which fills a whole page in *folio*; but the explication added by the author shews him to have been more laborious than learned, and discovers many notorious mistakes, as well in the tongues, as the history, to which the medals relate.

Two fragments, one in the *Greek*, the other in the *Latin tongue*, written on antient bark.

THE case of this library is very mean, being unfurnished with seats and benches, and divided into four or five distinct apartments, besides another more separate from the rest, in which are kept all prohibited, that is, controversial books in divinity, together



gether with the small remainder of *Matthias Corvinus's* library brought from *Buda*. But it is still a greater disadvantage to this library, that since the death of *Nesselius* it has for two years been without a librarian, and therefore is difficult of access, and not without a considerable fee. This defect is attributed to the great scarcity of learned men in these parts, especially those of the Roman faith; for which reason the two preceding librarians, *Lambecius* and *Nesselius*, being before Lutherans, were obliged to renounce their faith, when they accepted that employ.

OVER against the library is a long gallery, adjoining likewise to the palace, wherein is contained the Emperor's treasury. A noble and truly royal collection is here of innumerable curiosities, both of art and nature, with vast riches in silver, gold, precious stones, and jewels. But this likewise has the disgrace of being meanly exposed to sale, nor is it ever shewn under the exorbitant fee of twenty five florins; however I obtained two opportunities of viewing it, in the latter of which I took a large and distinct catalogue of the chief rarities deposited there, which would be too large to be here inserted.

THE university of this place is a numerous society, appropriated to several distinct nations, particularly those of the empire, and the Emperor's hereditary dominions; but it is remarkable for nothing but a low contracted institution, and administered wholly by the Jesuits, except that they refuse the office of *rector magnificus*, as being an expensive honour. The schools are tolerable and convenient apartments, adjoining to the Jesuits college; but the particular students are lodged privately, as every one's circumstances and conveniency best serve him. But what they call the *academy* is in its kind more flourishing than the university; being a society instituted at the charge of the whole province of Austria, to instruct the young gentry and nobility in riding, fencing, dancing, the modern tongues, heraldry, history, and other polite arts. Their riding school is a noble room; and adjoining thereto is a stable of about forty managed horses, for the maintaining of which their instructor in horsemanship receives ten thousand florins annually from the public.

THE present Imperial family ordinarily residing in this palace consists of the Emperor; the Empress *Leonora*; the King and  
1 i
Queen

Queen of the *Romans*; Archduke *Charles*; with the four Archdutchesses, *Maria Elisabeth*, *Maria Anna*, *Maria Josepha*, *Maria Magdalena*. Of these the Emperor has now passed sixty two years of his age, the King of the *Romans* twenty four, and the Archduke will be seventeen in October next; the two elder of the Archdutchesses have been some time marriageable, but the two younger are in their state of childhood. The Emperor is of a mild disposition, and conscientiously just, except where influenced by popish principles; he reasons solidly, has a happy memory, is both a lover and composer of music, skilled in the Hungarian, Slavonian, and French tongues, and has an elegant taste of the Italian and Latin. Both he and his Empress appear truly devout in their way, which they testify by many instances of diffusive liberality and charity, as likewise by their frequent walks in processions, and daily visiting and dining in religious convents. Their garb, especially that of the Empress, is exceeding plain; their coaches and liveries of the old fashion; and their ceremonious dress is the habit and mode of Spain. Only they have now and then, what they call their *Gala days*, in which there is a great resort to court, and none appear there but in suits of gold and silver embroidery. So that it is the wisdom of this government, which has little reason to brag of its riches, to make this sort of luxury necessary, at a time when its more wealthy neighbours have either by prudent choice, or wholesome laws, wholly retrenched these superfluities. But to return to the character of the family. The Emperor is not only devout, but even bigoted to the Romish church, and fondly addicted to the priests, especially the Jesuits. The King of the *Romans* on the contrary is severely imbittered against them, but the Archduke is inclinable to tread in his father's steps. The Empress will sometimes undertake pilgrimages on foot to some famous shrine, or image, in the adjoining country; and promises herself no doubt great benefits from that painful superstition.

THE King of the *Romans* was gone to the siege of *Landaw* before our arrival; but the remainder of the Imperial family I had frequent opportunity of seeing, particularly at their supper, or the operas, which are sometimes acted in a theatre at the *Favorite*. It is their custom to salute the Emperor by bowing the knee. Their table is truly moderate, and a remarkable example of temperance and parsimony. Their operas are excessive dull, the action  
mean

mean and trivial, and therefore more agreable to the low genius and relish of this place. Another occasion, that offered me the sight of the Emperor and the Archduke, was at a certain sport, with which in summer time they frequently divert themselves. They send out a large and expensive train of carts, laden with tents, canvas, poles, and other utensils, into one of their adjoining parks. There in an open green a tent is pitched for the Emperor and his retinue, round which a large and long space of ground is enclosed with high rails of canvas. When the Emperor is arrived, and ready to begin his diversion, a rank of huntsmen sound their horns, the rails drop at one end, and the grand *cacciatore* rides out with his attendants to drive in an herd of deer, enclosed near at hand for this purpose. This done, they are forced up to the Emperor's tent, till at the distance of about twenty yards they stand in a throng together. Hereupon his Imperial Majesty takes a well poised carbine, rests it upon a fixt support, then applies a perspective glass to the barrel, and discharges among the herd; and thus, with the help of the Archduke, he stuns, or maims perhaps, a dozen at twice as many shots. At length they sit down to dinner, there talk over their diversion, and give this ignoble slaughter the name of a hunt.

DURING my stay at *Vienna*, I had the opportunity of three accidental but remarkable sights. The first of these was the execution of a woman by decollation, whose head the executioner struck off, as she sat in a chair, at one blow, levelled against the back part of her neck, with a two handed stroke, and a broad two edged sword. At these executions there assists, as in Italy, a number of about twenty persons, called the *confraternity of the dead*, habited in black, with masks, broad brimmed hats, and mourning staves. They are a fixed society, composed of citizens of the middle rank, on whom their confessors impose it, as a piece of penance, to assist *incognito* on these occasions. But most remarkable was the fact and behaviour of the criminal, who was about twenty six years of age, and in the absence of her husband, now three years imprisoned at *Presburg*, had admitted the embraces of a young man, whom she passionately loved, but at length discovered to be upon the design of marrying another woman. After the most earnest but fruitless endeavours to divert his intention, she invites him one morning to a walk beyond the *Favorite*, and in a remote place enticing him to kiss her, takes occasion to

shoot him in the head. This done, she immediately resigns herself to justice, reveals the whole fact, and implores her speedy dispatch; that so she might have his company in the other world, without whom she could not live in this. She walked with a fresh undaunted countenance to the place of sentence, which tho' before designed and notified accordingly, yet is never formally pronounced till the time of execution. From thence she returned to the place of her death, sat down in the chair, and then received the stroke, without ever wavering her body, changing her complexion, or dreading the blow she was to feel. At these executions they often catch the blood of the criminal, as good against the falling sickness<sup>1</sup>.

ANOTHER ceremony that occurred, while I resided here, was the investiture of the Duke of *Saxony*, and other inferior Princes of that circle, now at length demanded of his Imperial Majesty, at the *Favorite*, on the eighth of August. The five several representatives of the Elector and other Princes kneeling before the Emperor, who was seated on a low throne, did fealty in behalf of their respective patrons, rehearsed their pedigrees and title to their principalities, and requested of his Imperial Majesty to be invested in their several dignities. This being granted to them, they then took the proper oath at the feet of the Emperor; afterwards kissed the handle of a sword, which he held forth to each of them; and at last retiring to their first places, there on their knees they recognized the authority of his Imperial Majesty, and so were dismissed.

THE third solemnity was a pompous procession, undertaken to accompany the bones of three Saints, namely, *Sancta Victoria*, *Sanctus Alexander*, and *Sanctus Justus*, from *St. Stephen's* to the chapel of the Emperor's palace in the city. They were newly brought from Italy, where being observed by Prince *Leichtenstein* in his late embassy to *Rome*, and found to have some relation to Hungary, of which two of them were natives; they were thought proper to be transmitted to *Vienna*, and accordingly purchased very dear, one of them standing him in no less than four thousand florins. In this procession marched all the religious orders, ranked in their several fraternities, except that the Jesuits dis-

<sup>1</sup> Vid. *Plin. Lib. xxviii. c. i. et Harduin. in loc.*

posed themselves promiscuously among the laity. After the monks and friars followed the meaner people, to the number of about two thousand; then the gentry, tho in a smaller number; after them a few of the nobility; then the Archduke and Emperor; and last of all the Empress and Archdutchesses. Each person of this numerous train maintained a decent gravity, except the Archbishop of *Vienna*, who being dressed in his episcopal robes and mitre walked like a horse in gaudy trappings, flinging about his legs, surveying his rich vestments, and looking up to the ladies and other spectators, who admired him from the windows, under which he passed.

AUGUST XXVII.

THIS day I went in a calash, together with Mr. Montague and Mr. *Gaugain*, to *Petronel*, a village on the *Danube*, about twenty four English miles from *Vienna*, seated in the place of the antient *Carnuntum*, where *M. Antoninus* held his capital quarters to bridle the *Marcomanni* for the space of three years, and then retiring on account of his indisposition to *Vindobona* died there. While we were on the road, I was entertained by those gentlemen, with a relation of what they had seen the day before. Count *Sherradin* of *Bohemia* had several times shot a pistol bullet into a mark of the size of a florin, at the distance of forty yards. And at this he is said to be so expert, that his pages will venture to hold a florin between their thumb and forefinger, which he dextrously uses to strike without hurting them. The like is sometimes practised by the present King of *Poland*, tho he once broke the fingers of a page in making the experiment. We here saw the remains of a triumphal arch, the *foenix* of which is yet intire; erected, as is thought by *Nesselius* and *Lambecius*, on occasion of that *Pannonian* expedition of *Tiberius*, which is so much celebrated by *Paterculus*<sup>1</sup>. The inhabitants here shewed us various Roman coins, tho none of any noted value. The village now belongs to Count *Traun*, who is descended from *Babo*, count of *Abensberg*, who had forty children by two lawful wives; thirty two of which, being sons, were presented by him to the Emperor, *Henry* the second, who preferred them all. Count *Traun* has here a stately palace, called the *Castle*, where we saw the story of the thirty two sons of Count *Babo* painted at large<sup>2</sup>. The house is moted round,

<sup>1</sup> *Lib. ii. cap. 96 et 114.*

<sup>2</sup> See *Imhof. Lib. x. cap. 16.*

as is usual all over this country. In the inside is a noble hall, well painted in the roof, and at the entrance of the gate is fixed an ancient Latin inscription, which I have here transcribed.

SILVANAB. ET  
 QVADRIBIS · AVG. SACRVM  
 C. ANTONINVS VALENTINVS  
 VET. LEG. XIII. G. MVRVM AFV  
 NDAMENTIS CVM SVO INT  
 ROITO ET PORTICVM CVM  
 ACCVBITO VETVSTATE CONLA  
 BSVM IMPENDIO SVO RESTITV  
 IT GENTIANO E BASSO COS.

## AUGUST XXIX.

HIS Excellency with his whole family retired this day from *Vienna* to *Baden*, a small town, yet enclosed with an old wall, and celebrated for its baths, which are of pure sulphur. They rise in several places about the town, without any mixture of steel or other mineral, and are there collected into several square cisterns railed about with wood; where people of different quality bathe in distinct bagnios, and in some cases with good success. The town is seated four hours from *Vienna*, at the foot of the hills, which I take to be the *Pannonian Alps*. In this place Mr. Paget and I used the constant exercise of walking morning and evening, where I experienced a happy restoration of my health, once much debilitated in Turkey. *Gloria in excelsis Deo!*

## SEPTEMBER XXV.

HIS Excellency now sent Mr. Paget and myself to see the castle of *Luxemburg*, situated in the way betwixt *Baden* and *Vienna*. It is a mean building, in the form of a small quadrangle, and walled round. I observed several curious pictures in it, one particularly fine of the *seven liberal sciences*, in the dining room of the Emperor; another of the present *King of France*, when about four years of age; a third of *Charles the fifth*; a fourth of *Matthias Corvinus* and his father *Huniades*. The dining room is observable for an accident of thunder, which, while the Emperor and his family were at dinner, entered the room at one quarter,

<sup>1</sup> Spon, who has published this inscription, observes, that by these QVADRIBIS might be meant, *Jemumina quadriuiis praesidentia; quales in biviiis et triviiis Hermi seu Mercurii ab antiquis culti*. *Miscell. erud. antiq. pag. 84.*

passed

passed in a semicircle about the table, and made its way thro the opposite wall with great explosion; while the Emperor remained in his seat with a remarkable calmness and serenity of mind. Adjoining to this building is a delightful park enclosed with pales; and nearer to the house a thick grove of elm and oak, in which is a long walk, and avenues so cut, as to resemble all the streets of *Vienna*.

SEPTEMBER XXIX.

THIS day Mr. Paget and I by the direction of his Excellency went to see a glass house, newly erected in the hills adjoining to this place, at the distance of about three hours. Our way thither lay thro a delicious vale, which conveys a small river, is graeed with green meadows on each side, and above these with rising hills, adorned with a variety of trees, but particularly pines and firs. I here observed the several curiosities of that art and manufacture, which, tho frequent in England, I had never before seen. Returning home we stept a little to the left hand, to visit a convent of *Cistercian* monks, by the name of *St. Cross*, founded in the year 1131, by *St. Leopold*, Marquess of *Austria*. During the late siege of *Vienna* it was burnt by the Tartars (the common fate of all this country for thirty or forty Holland miles round *Vienna*) but soon after rebuilt by its own abbot, *Clement Schaffer*, in a more stately and splendid manner. Here reside an abbot, a prior, and about sixty monks, all royally maintained by noble revenues belonging to the monastery. They are neatly and gentilely dressed, lodged in pleasant chambers, have their public appartments alike magnificent, a fine garden, and prospects beautified with vistas and avenues cut in the adjoining woods. The abbot was then absent, but the prior and librarian treated us at supper, where we were served with seven or eight dishes, the best old wines, and conversation far from monkish. The librarian particularly was pleased to ridicule the custom of signing all the doors of this country with C. M. B. which the people fondly esteem a charm against fire and thievery; but he, as he said, instead of *Cuspar Malcheir Bulkasar*, was wont to interpret these letters *Cax Mundus Beelzebub*. At the same time I could not but be highly offended at a certain joecular freedom, with which he treated the *Holy Scripture*, saying with a profane mirth, when he delivered to us a glass of wine, *Transcat a me calix iste*; and when he had tossed off

his own, *Consummatum est*. In truth we here saw not any token of popish zeal or superstition, as is usual in other places, no crucifixes, or images of the *Trinity*, *Virgin*, and the like; but instead of these, the whole Imperial family excellently well painted, and these in rooms, which for grandeur exceeded any, that the Emperor is master of in his palaces about *Vienna*. Here they favoured us with a lodging after a gentile and candid entertainment, and dismissed us in the like manner by eight a clock the next morning. Their library was mean, but the case very neat; tho the library had been much larger before the destruction by the Tartars. However I saw here a good Latin *Mf.* of the *New Testament*, without the *Epistles* of *St. Peter*, *James*, or *John*; and the *Apocalypse* placed immediately after *St. John's Gospel*.

## OCTOBER iv.

My Lord and his family now returned from *Baden* to *Vienna*, where he lodged within the city in the house of *C. Stratman*, at the rate of five hundred florins a month. At *Baden* I was able to observe nothing, except some small matters relating to country affairs. As their way of making wine in the field, where they mash the grapes in broad open tubs, and tun it into large casks, as they lie in the cart. The manner of enclosing their vineyards with high poles joined at the top, and burnt at bottom to secure them from corrupting by the moisture of the ground. The manner of drawing sometimes with asses, and at other times with oxen, joining the harness to their horns without the use of yokes. I observed likewise their custom of calling a public officer upon the death of any animal; before which they dare not touch the carcass, he only being empowered to carry it away to a certain place, and there flea it, for which he receives three florins. This officer is called the *bound slayer*, because twice a year he is obliged to kill all the dogs both in town and country, that are found without a collar, which is thought an institution against spreading of infectious diseases.

## OCTOBER v.

THIS day I waited upon Mr. Stepney, who among other papers from England shewed me that traiterous Epigram, written in praise of *Sorrel*, or the horse, from which his late Majesty received his fatal fall.



OCTOBER XXV.

THERE was brought to his Excellency's house a male child, seven years of age, born at *Rigetfch*, three miles and a half from *Papa*, of a beautiful countenance, but without legs or thighs; and the left hand deformed, but the right intire. It walks, and raises itself with ease, while its trunk supplies the use of one leg, and the right hand that of the other. The hips terminate in a round figure, not unlike a woman's breasts, and have in the middle an excrescence exactly resembling a large nipple. The child is healthy and lively, and from the crown of the head to the extremity of the trunk is three palms and a half long.

I HAD now, in company of several English gentlemen, an opportunity of seeing the Emperor's collection of pictures, which is exposed at the price of twelve florins. It consists of three long galleries, with four or five large and square chambers. The whole number of pieces amounts to a thousand six hundred and sixty three, performed by the best hands of Europe, particularly these which follow: *Albert Duer*, *Anton. Correggio*, *Bassan*, *Palma* senior and junior, *Prugel* senior and junior, *Paul Veronese*, *Bronzini*, *Franck* senior, *Paduanino*, *Jo. Bellino*, *Poussin*, *Gerome Pofs*, *Portononi*, *Spagnoletto*, *Raphael Sancio*, *Giorgioni*, *Titian*, *Tintoretto*, *Van Ach*, *Holbein*, *Rubens*, *Van Dick*, *John de Heem*, *Pauditz*, and others. Among these there was one piece of *Raphael*, which seemed to excel the rest, being a *saint holding a crucifix*, which belonged to the cabinet of King *Charles* the first of England, and was sold by *Oliver* to this court for twelve thousand florins. Besides this collection of pictures, there is another set of rarities, preserved in a cabinet at one end of the third gallery, and consisting of *intaglios* and *cameos*; among which is a large head of *Domitian* in agate; a series of gold medals, and among them two of *Otho*, to which is added a *Pisennius Niger* in silver of the third size. In the same cabinet are several small statues of brass and stone, among the rest those of *Venus* and *Hercules*; and likewise several antient busts, particularly of *Plato* and *Aristotle*; with divers sepulchral lamps, urns, and other remains of antiquity. To say nothing of the curiosities found in the tomb of *Childeric* the first by *Leopold William*, Archduke of

*Austria*, and uncle to this Emperor, at *Tournay* in the year 1657. Among these are some remarkable gold coins of that time, with the repeated emblem of flies or bees, the wings of which at a distance give the figure of a *flower de lys*, and are supposed to be the real arms of France, tho' this resemblance has occasioned their being mistaken for that flower. But more especially is to be remembered the order of antient busts ranged on one side of the three galleries, among which are several heads of *Emperors*, and *Satyrs*, with one of *Socrates*; as likewise an intire figure of *Magna Mater turrata*, with a *lion* under her chair, a *tympanum* in her left hand, and *patina* in her right; which cost this court a thousand florins at *Rome*.

## NOVEMBER iii.

I WENT to visit Mr. *C. Boët*, a famous painter in enamel, who had a salary from his late Majesty, whose picture, with those of other confederate Princes, drawn by him he now shewed me. But that which is most remarkable, he is at present working for this court the largest piece, that ever was known in enamel, being an oval of eighteen inches by fifteen; which contains the figures of the Emperor and Empress, King and Queen of the *Romans*, with the Archduke, the four Archdutchesses, and the two young Daughters of the King of the *Romans*. He was sent for hither by his late Majesty on purpose for this work, for which when finished he is by compact to receive four thousand ducats of gold. The materials of it are a copper plate covered with a white enamel, which being hardened in the fire, is afterwards painted over in colours of a peculiar composition, with oil of lavender and rosemary; and then again put into the fire to receive a gloss, and additional hardness; after which it is liable to no accident, but that of breaking. It may be observed, that all the red colours in this work are made of gold.

## NOVEMBER vi.

THIS day by order of his Excellency I waited on the two young *Messieurs Olmeus* and others, in order to see the Emperor's treasury the third time, and thereby perfected my catalogue of those rarities.

to HOLLAND, and thence to ENGLAND. 131

And his Excellency being then preparing for his departure, the Emperor presented him with six thousand dollars.

NOVEMBER viii.

His Excellency with his retinue now set forward from *Vienna* towards *Holland*, and proceed two German miles to *Entzerdorff*. A little before the midway we cross the *Danube* over a wooden bridge four hundred paces in length, and continue near the banks of the river to the above mentioned town. And as we continued there the following day, I walked down to the banks of the *Danube*, where it flows under the castle of *St. Leopold*, near *Cloyster Newburg*, and in the extreme point of *Mons Cetius*.

NOVEMBER x.

THIS day we proceed two German miles and a half further to *Stockeran*, and there meet *C. Schlick*, *Mr. Stepney*, *Mr. Montague*, and *Mr. Gangain*, with whom we proceed three miles and a half further to our lodgings at *Holibrun*. And from thence his Excellency, with the said company, the next morning goes out an hour to *Count Sereny's*, there to wait on the King of the *Romans*, now returning from the campaign on the *Rhine*. By one a clock the King and Queen arrived at the Count's, where his Excellency had an audience of both their Majesties; after which they sat down to table, and his Excellency and company dined with the court, and afterwards returned to *Holibrun*.

NOVEMBER xii.

THIS day we advance about five miles further in *Austria*, and then crossing the *Teya* enter into *Moravia*, now called *Makren*, and take up our quarters at *Znaim*, the *Medoslanium* of *Ptolemy*. This is a fair and fortified town, tho of the old fashion, upon the river *Teya*, which runs hence into the *Morawa*, antiently the *Marus*, and with that into the *Danube*. In the year 1645 this town was taken and pillaged by the Swedes. It has two market places, in each of which is a good fountain; and in one of them the image of the *Virgin*, erected on a fair pillar, and inscribed with a new sort of *Gloria Patri*, that is, LAVS DEO, MARIAEQVE VIRGINI, SANCTISQVE SVIS. There are likewise several convents,  
of

of Capuchines, Dominicans, Jesuits, and Premonstratensians; and it is remarkable for excellent endive.

#### NOVEMBER xiii.

WE stay this day at *Znaim*, and the day following proceed three German miles to *Budwitz*, thro pleasant woods of fir, with fertile open fields. And moving from thence the next morning, three more German miles carry us thro *Babitz* and *Drumna* to *Pernitz*, by a pleasant way, thro a country sometimes open and well tilled; and at other times thro delightful woods of pine or fir, intermixt with juniper and a few birch; but scarce any other shrubs or trees in the whole country. At *Pernitz* is a convent of *Paulins*, so called from *Sto. Francisco di Paula*, a strict order, that eats no flesh nor fish throughout the year. In this place live several Jews, who are bound to wear blue ruffs, as a mark of distinction.

#### NOVEMBER xvi.

TWO German miles thro woods of fir and arable ground bring us to *Iglaw*. This city, reasonably well fortified, has a large and clean market place, round which the houses have false fronts, and are handsomely painted on the outside with pleasant landships or historics. At the upper end of it is a statue of the *Virgin* on a column, like that at *Znaim*; both seeming to be an imitation of that at *Vienna*. We bait an hour at *Iglaw*, and then pass on one German mile to a small village, called *Steken*. But immediately beyond the wall of *Iglaw* we pass a river of the same name, and there enter into *Bohemia*, whence we continue our way over a large lake, with a road cast up betwixt the two branches of it, and delicate woods of fir adorning its banks. This wood is of large extent, and seems to be a continuation of the *Sylva Hercynia* in this country, now called *Behemerwaldt*.

#### NOVEMBER xvii.

WE stay this day at *Steken*, where I had leisure to observe in general concerning *Moravia*, that the country is fertile and well tilled, except where it is overrun with pine or fir woods. The people are all slaves to the lords of the several mansions; but this extends only to their labour, not the property of their gain. The language

language of the place is *Bebemisch*, a dialect of the *Slavonian*; but at inns and other public houses they ordinarily speak *Tuysch*. The government is divided into five districts, of which there are as many captains, but the command of the whole province is committed by the Emperor to Count *Thorn*. The river *Morawa* is likewise called *Mark* by the Germans; which latter name seems to relate to the ancient inhabitants, the *Marcomanni* (who with the *Quadi* were here settled) as the former name does to the *Moravians*. Through the whole extent of the country we frequently meet with large lakes, at the distance perhaps of an English mile.

NOVEMBER XVIII.

THIS day we proceed one mile and a half to *Tuyschenbrodt*, an old fortification on the river *Sazawa*, and from thence two miles to *Habern*, in a wood on the right hand. *Tuyschenbrodt* was the place, where General *Zeiska* beat the Emperor *Sigismund*, and by that defeat drove him out of Bohemia.

NOVEMBER XIX.

ONE mile brings us this day to *Janikaw*, and two more from thence to *Czaslaw*; the place where *Ferdinand* the second narrowly escaped being assassinated by an Italian, hid for that purpose in an oven. Half a mile farther carries us to a small hamlet, called *Wasser Cratz*. Of these towns *Janikaw* is the place, where the battle was fought betwixt the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645; and *Czaslaw*, where General *Zeiska* lies buried.

NOVEMBER XX.

FROM *Wasser Cratz* we proceed one quarter of a German mile, and then having the city of *Kuttenberg* on our left hand, a little farther in the road we pass by two Imperial mines, where they are now at work, and dig up a mixt ore, consisting of copper, lead, and silver, a specimen of which they then shewed us. At one mile and a half from our last lodging we come to *Kottin*, and there breakfast. Then proceeding another mile and a half, we arrive at *Blanyau*. From *Kottin* flows the river *Elb*, which takes its name about five miles below that place, and is there scarce navigable.

vigable. As we travel, we keep it in sight on the right hand, and the woods still on the left.

#### NOVEMBER XXI.

Two miles and a half from *Branyan* carry us to *Oval*, thro an open arable country, with a continued tract of woods on our left hand. In the midway we bait at the poor town of *Bobainsbrodt*. But the day following for two miles and a half we pass thro a pleasant grove of birch and pine, and afterwards thro open ploughed fields to *Prague*.

#### NOVEMBER XXIII.

HIS Excellency staying this day at *Prague*, I took that opportunity of viewing every thing I could of that noble city, which is thought to be the largest in Germany. It is inclosed with one intire wall, two third parts of which are regularly divided into curtains and bastions; but the remaining third is old and defenceless. Tho indeed the whole town is commanded by ascending ground, that no fortification can make it long defensible. The *Muldaw*, a large and rapid river, divides it into two parts, which are again joined by a fair and stately bridge of stone, seventeen hundred feet long and thirty five broad, supported by twenty four arches. Both parts of the city are adorned with great variety of magnificent buildings, the most remarkable of which I visited in this order.

ADJOINING to the *Star* inn, where his Excellency lodged, is the new convent of Irish *Cordeliers*; and in the same neighbourhood are two seminaries, one called that of the *Archbiskop*, and the other that of *St. Norbert*, patron of this kingdom; both which profess academical learning, but in societies distinct from the university of the place.

HENCE the way leads us to the townhouse, a large and stately building, which at one corner has a piece of clock work, giving the motions of the seven planets. On one side of this opens a fair piazza, with two curious pieces of workmanship. The first of these is a statue of the *B. Virgin* trampling on the *Dragon*, erected on a stone pillar, on the pedestal of which are four *Angels* defeating the like venomous monsters. This implies a triumphant declaration

claration of her immaculate conception, and imitates that work before observed at *Vienna*. The second curiosity is a fountain of carved marble, with a basin of twelve fides, on which are cut very beautifully the twelve signs of the *Zodiac*.

FROM hence we pass to a college of Jesuits, a noble and spacious building. The church is a fine fabric, and prodigiously rich; the cloister large, and adorned with agreeable pictures; among the rest are large tables divided into little squares, containing the short history and pourtraiture of the eminent persons of their order for preaching, missions, and conversions, among whom are a great number of English.

THE same way leads us to the bridge above mentioned, and thence to another college of the Jesuits; but the third, and most splendid of this order, is in that part of *Prague* called the new city, which we had not an opportunity of seeing.

WE now turn to the right hand, and in an eminent part of the city are brought to the Emperor's palace, old and irregular in outward appearance, but within its precincts is the old cathedral church, an handsome Gothic building of the year 923, as appears by an inscription on the chief altar. The stateliness of the old architecture, with the richness as well as beauty of the modern ornaments, make it a venerable pile. They have here a picture of the *Virgin*, which is pretended to be of *St. Luke's* hand. At the gate entering into this palace there is another in sight, which is the residence of the Archbishop.

FROM the cathedral we are carried to the *Capuchin* cloister, which consists of a small but most beautiful quadrangle. Round the four sides, under a fair portico, are painted thirty different copies of so many of the most eminent and miraculous images of the *Virgin*, each in the proper garb, posture, and colours of the originals; and the remaining space of the wall beneath is filled with votive tables, in acknowledgement of favours received from each picture. I thought this collection observable, in that it is an apparent instance of the different representations of the *B. Virgin*, who is not invoked under the same character in all places, and on all occasions; but according to the fancy of the first painters, and the superstition of the late devotees, is split into so many distinct

distinct objects of worship; as the Lady *de Victoria, de Litera, de Consilio, Crystostomiana, Cyrilliana, Bernardina, Lauretana, Eremitana, Cellensis, Passaviensis, Wranoviensis, Hallensis*. As this shews how polytheism crept in among the heathen, who first of all worshiped God under so many distinct attributes, and afterwards as so many distinct beings; so it argues greater superstition in the church of Rome: for instead of the several characters of *Venus*, as *Cypria, Cytherea, Victrix*, and others; or of *Diana*, as *Aricinia, Leucobryne, Taurica*<sup>1</sup>; we have many more of *Sta. Maria*. In the middle of this quadrangle is an handsome imitation of the chapel of *Loretto*, with the *Virgin* and our *Savior* above the altar in the completion of *Moors*; and on the outside walls are various religious stories elegantly represented.

FROM hence we proceed to the celebrated cloister of Premonstratensians, called the *Shawhoff*, in which above an hundred persons are maintained in a princely manner. I was here shewn a rich chapel, wherein before the incursion of the Swedes were many large and curious statues of solid brass, particularly those of the twelve *Apostles*; which by Count *Koningsmarck* were converted into canon, when he took this part of the city, tho he was soon again repulsed. In the middle of the church, in a stately open monument, is preserved the body of *St. Norbert*, the founder of this order. Over the tomb is suspended a gilt crown of a prodigious size, the diameter of the rimb being at least three ells. After the chapel I saw their library, which is neat and well filled, but with books in the taste of the last age. They have here a monkish contrivance of a whelring desk with six sides, on each of which may lie several books, so as to be turned round in their order, without falling off in the motion. From the library we passed to their private chapel, wherein is a crucifix, which the monk, who shewed it us, attested to have seen illuminated in the night, while no candle was in the room. In an adjoining gallery is a large statue of our *Savior*, which they affirm to have once sweat blood about the neck, and shew the marks thereof still remaining. From hence we are carried to their winter refectory, a large and regular stove room, well contrived for warmth and beauty at the same time. But their summer refectory is a pattern of beauty, proportion, and magnificence, being paved with black and white marble, with

<sup>1</sup> Vid. Apul. De Idide: Cujus numen unijugum totus veneratur orbis. Metam. cum multiformi specie, ritu vario, nomine Lib. ii. pag. 280.



three large windows on one side, and round the walls about twelve large pictures of eminent persons of their order; and the whole is exceedingly well contrived, both for the entertainment of the mind, and repose of the body. They shewed us likewise another large room, with a numerous collection of their most meritorious members in little squares; and last of all the chambers of the monks, with two adjoining gardens, one for the fathers, the other for the brethren of the society, which completed the pleasure of the sight.

NEXT to this convent we went to see a Jewish synagogue, of which there are eight in this place, the number of that nation amounting to above ten thousand, who for distinction sake are all obliged to wear a blue ruff.

ON the stately bridge over the *Muldaw* are to be observed several curious statues of the *Virgin*; of our *Savior*; and of the new *Saint* lately set up in all parts of this kingdom, as well as on all the bridges of *Vienna*, being a curious piece of cast brass with this inscription:

DIVO IOANNI NEPOMENENO ANNO MCCCCLXXXIII  
AB HOC PONTE DEIECTO EREXIT MATTHIAS L. B.  
DE WVNESWITZ ANNO MDCLXXXIII.

He was here drowned for not revealing to the King of Bohemia a confession of his Queen.

THE famous university of this place, which in the time of *John Hufs* consisted of forty thousand students, is not even now so far diminished, but that when they have occasion to assault the Jews, or other citizens, they can muster about twelve thousand. They consist of young persons, not collected into regular societies, as with us, but lodging in private houses, from whence they repair to the public schools at the appointed hours of lecture. There are three of these schools, one in each part of the city, where all academical learning is professed by the ablest of the Jesuits; for these have the sole direction of the university, and are the only rich prevailing persons in Bohemia, particularly in the capital city, where they amount to the number of a thousand.

## NOVEMBER XXIV.

THIS day we leave *Prague*, and proceed four miles, thro an open ploughed country, to *Sloney*. In the way we receive the confirmation of the good news, which we first heard at *Iglaw*; that seventeen Spanish galleons in the port of *Vigo* were fallen under the power of our grand fleet, eleven being taken, and six sunk; and that the whole squadron of *Cbateaurenault*, being twenty nine men of war, were either sunk or taken.

## NOVEMBER XXV.

HIS Excellency continues yet at *Sloney*, a small but walled town, with a large market place, as usual in these parts. It was formerly a seat of protestants, and therefore barbarously destroyed by *Ferdinand* the third. The day following we intend for *Launa*, three miles from hence; but the place being taken up for the quarters of five thousand Saxon soldiers, now moving against *Bavaria*, we lodge at *Clamston*, half an hour short of it; where we continue two days, by reason of a great quantity of snow, which then fell.

## NOVEMBER XXIX.

LEAVING *Clamston*, at the distance of one quarter of a German mile we pass under the walls of *Launa*, and there cross the *Egra* by a long wooden bridge, covered with a penthouse, as is usual in this country. From thence we come to *Bitin*, the estate of Prince *Lobcowitz*, where we bait one hour; and from thence proceed to *Deplitz*, the estate and seat of Count *Clery*, remarkable for an hot bath.

## NOVEMBER XXX.

HIS Excellency from hence designed the straight road, by the way of *Framstein*, *Friburg* (where are silver mines, and the tombs of the electors of Saxony) *Waltheim*, *Coldick*, *Walcowitz*, and so to *Leipsick*. In the mean time he permitted me to quit his retinue, in order to see *Dresden*. With this intent I take a post waggon from *Deplitz* to *Peterwaldt*, the distance of two miles, in which I pass the hill of *Kaiafberg*. From *Peterwaldt* I take a new post,  
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and

to HOLLAND, and thence to ENGLAND. 139

and soon after I have left the town pass the boundary of *Bohemia* and *Saxony*; and at two miles end changing post at a little village not far from *Pirn*, by this third post I come under its walls, and presently am upon the banks of the *Elbe*, along which I ride about half an hour, and then quitting the river arrive about five a clock at *Dresden*, being in all six miles from *Deplutz*. It being now dark, I repair immediately to my lodgings at the house of one *Leonard Serert*, betwixt the two market places, a civil host, who spoke both French and Italian. The way from *Peterstalde* to *Dresden* is very agreeable, being interspersed with woods of fir. The villages are better built, and more populous, than those of *Bohemia*; where indeed neither towns nor villages are thin, but the people very few, and those dejected with a sense of poverty and slavery, occasioned partly by the tyranny of the church, and partly by the constitution of the government, which makes the peasants slaves to their Lords, as in *Moravia*.

DECEMBER i.

I CONTINUE at *Dresden* this and the three following days, to observe the curiosities of the place. It is a neat well built town, with straight and fair streets, compact but not large, enclosed within a regular fortification, and a deep foss constantly filled with water. It stands upon the *Elbe*, over which it has a noble bridge, almost as long as that of *Prague*, supported by eighteen arches, and on each side affording a delightful prospect along the bending chanel of the water. By this bridge the city is joined to a neat suburb, called *Old Dresden*, the residence chiefly of merchants, among whom I found two Englishmen, Mr. Northleigh and Mr. Dealing, by both whom I was kindly treated. *Dresden* was always the residence of the Electors of Saxony, till this present Elector was chosen King of *Poland*. However it is the ordinary seat both of the Electors, and the Prince, who is six years old; but both of them happened to be absent now. The Deputy of the Elector is the Prince of *Furstenberg*, who is of the Popish religion, but the whole town is intirely Lutheran. They have three churches, *St. Cross*, *St. Sophia*, and the chapel of the court. *St. Cross* is a large antient Gothic building, well adorned in the inside, particularly with a carved and stately altar. The number of ministers is about twelve, whose revenue is very small, and therefore the people here complain, that they make up that defect by the abuses  
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of confession. The palace is a fair stone building, consisting of two courts, of which the first is large and regular, adorned both within and without with very good carving, and painting in *fresco*, which deserves regard, particularly one part of it that fronts the street, and represents a *Roman triumph*. The gardens are likewise curious, and the riding school is remarkably spacious; but what obscures every thing else in *Dresden*, and perhaps all others of the same kind in Germany, is the *kunstammer*, with the arsenal, and stable of the Elector. Each of these are shewn to strangers at the price of three florins, the curiosities of which I reduced into a catalogue. On the bridge at *Dresden* is erected a curious brass *crucifix*, not inferior to that of *Prague* in the workmanship, but far exceeding it in design, and bearing an inscription, that disavows all superstitious worship.

#### DECEMBER iv.

AT six a clock this evening, it being then very dark, I take a passage in the ordinary post chaise for *Leipsick*, paying four florins for the space of thirteen German miles. By ten at night we come to *Missen*, and there cross the *Elbe* over a large covered bridge. The benefit of the star light gives me opportunity to observe some part of the town, particularly the castle seated on very high ground. Hence we continue our journey all night, till about ten a clock the next morning we come to *Wurzen*, where we dine; and then ferrying over the *Muldaw*, now a large and rapid river, after having endured a cold and severe snow all the day, we arrive at *Leipsick* about five a clock in the afternoon, where I provide myself with a private lodging.

#### DECEMBER vi.

THIS morning his Excellency and his retinue arrive at *Leipsick* by eleven a clock, and lodge at the *Golden ben* in the high street, to which place I therefore now remove myself.

LEIPSICK is a neat and compact place, well built, the streets almost straight, and conveniently wide. The market place is a regular quadrangle, surrounded with fair and lofty houses, among which is the town hall, or court of justice. Not far from the market is another small square, at one end of which is a new and spacious room, to which we ascend by stone steps. This serves  
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for an exchange, where the merchants meet. The city has three large churches, one of *St. Nicholas*, another of *St. Thomas*, and a third called the *New Church*. These are all well beautified within, especially that of *St. Nicholas*, the altar of which is a neat pile, representing in good sculpture the burial and resurrection of our *Savior*, his shewing his wounds to *St. Thomas* and the other disciples, and over the whole his ascension in a cloud. At the upper end of the two outward isles are painted two good pieces of perspective. The town has no public buildings, besides an old castle, and a new hospital; the latter of which serves both for the reception of lunatics, and also a house of correction for vagabonds. The fortification is regular, and of the new fashion, but not of any great importance; however it has a foss, that may be filled with water upon occasion from the *Pleiss*, which washes the walls of the city.

THE town is governed by a senate of twenty three, of whom three, called *Burgomasters*, have the prime authority; and by a chief magistrate, who has the title of *consul*, and is chosen annually. The present consul is one *Romanus*, a young gentleman of great fortune, and vast designs; who is erecting a noble palace in the city, built of free stone. Among the senators are several persons of quality, who have fair estates, and a learned education.

THERE is a good library belonging to the city, lately purchased at the expence of the senators, and which they daily improve by new accessions. Among the citizens of this rank and character I contracted an acquaintance with Mr. *Wagner*, who speaks good English, and has been long preparing a comment on the obscurities of Barclay's *Euphormio*, concerning which he has commisioned me to make several enquiries. Another person of the like learning and civility is Mr. *Graevius* (brother to the eminent critic in Holland) who has the care of the city library, and favoured me with the sight of it. These with many other particulars, that might be mentioned, are arguments of a rich and flourishing city; which is occasioned partly from the confluence of students to the university; and partly from the benefit of three celebrated fairs of fourteen days each, which are annually kept here, and furnished with merchandizes of all sorts, not only from the several parts of Germany, but likewise from Italy, Hungary, France, Holland, England, and other countries.

THE staple commodities of the town are the linen manufacture, and a natural blue earth, which is dug only in some metallic mines of Saxony, and which to the vast advantage of this place is exported from hence to England, Holland, and elsewhere, for the use of dying. As to the execution of justice, adultery is here a capital crime, but in this case the criminal must be convicted by his own confession, to which they oblige him by force of torture. The beauty of the city, which appears to a good advantage by day light, is however not lost in the night, by means of their new lamps, which are ranged in an orderly manner, stand very close to each other, and are kept with great neatness. The gardens of the principal gentlemen, and merchants here resident, are without the fortifications; and being as well exceeding rich, as beautified with great art, add a noble ornament to the place.

THE university is in a flourishing state, and has a true taste of polite literature, especially as to philosophical studies. Tho I know not whether they merit that character with regard to classical learning. It is not now so numerous as formerly; because *Hall*, which within these ten years has been erected into an university by the King of *Prussia*, depriving them of their numbers, has reduced them perhaps from three to one thousand students. They have six colleges, called *Paulinum*, *Petrinum*, *Majorum* and *Minorum Principum*, *Rubrum*, and *B. Mariae Virginis*. Each of these have their *praepositus*, and some few stipends. But when we mention academical colleges abroad, we must fall much below the idea of those, with which we are so happily acquainted at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. In these colleges are their auditories, or schools, of public lectures for philosophy, and the three superior faculties. These are regularly taught by their respective professors, of which the university is furnished with six in divinity, five in law, four in physic, and nine in philosophy, humanity, and history. Besides these, several of the more eminent doctors, and elder students, have their private lectures, to which the younger resort at their pleasure, and this with greater frequency and better success, than to the lectures publicly established. The degrees in philosophy are that of bachelor and master of arts; in the faculties, of licentiate and doctor. Persons of note in the university, whom I visited, were Dr. *Efficke* professor of divinity; and Dr. *Otto Menckenus* professor of moral philosophy, who is likewise the editor

tor of the *Acta Eruditorum*, of which I purchased an intire set from the year 1682 to this present time, consisting of twenty five volumes in *quarto*. Other eminent persons, with whom I had a more frequent conversation, were Dr. *Goëtze*, Dr. *Menchenius junior*, and Mr. *Olearius junior*. The two former are doctors of law, and the latter professor of humanity. To these I may add Mr. *Thomas Frisfel* bookseller, a person who has made an useful tour over Europe; speaks several modern languages, as well as Latin; and to whom I was obliged for a particular mark of courtesy, and the present of several useful books. Not only he, but the three gentlemen last mentioned speak good English, which language is much esteemed and studied in this place. Dr. *Menchenius* shewed me the little work of *Alcyonius De exilio*, which I was glad to see, because it is said to have been compiled out of *Cicero's* treatise *De gloria*; which the plagiarist for that reason took occasion to suppress. Dr. *Goëtze* among several fair manuscripts, and old editions of classic authors, shewed me a neat but antient satyr *On the Pope and Court of Rome*. It is a manuscript, as yet unprinted, in Elegiac verse, entitled *Eironeia Gaufridi*. He has also a curious and fair manuscript of *Columella*, another of a Greek *Menologion*, a very old *Greek Testament*, printed in Spain, with the Latin in the margin; but exactly referring in every word by cautious notes from the known to the unknown language, lest the monks of that time should have taken *γενέσεως* to signify *liber*, and *βίβλος* *generationis*. In another old Spanish book, concerning the antiquities of that country, he shewed me a copy of the old Gothic character; in which it is observable, that the vowels are generally incorporated with the consonants, which they follow.

IN the two libraries of this place, the one belonging to the university, the other to the senate, I took notice of the following curiosities.

IN the former I observed two celebrated pictures of *Luther* and *Melancthon*, both taken after their death. Several specimens of what they called *moneta bracteata*, lately found in Saxony; but which I take to have been only leaves of silver covering a mass of inferior metal. An old manuscript of *Homer*, with large *Scholæ*, which they here think have never been published. The draught of an old *idol* worshipped in Germany; the original of which was  
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a short brass image of an human figure, hollow within, and contrived to make an artificial wind issue out of his mouth, like the globes of that sort now become so common.

IN the library of the senate I observed an Egyptian *mummy*. Several Roman *urns* and *funeral lamps*. Saxon *urns*, like others which I observed at *Dresden* and elsewhere, full of thin fragments of bones; in one of which were found several small iron and brass instruments, and upon a thin plate of brass the two following letters,  $\omega$ .  $\epsilon$ . A fine collection of coins. A good manuscript of *Theocritus*. A noble specimen of the rich silver mines in Saxony, in a mass about three feet long and two broad, the whole of which almost is pure metal.

ADJOINING to the *Collegium Paulinum* is the university church, where they have prayers on festival days. It is full of antient and modern monuments, all of good work. This university took its rise from the dispersion of the *Hussites*, and the banishment of *John Huss* himself from *Prague*. And by its first constitution it is appropriated to four nations; the *Misnians* (of whom *Leipsick* is the metropolis) the other hereditary countries of the Elector of *Saxony*, the *Bavarians*, and the *Poles*. The chief magistrate annually elected here is called *rector magnificus*, as in other German universities; and in him, with his subordinate officers, rests the sole government and jurisdiction of this learned body. The present *rector* is Dr. *Cyprianus*, professor of divinity.

IT was in *Leipsick*, that I first observed the Lutheran manner of communicating. The priest and the deacon, who assists him, are habited in surplices, copes, and sleeves, like those of the Greeks and Romanists. The service is chanted by the priests standing, and the people round about at a distance, but in the same posture. The consecration being ended, the communicants draw near, and on the north side of the altar approach the priest, who delivers into the mouth of each of them still standing the consecrated wafer. The communicants from thence walk round the back part of the altar, and so come to the deacon, from whom they likewise standing receive the cup, and thence return orderly to their proper places. In the mean time, while the species are delivered by the priest on one side and the deacon on the other, two choristers habited likewise in copes and surplices attend each, holding under them a rich pall of velvet, or other stuff, to receive any particle



ticle of the elements, which may fall accidentally. This done, they likewise chant a thanksgiving service in a standing posture, and so depart. The ecclesiastics of the place wear large white ruffs, not only in time of divine service, but likewise as their ordinary habit when in public; and with this a round cloth cap, like that lately allotted to the commoners in the university of *Oxford*.

THESE are the principal observations I had leisure to make at *Leipsick*, where his Excellency staid from the sixth to the fourteenth of this month. On this day therefore we proceed on our journey five German miles to *Hall* over an open arable country. This is an antient city, founded and perfected by the several *Othos*, Emperors of Germany. It is now large, but meanly built, tho' famous for its salt pits, from whence it has the name of *Hall*. In these they work night and day with an uninterrupted diligence, nor ever cease, but in the time of divine service on Sundays. It is situated on the river *Sala*, which name corresponds with that of the city.

THE King of *Prussia*, as has been said, Sovereign of the place, opened an university here some years since, which at present flourishes with about a thousand students, and several professors of eminent note, among these are *Strycbius*, *Thomasius*, and *Franckius*. The last is the person, who sent me formerly into Turkey several little tracts of his own composition, which had been translated into Latin and Italian, in order to be distributed here. I therefore visited him this evening, and discoursed with him upon his famous project of an ample charity; by which he maintains above six hundred children of both sexes, and that by no other fund, than collections gathered by his own industry. Three hundred of these, being boys, he has reduced to a college, which he now calls the *Orphanotrophium*. It is an handsome building, well contrived for the reception of so many poor orphans, for their diet, lodging, schooling, clothing, and afterwards their removal to some proper calling. He has here a printing house for the use of the society, and from thence have now been published several treatises, of which he presented me with two, concerning the *Jewish* history, and the ecclesiastical government of *Bohemia*. The King of *Prussia*, who is thought the principal supporter of this great charity, has lately authorized the *Orphanotrophium* under an ample patent, and allowed both the society, and the founder of it, several honourable

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rable and advantageous privileges. By this great undertaking Mr. *Franck* proposes to lay a scheme and foundation for the reformation of manners, and better advancement of learning at the same time. But as he is one of the primary *Pietists* in all Germany, the opposite party among the Lutherans in these parts, who in distinction call themselves the *Orthodox*, cease not to calumniate both him and his design. Tho' how justly, God only knows. He delivered me a packet for Mr. *Ludolf*, and commissioned me to salute Dr. *Bray*, and Mr. *Woodward* of *Stepney*, with whom he corresponds in relation to this intended reformation.

DECEMBER XV.

FROM *Hall* we now pass to *Koendern*, and by the way cross the *Sala* in a ferry boat at *Alseber*, leaving *Eisleben*, the birth place of *Luther*, a little on the right hand. The day following we continue our journey from *Koendern* to *Ascherleben*, leaving *Paidleburg* in sight on the left hand. And the next day we move forward to *Halberstadt*, passing from *Upper* into *Lower Saxony* in this day's journey. *Halberstadt* is a large town, subject to the King of *Prussia*, having about fourteen churches, which are pretty equally divided betwixt Protestants and Papists.

DECEMBER xviii.

THIS day we leave *Halberstadt* and proceed to *Hessen*, a small village belonging to *Rodolphus Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick*; who has here an old moted house, with a pleasant garden, and a fountain of brass work, which for the variety of animals there artfully represented, and the device of the whole, deserves to be remarked. We continue here the two following days, and then set out for *Wolfembutel*, where we arrive at night, and lodge in the suburbs.

DECEMBER xxii.

HIS Excellency departed this morning from *Wolfembutel* with a design to go directly to *Hildesheim*; upon which I desire leave to take a different road, in order to see *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, and *Hamburg*. However I spent this day at *Wolfembutel*, in observing what was curious there.

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THE town is pleasantly seated on the river *Ocker*, in a place not so intirely level as the other parts of *Lower Saxony*, but enjoying a variety of rising and declining ground, with a convenient mixture of woods, which hitherto we observed to be intirely wanting from *Leipsick* to this place. The city is compactly built, has fair and large streets, tho no very stately edifices, and is well fortified with a regular wall, and a double foss. It has two remarkable churches, one of which is the cathedral, an old Gothic building, adorned with a variety of sculpturc and statues; and the other is a new church, lately erected by the present Duke of this place, in a peculiar form. It has an ascent at the front by a handsome staircase on two sides, and then opens into a perfect oval, which is supported by six stately pillars, and covered with a cupola. Directly facing the door is a piece of good work in sculpture, representing the *Virgin*, and other religious figures; and under this in a small orbicular desk, which appears as an ornament of the work, is seen the pulpit. Underneath is a table of wood, set so distinct from the wall, that it cannot properly be called an altar, and at each end are two high steps for the kneeling of the communicants. For the Lutherans, who in some places communicate standing, do the same in others kneeling; and the notion of an altar, with the posture of receiving, are in their opinion things indifferent. The castle of this place (which alone is properly *Wolfembutel*) is just without the wall of the city, and is the residence of the Duke. He has here an academy for the use of young gentlemen of all nations, where they are instructed in the arts of fencing, riding, dancing, and other exercises. But what is most remarkable, in the precincts of the castle is the celebrated library, founded by *Christianus Augustus*, the father of this Prince. It consists of two large and spacious galleries, ranged all round with books, and filled in the middle with a double row of desks, which in the inner gallery likewise contain shelves for books of lesser volumes. It was collected with great assiduity, and at a vast expence, by the said Prince; who himself employed his pains intirely in this design, and wrote the several catalogues digested in various orders, and consisting of eight volumes in *folio*, with his own hand. The present librarian is the famous Mr. *Leibnitz*, who at this time did not reside upon the place; but an assistant of his shewed the library, and observed to me the following curiosities. A collection of printed *Bibles*, the largest and most curious, which  
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are any where to be found. A large manufeript *Engliffh Bible* in *folio*, which feems very antient and begins thus: *In the erffe made God of nought the bevens and the ery, and the ery forfooth was vein and veyd, and darkneffes weren upon the face of the zee.* At the bottom of the firft page is wrote *Lumley* in later characters. A manufeript *Greek Teftament*; and two printed copies, one of *Aldus* and the other at *Hagenoa*, in which is wanting that famous teftimony of *St. John* concerning the three, that bear witnefs in heaven. An antient manufeript of *St. Jerome's Bible*, written about four hundred years fince, by one who fubfcribes himfelf *Abbas Gaufridus Vitulus*; and at the end of the fame has delineated himfelf, with the head of a *calf*. A manufeript *Aethiopic Teftament*, given by father *Kircher* to the founder of the library. A copy of the *Pfalms*, written in thofe characters, which are called *Ciceroniani* and *Cyprianici*. A voluminous collection of modern *Hiftories*, in four hundred manufeript volumes in *folio*; among which are thirteen called *Chroniques d' Angleterre*. The whole number coft the Duke two thoufand four hundred crowns; but it is thought, he purchafed them much to dear. A fair turning desk with fix leaves, like that before defcribed in the Praemonftratenfian library at *Prague*. A fair *Herbal*, with each flower delineated in its proper colours. A roll of the *Pentateuch*, and a vail now ufed by the Jews in reading the *Law*. Several reliques of *Luther*, as his fpoon, drinking glafs, leaden inkbottle, and a *Letter* in his own hand to one of his contemporary bifhops, in which he fends the falutes of his wife in thefe words: *Salutat te, Dominus meus, Ketha reverenter.* Two books written by Princee *Chriftian* himfelf, founder of the library: one *De ludo fcaecchia*, in the German language; the other in *folio*, called *Cryptographia*, treating of cyphers and other feceret deviees, in the title of which he calls himfelf *Guftavus Selenus*, meaning *Augustus Luneburgicus*. A fair edition of the *vulgate Latin Bible* by *Aldus* at *Venice*, which reads in *Genesis* iii. 15, *Ipfum conteret caput tuum*, inftead of the ufual *ipfa*.

THE prefent Duke *Antonius Ulricus*, and his brother *Rudolphus Augustus*, who refides at *Brunfwick*, have the title of *Brunfwick* and *Lunenburg* in common with their eldeft brother the Duke of *Zell*, and their nephew the Duke of *Hanover*. But their proper government is the territory of *Brunfwick* and *Wolfembutel*, which they govern by joint name and authority, both being equally  
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sovereign in each. *Rudolphus* is about seventy two years of age, plain and unaffected in his carriage, inasmuch that sometimes he takes a private journey to *Hamburg*, where he walks the streets in the disguise of a country gentleman. But *Antonius* is a more polite and accomplished prince, affecting the French behaviour and education; for which end he here maintains the academy above mentioned. He is courtly, and condescending, and greatly beloved by his subjects. He is now about sixty three years of age, and has two sons; of which he, who shall live to be his heir, will jointly inherit the authority and dominions both of his father and uncle *Rudolphus*.

DECEMBER xxiii.

THIS morning I take the post waggon for *Brunswick*, which is seated on the same river as *Wolfsbutel*, in a watry plain, having a large extent, but narrow streets, and houses of the old fashion almost intirely of wood, most of which have a date over the door of three or four hundred years standing. The stadthouse is of the same or greater antiquity, and adorned with a variety of statues on the outside. The town is fortified, but neither with great regularity nor strength. The castle is the residence of the Duke, being an old decayed building. I staid here from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, where I found the mum, for which this place is so celebrated, not so good, as that they export for sale. It is made only of malt well brewed, and the liquor boiled a second time in an equal quantity of the same. However the art is peculiar to this place, and cannot be imitated at *Wolfsbutel*, tho it is so very near. Nor, on the other hand, can the excellent beer of *Wolfsbutel* be equal'd here. They are likewise famous for a large sort of sausage, which is made of raw meat and spices.

AT three a clock I depart for *Hanover* by the way of *Peine*, with an intention, as is here the custom, to travel all night. In the way betwixt seven and eight a clock (which at this time of the year had been entirely dark, unless for the benefit of the moon) the post horses tired in an open field, and refused to stir a step farther; by which means we were detained above an hour, till the postilion procured others from a neighbouring village. I was then in company of an Italian man and a French woman, whose

company somewhat relieved the affliction of this accident. By twelve a clock we reach *Peine*, and after half an hour's refreshment the Italian and I proceed for *Hanover*, thro a wide and watry common.

#### DECEMBER XXIV.

By eight a clock this morning I arrive at *Hanover*, where I wait on Mr. *Cresset*, and his chaplain Mr. *Lombard*. And being invited by the former to diner, we no sooner rise from table, but news was brought, that my Lord Paget, having changed his mind, had turned out of the road for *Heldeſheim* to this place; to whom therefore I repair at his lodgings without the gate of the city.

#### DECEMBER XXV.

THO this was *Chriſtmas* day, his Excellency had nevertheleſs no ſervice in his family. And the day following I made a viſit to Mr. Scott, Sir Chumley Deering, Mr. Wright, and ſome others. The next day being Sunday, his Excellency had ſervice in his family. At five a clock in the evening I was introduced by Mr. Scott, and lady Belmont, to kiſs the hand of the Princeſs Dowager *Sophia*, who did me the honour to diſcourſe with me half an hour about the ſtate of Turkey. The ſame night a tragedy was acted at the theatre of the court, and afterwards the *Mariage forcé* of *Moliere*; which I then ſaw, for the opportunity of ſeeing at the ſame time the Prince Elector, the Prince his ſon, and the Princeſs his daughter, with the Electreſs Dowager, who were all preſent.

#### DECEMBER XXVIII.

HIS Excellency proceeds in his way to *Oſnaburg*; but I continue ſtill at *Hanover*, with an intention to take poſt for *Hamburg*, and dine this day with Mr. *Creſſet*. The day following in the afternoon I viſit the library and cabinet of Abbot *Gerhardus*, otherwiſe called *Molanus*. His cabinet conſiſts of a vaſt collection of modern coins, particularly thoſe of Germany, among which he has intire ſets of the houſes of *Brunſwick* and *Saxony*. He has likewiſe a rich and numerous collection of medals of all the European kingdoms, ſtampt upon the moſt celebrated occaſions; and many of them are gold, ſome of which weigh an hundred

dred ducats, and others but little less. Those of *Sweden* seemed to me the noblest both for the work and device, particularly one of *Gustavus Adolphus*, upon marching his army over the frozen *Baltick*, with this inscription: NATURA HOC DEBVIIT VNI. Another of *Charles* the eleventh, with the reverse of the *North star*, and inscribed: NESCIIT OCCASVM. Those of the house of *Hanover* are likewise curious, particularly one of the Princess Dowager, stamp'd by her about fourteen years since; the reverse a *sun* setting without a cloud, and the words: *Senza turbarmi al fin m' accosso*. Another of the young Prince *George Augustus*, the reverse a *fountain* springing up in a strong perpendicular column of water, with this legend: VIS INSITA DVCIT IN ALTVM. Besides these he has a good collection of antient medals; the most remarkable of which were *Julianus* the first; and *Antonius* of the first size, if genuine, the reverse a *sheep*.

By eleven a clock this night I depart in the post waggon for *Zell*, and in the way make these observations on *Hanover*, and the persons I saw there. The town is moderately large, fair, and compact, seated on the *Leine*, and reasonably well fortified. The palace of the Prince is old, and mean in outward appearance, but within beautiful and splendid. The clergy here is but meanly esteemed, and more meanly provided for; except that Abbot *Gerhardus* has an income (the sole remainder of church lands not sequestered) to the yearly value of eight hundred pounds sterling. By this preferment he is superintendant of the whole clergy in the territories of the Duke of *Brunswick Hanover*, and is by the same incapable of marrying. The Elector is a sage, discreet, just, and sober Prince. The Princess his mother is courteous, affable, condescending, and prudent; well versed in the Dutch, English, French, and Italian languages; and gay and vigorous to a miracle at the age of seventy two. The young Prince is brisk, affable, and ingenious. The Princess, daughter to the Elector, comely, ingenious, lively, and her courteous behaviour charms all, who converse with her. Mr. *Cresset*, who has long resided as Envoy to this court, and those of *Zell*, *Brunswick*, and *Wolfembutel*, is a wife and pious gentleman, has a family well governed, and lives much to the honour of himself and his country.

## DECEMBER XXX.

By seven a clock this morning I arrive at *Zell*, where I remain the rest of the day, and take that opportunity of seeing the castle; as likewise the venerable old Duke, *William George*, now eighty years of age; to whom I was admitted by the favour of Mr. *Robbeton* and Mr. *De la Forest*, two gentlemen who here shewed me great civility.

## DECEMBER XXXI.

I SET forward from *Zell*, and lodge this night at a post house, in a small village called *Sorndorf*. The country is here pleasant, with a variety of fir, oak, and other wood, but for the most part barren, and overrun, with heath.

## JANUARY I.

FROM *Sorndorf* I reach *Harburg* by twelve a clock this day, dine there, and then take boat for *Hamburg* cross the *Elbe*. The river is here above a German mile broad, and interspersed with various islands. In the evening I delivered Mr. *Cresset's* recommendations to Mr. *Aldersey*, who thereupon received me courteously, and procured me a good lodging from Mr. *Townly* in the English house. I was detained here to the twenty eighth of this month, partly by the extremity of the frost, which had made the *Elbe* now unpassable; and partly by the kindness of our English merchants, who reside in this place.

HAMBURG is a free imperial city, chief of the *Hanse* towns, and seated on the north side of the *Elbe*, where it receives the *Alster*. The figure of it is semicircular, being almost straight towards the *Elbe*, which it receives by many chanel into the very heart of the city. Some of these chanel serve as harbours to the ships, others to convey goods to the magazines of merchants, and others to bring water to the houses, particularly of the brewers, who have cranes to draw water into their vessels. It is about two Italian miles in length, and above five in circumference. The streets are well paved, tho narrow, and the houses beautiful in the front, especially in the *Wantrum*, the *Green*, and *Catherine* street. The fortifications are substantial, consisting intirely of ramparts of earth,



earth, covered with grafs, and not faced with brick. They are constantly maintained in good repair; tho it is commonly objected to them, that the inward works are too high, fo that being raifed too much above the outward, they are expofed to the firft attack of the enemy. There are fix gates, all beautiful and ftately buildings; that particularly, which is called the gate of *Alena*, becaufe it leads to that place, is faid to have coft an hundred thoufand crowns. The ftrength of the city was lately tried, in the year 1686 (If I miftake not) by the King of *Denmark*, who then laid fiege to it, tho without fuccefs. He had depended upon the treachery of two principal burgers, who had promifed to admit him into the town; but their treafon being accidentally detected, and they put to the torture, the matter was foon confeffed, and they defervedly executed. The head of one of them is ftill expofed on an iron fpike over the *Steingate*. In confidence of this concerted treachery that Prince came fo unprovided, that he could inveft no more of the town, than that which faces *Alena* which gave occafion to the *Holland gazeteer* to fay, that the King of *Denmark* had befieged the eighth part of *Hamburg*. During the fiege he was baffled even by the fmall caftle, called *Stierfart*, about a mile diftant from the town; which by a line of communication they relieved every day at twelve a clock, and fo maintained it againft the enemy. To add to the ftrength of the city they are now building a new detached work, confifting of an in-tire rampart, to be continued from the eaft fide of the *Aller* to the *Elbe*, which is a noble fortification, and will at the fame time guard and enlarge the fpace of the city. It is divided into the *New* and the *Old City*, the former of which is the more ftately and beautiful of the two.

THE religion of this place is Lutheran, in which the government is fo ftrict, as to admit of no other religious afsembly, except that of the church of England, which is allowed to the Englifh company. The city is divided into five parifhes, that of *St. Catharine*, *St. Peter*, *St. James*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. John*. To each of thefe are dedicated fo many fair and fpacious churches, all well adorned with feulptures, paintings, organs, and altars. That of *St. Catharine* exceeds the reft, and is particularly remarkable for a noble ftone pulpit, the whole confifting of the beft marble, carved into the figures of the twelve *Apoftles*, and other religious devices; for feveral large inimitable pieces of painting in *frefco*

against the north wall; and for a stately organ, supposed to be the largest and finest in the world. It has fifty four stops, and consists of five thousand pipes, all gradually proportioned from the biggest, which is three fourths of an English yard in diameter, to the least, no larger than the last joint of ones little finger. In the same church is admirably well painted the *Temple of Solomon* in perspective. Besides these parish churches, there is the cathedral, commonly there called the *Dome*; and a new church in the middle of the *New City*. The *Dome* is now almost out of use, except for some occasional sermons; and the porch, with the several isles, are possessed by bookfellers shops: tho this is what is likewise common to the porches, and other outward apartments, of the most frequented churches. The five parish churches, and that of the *New City*, have each of them their pastor, and besides him two or three chaplains; so that the number of clergymen here amounts to above twenty, of which one is superintendant over them, and the clergy of the whole territory. This however is very small, as not reaching down the river *Elbe* farther than the limits of *Altena*, a large town within half a mile of *Hamburg*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*. On the other sides it is encompassed with the dominions of the Duke of *Holstein*, at the distance of two or three miles; only up the *Elbe* it has a narrow tract of ground subject to the city, for the space of twenty miles, in which are some small villages, that acknowledge its jurisdiction. The church lands belonging to the cathedral are now possessed by burgers, or others of the city; but under the same titles, by which they formerly belonged to the church, as *dean*, *canons*, and others. Which sequestration, as it seems to be a sacrilegious usurpation; so their continuing the right under the same titles, is only a monument and confession of the crime.

THE government of the city is by a free and sovereign jurisdiction of their own, which is lodged in three orders of men, the burgomasters, the senate, and the burgers. The burgomasters are four persons chosen out of the senate, of which two are yearly regent. The senate consists of about twenty, chosen as vacancies happen out of the burgers. The burgers compose the whole body of the citizens, ranked under their five distinct parishes. This government somewhat resembles that of antient *Rome*, by consuls, senate, and people; and is excellent in itself, but very liable to be perverted by the prevalency of any of the parts, of which

which it consists. This is at present seen in the case of *Hamburg*, where the burgers by reason of their multitude, and the seditious spirit of inferior persons, have so far usurped the power of the place, that they terrify the senate, and stop all public proceedings, which are not to their relish. Particularly they are now so obstinate, as to refuse their consent to the supply towards the war, required by the Emperor, and to other public levies of the city, till they can extort the consent of the senate for restoring one *Dr. Meyer* to his pastoral office of *St. James*. This is a violent seditious man, suspected of an ill life, but of a ready overbearing eloquence in the pulpit; who about five years since had quitted his pastoral office in *Hamburg*, for another like charge, and superintendency in *Pomerania*. His parishioners now recall him to his cure at *Hamburg*, which he publicly declines; but privately encourages, and thereby occasions a lamentable faction and sedition in the town. His own and two other parishes press his return, and refuse to treat of other business, till the senate shall consent thereto. But they being duly cautious of admitting so dangerous a person into the city, who is now more particularly suspected of intriguing against them in dependance on the King of Sweden, will never admit thereof; especially as he insists upon returning in his own rank, and in prospect of the same seniority, he before obtained in the place.

THE burgomasters of this place never appear in public, but in a peculiar dress; which consists of an high crowned hat made of cloth, plated thick and strong in numerous folds; with a large ruff; and a black velvet coat ending at the knees, and plated from the middle. There are likewise several other ancient habits used by all public persons, even to midwives, dressers of the dead, and those who bear the corps to funerals. The habit of their divines is a round black cap, a ruff, and a gown without sleeves. All these may commonly be seen at once in the solemnity of a funeral, which they here affect to make very pompous for all persons, even those of little children. The burgomasters, senators, divines, lawyers, physicians, and as many of all sorts, as they can procure, attend the corps from the house to the church; for which they are each paid a certain fee, the chief about a florin, and inferiors proportionably. It is observable, that the bearers of the corps have a peculiar step, all moving their leg at the same time crosswise from one side to the other.

THIS

THIS city wholly subsists by trade, which it still enjoys to a great degree. But they now complain, that they begin to be robbed of their former flourishing commerce by *Lubeck* and *Bremen*, and even the poor town of *Altena*, which with regret they see rising under their walls. Here is the staple of linen from Germany; cloth from England; and wines from Spain, France, and the Rhine. Of this last the city preserves a vast stock in public cellars; the largest of which, being a magazine of *Rhenish* wine, I visited one evening, and was there assured, that they have the wine of every year since 1623; and accordingly we then drank of three sorts, 1623, 1664, and 1678. At the same time I tried the perfect clearness of the loaf sugar of this place; which they purify to such a degree, that it does not discolour the clearest *Rhenish* wine.

THE English company, which upon the decay of *Antwerp* removed to this place, is a regular, gentile, and hospitable society of merchants. They were here granted large privileges, which they still enjoy; tho' at home our English parliament has lately infringed those, which they had permitted them. Their goods from England are imported free of custom, except that they pay a trifle as an acknowledgement. Their own jurisdiction, and religion, is freely granted them. The town first presented them with a large piece of building, which they obliged themselves to keep in perpetual repair. In this there is a public chapel; and an apartment, which they call the *Ordinary room*, where all the company, who are unmarried, dine and sup at one table, and the deputy governor and assistants meet upon public occasions. Adjoining to it is the house of the deputy governor, the minister, and the secretary; all likewise given by the town, and maintained by them. The governor of this company at present resides in England; but the other officers, as the deputy governor, secretary, and assistants, to the number of twenty four, are all resident upon the place, and dispatch all business relating to the society; which is contrary to the custom of the Turkey company, the governing part whereof always resides in England. The deputy governor and secretary are chosen, or confirmed, either quarterly or yearly; and the same is practised with the minister, whose salary, besides the benefit of an house, is two hundred pounds a year. The number of merchants, assistants, and others, may here amount from thirty to forty persons; and with their wives, children, and servants, their congregation

(which is very regular) is seen on Sunday from an hundred and fifty to two hundred persons. My conversation during my stay at *Hamburg* was chiefly among these; and I had more particularly the freindship of Mr. Free, deputy governor; Mr. Aldersey, secretary; Mr. Emerson, minister; Mr. Stratford, Manning, Lethieullier, and Remington merchants; and their respective families. I preached every Sunday, while I continued here; and received many tokens of favour from the whole company; particularly on the sixtcenth of January, a present of a silver tankard, value forty crowns. At the same time I had the honour of being known to Mr. Wyat, her Majesty's resident at this place, and deputed likewise to the *Hanse* towns of *Bremen* and *Lubeck*.

THERE is a good and well furnished library belonging to this city, which adjoins to the church of *St. John*. And during my stay here I had the opportunity of conversing with *Jo. Albertus Fabricius*, a person of great learning, and famous for some works he has already published. I visited likewise *Mynbéeer Langerman*, a druggist, who shewed me some curious ores; and pieces of eight, fished up from a Spanish wreck; with the *piedra de puerco*, about the size of a large nutmeg, which is found in the bladder of some hogs in the *Philippine* islands, a great sudorific, and esteemed a sovcreign remedy against intermitting fevers. One stone is usually valued at a hundred ducats.

THE night I visited the wine cellar at Mr. Manning's house, we saw a man, named *George Po*, born at *Prague*, who eat raw flesh, glass, paper, and above all things raw flax and tow, which he devoured very greedily, and called it his chief delicacy. He likewise swallows large stones, and accustoms himself to devour all unnatural substances, even perukes; tho of this last he is now somewhat cautious, since his twin brother died by eating one at *Halberstadt*. A senator's wife of this city maintains an opera house, where they have a prodigious large stage, and great variety of well painted scenes. Here Mr. Lethieullier one night entertained us to our great satisfaction. At the same place, and belonging to the same woman, is shewn the famous model of *Solomon's Temple*, being the exact resemblance of that fabric, as described by the best authors, expressed in every part by carved wood work to the height of an English yard, and all the inward apartments perfectly exhibited to the eye, as the workman takes it to pieces for the sa-

tisfaction of the spectators. This ingenious machine cost no less than ten thousand dollars.

THE inhabitants of *Hamburg* are censured as proud, formal, and ceremonious; the magistrates as addicted to vice, libertinism, and self interest; and the people as turbulent, and seditious; whence many prognosticate ill to the trade, and future power of the city. The language, which they here speak, is called the *Plat Dutch*, being a medium betwixt that of Germany and Holland.

DURING my stay here, I was informed of a detestable practice, frequent among many melancholy and disordered persons of this place; who being weary of life, and apprehensive of the sin of self murder, rather choose to murder some innocent child, and by that means to be brought to capital punishment, by which they attain their desire of death, with the advantage, as they imagine, of a previous time for repentance, without the guilt of their own hand. At the same time they esteem the child, whom they choose to sacrifice, to be without any guilt of conscience, as having not yet arrived to years of discretion'. This tragedy happens every year, as many experienced witnesses among our merchants assured me; and they attribute the frequency of the practice to the great facility of their confessors, in affording peace and fair promises to all sorts of dying penitents.

ANOTHER tragedy lately acted at *Hamburg* was of a monstrous virago, born in the dukedom of *Zell*, who by an unnatural disposition of her uterine parts was capable of acting the part of a man; and accordingly she made it her practice in rambling from place to place to marry at each a young woman, several of whom she had murdered. With her last spouse, whom she had let into all her mysterious impiety, she murdered one of her former wives; as likewise a man, whom they had cajoled for sometime into their company, and whose head they afterwards hoiled for venefical uses, as they pretended. But being caught and tortured, they confessed this black history of their life, and were executed here about a year since.

THE campaign about the neighbourhood of *Hamburg* is green, and well distinguished with wood and shade; but at a farther

' See an instance of this in *Sweden*, reported in the *Huctiana*, p. 124. N. LIV.

distance,

distance, like other parts of *Lower Saxony*, it is a dull and unfruitful heath. The immediate circuit of the walls affords delicious walks, all kept in good repair, and adorned on each side with rows of trees, kept in a beautiful order. Sometime after we had received the account of the capture of the Spanish galleons at *Vigo*, happening to have a leisure hour, I amused myself in writing the following short poem upon that agreeable subject.

*Erit altera, quae vebat Argo*  
*Delectos heroas. Virg. Ecl. iv. v. 34.*

*Hactenus Argoos cecinisti, Graecia, nautas,*  
*Et rudis aethereo pinus in axe micat ;*  
*Altera Britannas nunc implet Iberia puppes,*  
*Terraque Phrixeam Cantabra mittit ovem.*  
*Alter es Aëtes, Lodoix, vincitque sopore*  
*Aeterno serpens Gallica classis erit.*  
*Aesoniden, Ormonde, refers ; et forte puella,*  
*Quae tibi Medeam praestet, Ibera fuit.*  
*At quantum Argolicae praeluxerit Angla juventae,*  
*Sit memor aeterno carmine fama loqui.*  
*Unica tunc unam decoravit praeda carinam ;*  
*Millia nunc referunt vellera mille rates.*  
*Anna, parens orbis, pretiosam carpere lanam*  
*Incipe, et augusta fila novare manu ;*  
*Protinus optato flavescant saecula metallo,*  
*Et fluet e fufis aurea vita tuis.*

JANUARY xxviii.

RESOLVING at last to take leave of my good friends at *Hamburg*, *Mynbéer Platia*, with two other merchants, and myself, hire a post waggon for *Holland*. We set forward by seven a clock in the morning, and continue our way two German miles up the river, by the village of *Offensey* to *Blankeness* ; there we cross the *Elbe*, and proceed to a town called *Buxtehude* in the dominion of *Sweden*, and by night arrive at a poor house in the wood called *Arnswooldt*. Here we drive in with our waggon, and alight at the same room, which was to receive us and our horses, and be at the same time our chamber and parlour, and the kitchen of our old landlady,

landlady, who was smoked like a ham of bacon. We found her with her household, brooding over a fire hearth in the middle of this apartment, common to her self and cattle. Over which there was no chimney, but a wooden rack well stored with bacon, where the smoke was employed to prepare the provision of the year, without wasting itself at the funnel of a chimney. We are laid on a large heap of straw<sup>1</sup>, whilst the cows are chewing the cud on each side, and lulling us to sleep. It was here I first saw the black bread of this country, called *bonpournickel*; and was told, that this with plenty of swines flesh, and the thick water of this flat country, were the only dainties of the place. However, it was our good fortune not to be reduced to that diet; for we fared well on our hamper, which we brought with us from *Hamburg*.

## JANUARY XXIX.

LEAVING this disagreeable place very early, we arrive at the gates of *Bremen* late at night, and are therefore obliged to lodge in the suburbs, till we could enter the town the next morning. It is a large and fair city, free of the empire, and one of the most considerable *Hanse* towns, seated on the *Weser*, or *Visurgis*. Here we baited at the wine cellar over against the Exchange, where there is a magazine of good *Rhenish*, inferior in nothing but the quantity of vessels, and largeness of the stock, to that of *Hamburg*. We then proceed by nine a clock (after I had visited Mr. Willet, an English merchant) and on the farther side of the town cross the river under a noble gate, which in an inscription calls this VETVSTISSIMVS VISVVGIS TRAIECTVS. The *Weser* is here fair, wide, and almost straight, affording a reception for the vessels belonging to the town; but those of a greater burthen are obliged to remain some leagues lower. At this river we now leave *Lower Saxony*, and enter the circle of *Westphalia*. In an hour and a half we come to *Delmenhorst*, an old town and castle belonging to the King of *Denmark*. From thence we proceed to *Wildeshausen*, a town in the dominion of the Elector of *Hanover*, where we lodge.

<sup>1</sup> Ovid. Fast. L. i. v. 205.  
Nec pudor in stipula placidam cepisse quietem,

Et foenum capiti supposuisse, suis.



JANUARY xxxi.

WE go on this day to *Klopperburg*, a town of the *Lower Bishoprick of Munster*; from whence in a little time we reach the banks of the *Hase*, and in a few hours more the town thence called *Hafelun*, where we take up our lodging that night.

FEBRUARY i.

WE had hitherto found *Westphalia* a desolate and wild country, overrun with heath, except here and there adorned with small groves of stately oak, in the middle of which we commonly found a single farm house, enclosed with rude pales like a park, which in summer time must be truly pleasant. In several places by the road side are seen posts, with iron boxes on the top, for the receipt of charity, as if the land itself confessed its poverty. However in this day's journey the appearance began to alter, for about ten a clock we arrived at *Lingen*, a pretty compact and well built town, which lately belonged to King *William*, but now to the King of *Prussia*. The neighbourhood is well stored with woods; the skirts of the town adorned with frequent gardens, and alleys of trees orderly planted; and the whole place by a show of riches and beauty confessing, as it were, the benefit of a moderate and protestant government.

JUST beyond the limits of this town we cross the *Ems*, or *Anasia*, by a ferry boat, and afterwards continue our journey to *Northern*, the first town of the *United Provinces*, in the limits of which we now pass out of *Westphalia* into *Overissel*. After a short bait we proceed to *Ottmarsh*, and there lodge. This is the first place, since I left *Hamburg*, where I was offered a bed, having hitherto slept in my cloaths upon the straw.

FEBRUARY ii.

WE now proceed by the way of *Almeloo*, and so to *Deventer*, over the plains, where his late Majesty delighted sometimes to hunt. These plains are covered with heath, and therefore afford not so good riding; but at the same time they are enclosed within long tracts of hills rising gently, which give the sportsman a convenient sight of the chase.

## FEBRUARY iii.

WE stop this day at *Deventer*, and put up at a public inn, where we dine with some Danish officers; and after dinner I pay a visit to the learned *Gisbertus Cuperus*, who entertained me very obligingly, shewed me his library, coins, inscriptions, and other curiosities. In his library were several large volumes of letters, written by him in the name of the states, or on other public occasions: Among his coins was one with the title of IMP. VNICVS. And among his inscriptions this which follows:

MACSVSANO HERCVLI SACRVM  
FLAVIVS SVMMVS MAGISTRATVS

He seem'd to think this was *Hercules of Mackshusen*, a town not far distant from hence. I continue the following day at *Deventer*, and from thence write to my friends at *Hamburg*.

## FEBRUARY v.

FROM *Deventer* I now proceed in three hours to *Loo*, where I was entertained for some hours in viewing the house and gardens of his late Majesty, and then go forward to a village called *Fortshausen*, where I take up my lodging. The next day I continue my journey to *Amersford*, where I dine, and by four a clock reach *Utrecht*.

## FEBRUARY vii.

THIS and the two following days I remain at *Utrecht*, where I now first visit, and contract a very agreeable acquaintance with Mr. *Paul Foley*, student of that university; who the day after obliged me with his company in a *treck schuyt* to *Leyden*, where I view the physic garden, and adjoining galleries of natural rarities; the academy, anatomy theatre, great church, and other curiosities of the place. And the next morning I take the like passage for *Rotterdam*.

## FEBRUARY xii.

THIS day I went to the *Hague*, where at length I again met his Excellency; having seen *Delft* and *Ryswick* in the way. At  
*Delft*

to HOLLAND, and thence to ENGLAND. 163

*Delft* particularly I was entertained with a sight of the great church, and fine monument erected there in memory of *William* the first, Prince of *Orange*. And the next day I continue to attend his Excellency at the *Hague*.

FEBRUARY xiv.

THIS day, being Sunday, I depart from the *Hague*, with his Excellency, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Foley, in a *treck schuyt*, by the way of *Leyden*, for *Amsterdam*; where we put up at the *Oude Heeren* logement. And staying here the two following days, after paying a visit to Mr. *Marcus*, I amuse myself with viewing the magazine of the admiralty, the stadthouse, and spinhouse; the hospital of boys and girls, with that of old women; the rasphouse, and other public buildings.

FEBRUARY xviii.

I RETURN this day to *Leyden*, and there see Mr. *De la Faye*, brother of the English minister of that place; and with him visit *Jacobus Gronovius*, professor of eloquence and history, and at this time *rector magnificus*; from whom I receive a copy of *Mynbêer Coffon's* inscriptions, among which are some not published in the *Memoria Coffoniana*.

FEBRUARY xix.

WE now leave *Leyden*, and go back to *Rotterdam*, where his Excellency is lodged at the *Doole* for about eight days, and then removes to *Winestreet*. During this time I become acquainted with Mr. Richard Davis on the *Heering vliet*, the chief promoter of the new episcopal English church, now building at the upper end of that *vliet*. I observe whatever is remarkable here, particularly the statue of *Erasmus*, and the house of his birth; and likewise pay a visit to *Monf. Bayle*.

MARCH vi.

I ATTEND his Excellency to the *Hague*, and the next day, being Sunday, I go to *Rotterdam*, there preach to the episcopal congregation, and return to the *Hague* that evening. The day following

Following I walk from thence to the *Houfe* in the wood, which is a fine summer retirement, neatly built, and furnished with good painting, by *Frederic Henry*, Prince of *Orange*.

## MARCH X.

I DEPART with Dr. *Timeni* for *Leyden*, where I now propose a long stay. And here I contract an acquaintance with Mr. *Neufville*, an ingenious and polite gentleman, master of a good library, and a curious collection of antiquities. With him also and Dr. *Timeni* I visit several of the professors, as *Gronovius*, *Perizonius*, and *Triglandius*; and see likewise the library, and especially the manuscripts of this university. Among other curiosities in the *museum* of Mr. *Neufville*, I observed the following inscriptions, cut in marble tablets.

CONSIMILES FRATRVM TRABEAS GESTAMINA HONORVM  
TERTIA QVAE DEERANT ADDIDIMVS TITVLIS.

THIS, which follows, is on a stone opposite to the former.

DILECTAE PROBVS HAEC PERSOLVO MVNERA MATRI  
RESTITVENS STATVIS PRAEMIA QVAE DEDERAT †.

D. M.  
P. CAESIO EVTYCHETI  
FIL. B. M. Q. V. A. XXII. M. X. D. XXIV.  
H. III. FONTEIVS EVTYCHES  
ET LEPIDVS PARENTES D.

.... RIO CVRATORI VIAE  
.. ET ALIMENTORVM  
.. I PVBLICAE AECIANENSIVM  
.. RICVLANORVM  
.. OVINCIAE ASIAE  
.. ARIO O. K. FLAMINI

COS. AQVARVM ET M .....  
ELECTO AD IVDICAND. SACR ..  
RECTORI ITALIAE REG. IR ....  
CVRATORI COLONIAE SPL ....  
LVGDVNENSIVM CAL .....  
CALENORVM XIIIVIR ROM ....

† These two are published both in *Grut.* but each of them with some little variation. pag. ccclii. n. 5. and *Fleetswood*, pag. 152.

THIS, which follows, was on a gemm.

ΔΡΑΚΩΝ  
ΘΕΑΓΕΝΟΥΣ  
ΑΛΚΙΜΟΣ  
ΤΟΞΟΤΗΣ  
ΑΘΗΝΑ.

ON the opposite side was a bent bow, with a quiver and arrow, as likewise a serpent twining about the bow; and on the right side was ingraven the word ΑΝΤΙΨΙΛΟΥ.

MARCH xvii.

I NOW desire my dismissal from the family of his Excellency, and hire a lodging for myself. And such was his generosity, that two days afterwards he was pleased to send me the residue of my salary, with half as much more, as was then due, at the rate of eighty pounds a year.

MARCH xxvi.

I SEE the curious work in cut paper by a woman at *Rotterdam*. And three days afterwards going to *Delft*, I visit Mr. *Leewenboek*, and see his microscopes, with many curious discoveries upon insects, and other minute animals. The same day I pass to the *Hague*, to gratify my curiosity in viewing such things, as before had escaped my observation.

MARCH xxx.

THE wind setting fair for England, I hasten to *Rotterdam*, to take leave of his Excellency, who embarked at two a clock. Here I purchase a large number of books, and other necessaries, to a considerable value.

APRIL ii.

I QUIT my lodgings at *Rotterdam*, and remove to the *Hague*. The day following I visit the church of *Launsdone* where I found this inscription under two brass basins: *Margareta, Hermani Comitiss Henebergae uxor, filia Gulielmi Caesaris, anno M C C L X X V I 365 enixa*

U u

est

*est prieros etc. sicut in hac tabula ex vetustis tam manuscriptis, quam typis excusis, chronicis positum ac enarratum est.* The same afternoon I pass on to *Honstardike*, where I see the *orangery* four hundred and fifty yards long; the East India *buffalo*, male and female; the aviary, in which is a white peacock, the birds called *lepelaars*, and variety of foreign ducks and geese; the stable of foreign beasts, among which is the *manót* of East India (like a stag, but with twisted horns) and a *cassaware*; the gardens, in which are several beautiful statues, particularly one of a *gladiator*; the house consisting of one intricate quadrangle within two good galleries, the Queen's japan cabinet, and the King's well furnished with curious paintings.

## APRIL xvii.

I NOW return again to *Amsterdam*, by the way of *Gouda*, in company with Mr. *Vandeput*. Here we stop to observe the excellent painted glass in the several windows of that church; and then proceeding in our passage by the *treck schuyt* arrive at *Amsterdam* by six a clock next morning, and after dinner make a visit to Dr. *Cockburn*. The next day we are introduced by the Doctor to see Mr. *De Wild's* cabinet, richly furnished with coins, gems, sculptures, and statues. Among the rest of his curiosities he has an excellent piece, representing the *Massacre* of the *De Witts*, a good brass *Otbo*, and a fine *Venus Anadyomene*. The day following the Doctor procured for us the like favour from Mr. *Vincent*, whose cabinet consists of a very numerous and well disposed collection of animals and shells.

## APRIL xxii.

MR. *Cockburn*, son of the Doctor, Mr. *Vandeput*, and I, divert ourselves, by making a short excursion to *Sardam*, in *North Holland*, remarkable for the great number of windmills that surround it, and the large quantity of timber, which always lies there ready prepared for building of ships. We return in the evening to *Amsterdam*; and the next day I purchase of *Mynbéer Visscher* a set of *Geographical Charts*, both *Old* and *New*; and then visit *Mynbéer Uilenbroek*, a curious gentleman, possessed of a very large and well chosen library, as also a cabinet of coins and other rarities.

APRIL XXIV.

I DEPART for *Harlem*, and there visit the learned *Antony Van Dale*, by profession a physician, in opinion an anabaptist. He entertained me very obligingly with a sight of the neat gardens, costly tulips, and other amusements of that place. In discoursing with him on divers subjects of learning, he seemed in some things over sceptical, questioning particularly the authority of the *Apocalypse*. I go the same night to *Leyden*, and from thence the next day to *Rotterdam*.

APRIL XXVIII.

RETURNING again to *Harlem*, Mr. *Van Dale* carries me to visit *Mynbéer Koolaert*, a merchant, and father of a beautiful daughter, named *Hester*, about seventeen years of age, born deaf and consequently dumb; but taught to speak (tho not very articulately) by one Dr. *Amman*, who has published a book upon that art, of which the young lady gave me a copy in *Dutch*, and her father another in *Latin*. She asked me after Mr. *Rombouts* of *Constantinople*; and I answering he is dead, she discerned what I said by the motion of my lips. By the same means she can discourse at large with her mother even in the dark, by feeling her lips when speaking. She writes well, and paints curiously. And her mother is an excellent Latinist. The same day Mr. *Van Dale* shewed me a specimen of the first printing, kept in the town house of this place; and in the market place the inscription, asserting that invention to *Harlem*:

MEMORIAE SACRVM  
TYPOGRAPHICA ARS ARTIVM OMNIVM CONSERVATRIX  
HIC PRIMVM INVENTA A L. COSTERO HARLEMENSI MCCCCXXIIX.

The next day I leave *Harlem*, and return to *Amsterdam*.

MAY I.

THIS morning, with Dr. *Cockburn* and Mr. *Vandeput*, I visit the learned Mr. *le Clerc*. He shewed me the *Theaurus linguae Latinae* of *Rob. Stephanus*, improved by manuscript notes of the author's own hand; as also *Irenaeus*, *Lib. v. cap. 2.* concerning the presence in the sacrament; and complained of Mr. *Grabe*, as misrepresenting the

the church of England in his notes. In the afternoon, in company with Mr. *Vandeput*, I review the cabinet of *Myhbéer Uilenbroek*; and by his leave copy the two following sepulchral inscriptions, one in Latin, and the other in Greek, the former of which is peculiarly remarkable for the corruption of the language.

D. M. S.  
 NON. SVFECERAT. VNO. DOLORE.  
 MISEROS. BIBERE. PARENTES.  
 QVOD. IAM. VNAM. NATAM. OMISER  
 ANT. ANTE. ECCE. NVNC. ET. AILAM.  
 SAEPELITAM. VNO. DOLOREM.  
 QVOD. IAM. PROPE. NYPTVM. MYSERAE.  
 DEFVNCTAE. SVNT. AMBAE. SET.  
 QVI. DOLOR. ABS. TE. NOBIS. HARMO  
 NIA. RVFA. RELICTVM. EST. VT. ANNI  
 S. XIII. M. VI. D. XXVI. NOBISCVM. AD  
 VIXERIS. VNA. ET. NOS. OPTAMVS.  
 AD. VOS. PROPERARE. PARENTES.  
 EGO. PATER. HARMONIVS. JANVA  
 RIVS. CVM. BESTA. MATREM.  
 QVAE GEMVIT. VIBET. ET. DOLET. CLO  
 DIA. TROPHIME. NEC. DVBITA  
 MVR. ENIM. VITA. CARERE. MO . . . .

ΗΛΥΘΕΣ. ΟΥΚ. ΑΒΟΑΤΟΣ. ΕΝΙ. ΤΡΙΣΣΑΙΣ. ΔΕΚΑΔΕΣΣΙΝ.  
 ΘΕΥΔΟΤΕ. ΤΑΝ. ΖΩΟΙΣ. ΟΙΜΑΝ. ΟΦΕΙΛΟΜΕΝΑΝ.  
 ΚΑΙ. ΣΕ. ΤΟΝ. ΕΝ. ΣΠΟΝΔΑΙΣΙ. ΓΕΓΑΘΟΤΑ. ΠΟΥΛΥ. ΜΕΤ.  
 ΜΑΤΗΡ. ΑΙΑΖΕΙ. ΜΥΡΟΜΕΝΑ. ΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΝ. (ΑΣΤΩΝ.  
 ΠΕΤΡΟΣ. Ο. ΔΕ. ΞΕΙΝΟΙΣΙ. ΒΟΑΣΕΤΑΙ. ΩΣ. ΑΙΔΑΛΟΣ.  
 ΑΣΦΑΛΕΣ. ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΙΣ. ΟΥΘΕΝ. ΕΝΕΙΜΕ. ΤΥΧΑ.  
 ΕΙΗΣ. ΤΟΙ. ΣΥΜ. ΠΑΤΡΙ. ΚΕΧΑΡΜΕΝΟΣ. ΟΦΡΑΝ. ΕΣ. ΑΨΩ.  
 ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ. ΕΝ. ΦΘΙΜΕΝΟΙΣ. ΜΥΡΙΟΝ. ΑΙΝΟΝ. ΕΧΗ.

### MAY iii.

MR. *Vandeput*, Dr. *Cockburn's* youngest son, and myself, hire a couple of chaises, and make a journey into *North Holland*. We pass *Monnikedam*, the *Beemster*, and so to *Alckmair*; where we observe the beautiful and clean streets, the stadthouse, the church, and noble picture there of the year 1504, the delightful woods, and artificial walks. We return that night, but not without being imposed on by the owner of our chaises.

! ΟΦΡ ΑΝ ΕΣ ΑΔΩ.

MAY



to HOLLAND, and thence to ENGLAND. 169

MAY xi.

HAVING continued thus long at *Amsterdam*, enjoying the company of my good friends, and amusing my self with the variety of entertainments, which this place affords to strangers, I now depart for *Naerden* in the *treck schuyt* by the way of *Muyden*, whither I am kindly accompanied by Mr. *Le Jolle*. There I arrive by two a clock, and having viewed that complete and compact fortification, I depart at six in a post chaise for *Utrecht*, where I arrive by nine, and lodge without the gate. In the morning I repair to Mr. *Foley*, and am by him invited to lodge in his apartment. He carried me to visit *Holbenus*, a learned divine and minister of the place, who had then the care of the new edition of *Gruter*; and has a good collection of coins, among which was observable *Nerva* of the largest size, the reverse a palm tree, with the legend *FISCI IYDAICI CALVMNIA ABLATA*.

MAY xiv.

MR. *Foley* and my self hire a traveling chaise and pair at *Utrecht*, with which we proceed to *Amerford*, and from thence to the King's house at *Loo*, where we arrive by three a clock in the afternoon. And upon our return to *Utrecht* the day following, I begin to think of *England*, and accordingly prepare my self for a voyage by the first convenient passage.





To the Reverend Dr. THOMAS TURNER.

REVEREND SIR,

YOUR great goodness will excuse the tardiness of this letter, when I assure you, that I have been long ambitious of collecting any thing, that might deserve your notice; tho' hitherto I have been successless in that desire. Many things indeed have occurred observable to me; but I could not hope at the same time, that they might appear such to you. For it is common with unexperienced travelers to be transported with pleasure and admiration, when their accounts are not able to raise the same affections in their friends; either because they converse with men of better judgment, or because the most valuable relations must needs be heard with a greater coldness, than the things were seen. But notwithstanding these discouragements, I have lately looked back upon my *Journal*, to see if any thing might there appear remarkable at this distance; and tho' a short voyage by sea must be barren of all real curiosity, yet for the subject of this letter I shall now trouble you with some of the things, which I observed at *Cadiz*, *Messina*, and *Milo*, the three only places, where we touched in our passage hither.

IN *Cadiz*, as in most other parts of the Spanish dominions, there is nothing very curious, but in their churches or convents; and this, when once seen, is to be deplored, rather than admired. For when you first come into the town, you are not so much struck with a face of religion, as with the notion of a certain politic game, where the priests are soon discovered to be the only winners. Since in the whole place there is nothing fat and well favoured, but the clergy. The rest of the inhabitants appear meagre, wan, and melancholy, being mostly employed either in repairing to mass, or returning from it; sometimes counting their beads, and at other times perhaps lugging an heavy Saint in their arms. And therefore, were they not supported under this condition by a certain natural pride, which is fed partly with the real history of their former state, and partly with a romantic imagination of their present grandeur; they would soon become so sensible of their slavish poverty and superstition, as either to break their own hearts, or that yoke, which oppresses them.

THERE are several religious houses in this city, one of Franciscans, another of Dominicans, a third of Augustins, and a fourth of Capuchins; besides some nunneries, and a fifth convent called the *Mercy*, being founded for the redemption of Christian slaves. There is likewise an hospital, named the *Hospital of St. John of God*; where we saw a large and decent infirmary for sick and wounded persons, whether natives or foreigners. There is nothing much remarkable in these places, besides the altar pieces of their chapels, which are every where gaudily and richly furnished; but those particularly of the cathedral church, and Dominican convent, are adorned with tables of wrought and massy silver. On the walls is seen abundance of painting and imagery, the device of which is for the most part offensive, or ridiculous. An instance of the latter was the picture of *St. Michael*, with a pair of scales in his hand, weighing the merits of departed saints: of the former, the pourtraiture of *God the Father*, in the shape of an *old man*; with many other blasphemous representations of the *Trinity*. Either in their vestries, or their chapels, there is commonly the *Saint* of their order pourtrayed at large, in a gaudy habit, and inclosed in a case of glass. Other lesser images of Saints they expose in holes of the wall, where it faces the town; and to these the devouter part of the people pay their several occasional oraisons, as they pass the streets. This large multitude of altars and saints, which every where appears at *Cadiz*, could not but remind me of what the priests in *Petronius* said: *Utique nostra regio tam praesentibus plena est numinibus, ut facilius possis deum, quam hominem invenire*<sup>1</sup>. But not to tire your patience with the many odd pieces of superstition, which occur in every corner of the city, I shall give you a relish of the whole in the two following instances.

THE first of these is a specious inscription over the entrance to a private house, occasioned by the following accident. In a late solemn procession upon *Corpus Christi* day there happened a storm of rain, which was in danger of offering some disrespect to the host; and therefore they thought convenient to give it shelter in the next house, they could step into. Among these zealous people this was construed such a blessing to the man and his family, that the house is ever since looked upon as sacred; and the owner has been at a considerable charge to erect a pair of marble pillars at the entrance into his porch, adorned with carving, and inscribed after this magnificent manner: "That in the year 1692,

<sup>1</sup> Cap. 17.

“*Innocent XII* being Pope, *Charles II* King of Spain, *Buzzia* Bishop of Cadiz, and *Don Velasco* governor of the same Herculean city:” *Cum arca vera, panem angelicum carnem factum continens, triumphali processionis pompa, die festo Dominici Corporis deduceretur, et, saeviente turbine, in reverentiae periculum immineret; harrum aedium dominus, Didacus de Barias, exivit obviam absconditae majestati, et fidei Centurionis aemulus procidit, indignum se proficens, cujus lectum Dominus subiret, eumque honorifice in oratorio suo suscipere meruit. Quare, Deo savente, sacra catholica majestas cooperari volens domui huic praecellentiae praerogativam concessit, etc.* This accident has rendred *Didacus de Barias* a meer Saint, and his house a most inviolable sanctuary, in the esteem of the poor Spaniards. Tho our English merchants well know him to be a rank Jew, who being therefore liable to death by the law of Spain, was always forced to live under disguise, and now gladly embraced this opportunity of passing for a zealot. The Jews indeed have formerly been very insolent in Spain. One of the last instances of which was a certain indignity of a shoemaker, who buried a crucifix under the place, where his customers tried on their shoes, that by this stratagem he might oblige Christians to stamp upon the cross. But this nation being since banished that kingdom under the pain of the severest death, they, who still covertly remain so, are obliged to profess themselves of the popish faith, which they can do without any great regret; it being easy to be of two religions, where both consist only in external show and ceremonies.

THE other memorable piece of superstition is to be observed in the convent of the Capuchin friery, who within these three years have acquired an extraordinary esteem, by means of a certain lady, who acknowledged herself cured of a dangerous malady by virtue of their intercession. This was an hint, which they thought very improvable; and have therefore since set up for such a stock of merit, that their cloister is already filled with waxen figures of legs, arms, heads, women’s breasts, and other offerings, of so many maimed and distempered persons, whom these Saints have restored by their peculiar interest in heaven. One particularly, who was indebted to them for a more than ordinary blessing, has erected a stately monument on that account, before the entrance into their convent. It is an handsome Ionie pillar, made of white marble, inrailed with a large square of stone, in the front of which is a crucifix, and an image of the *Virgin*, under the title of the  
*Triumphant*

*Triumphant Lady.* And this new figure is already become such an idol, that the zealous gossips of the town will often approach it upon their knees, at near the distance of a furlong.

HAVING been detained about a week at *Cadiz*, we set sail October 11, 1699, and by the favour of a fortunate west wind were advanced within nine days near the entrance of the *Faro* of *Messina*; where we lay becalmed two or three days, under the island of *Stromboli*, as after our departure from *Messina* we did likewise under mount *Aetna*. Each of these was an opportunity of entertaining our sight with the dreadful curiosity of those burning mountains; where we observed the *crater* of both to cast up a continued pillar of smoke, and at repeated distances a terrible red blaze of fire. Afterwards being favoured with a gentle gale, a pilot came from the city to steer us thro the difficult strait of *Scylla* and *Charybdis*. Here I was curious to observe the situation of these places, especially because the latter is used in a confused and uncertain sense in classic authors. But upon a diligent view of the place it fell, and a comparison of some clear expressions in antiquity, the best judgment I could form of it was this, which follows. In *Thucydides* <sup>1</sup>, and other good historians, *Charybdis* signifies the whole strait betwixt *Sicily* and *Calabria*; but in *Homer* <sup>2</sup>, *Virgil* <sup>3</sup>, and other poets, it is restrained to that peculiar whirlpool, which flows under the opposite rock of *Scylla*. Betwixt these two we found the current so various, that our ship was obliged to stand five or six different ways in a few minutes sailing; and at the same time it was surprizing to hear the waves bubble in a continued hideous noise, well expressed in the poets by the barking of dogs round the bowels of *Scylla*.

As we lay at anchor at *Messina*, we were presented with a delightful landskip, which the narrow winding of the *Faro*, the verdure of the opposite shores, the wall, the citadel, and town itself afforded. The front of the whole city is one continued pile of buildings, extending three quarters of a mile in length, from the *Viceroy's* house to that called the *French bastion*. It intirely consists of free stone, being raised four storry high, adorned with carved windows, balconies, battlements, and other ornaments, all answering to each other with an exact regularity. No house has any doors to the sea, but the entrance is at large gates, which front so many streets

<sup>1</sup> *Lib. iv. parag. 24.*     <sup>2</sup> *Odyss. M. §. 235.*     <sup>3</sup> *Aen. iii. §. 420.*

of the city, placed at equal distances, and each of them inscribed with some religious device. This range is contrived, as for ornament, so likewise for defence; it being at the bottom of a prodigious thickness, so as to withstand a siege, and decreasing proportionably towards the top. The whole running in a bend, which is every where equidistant from the sea, represents a curvilinear amphitheatre. The inner part of the city does not answer to this magnificence of the front; tho' there often occur many single pieces of great art and curiosity. Such as the *King's statue* on horseback, exactly resembling that of our late *King Charles* at *Windsor*. The *Statue of Don John of Austria*, in memory of the victory obtained by him at *Lepanto* in 1571. The beautiful structure of a public *fountain*, adorned at the bottom with four large and masterly figures, representing *Nilus*, *Iberus*, *Tiber*, and *Euripus*. But more curious than the rest is a figure of *Neptune* on the mole, cast in solid brass, and attended on each side with two very natural representations of the monsters *Scylla* and *Charybdis*.

BUT it was not so entertaining to observe these, as deplorable to see, what *St. Paul* bewailed at *Athens*, a city wholly given to idolatry and superstition. It affords a melancholy consideration to any serious spectator, to be witness to so many vain and hypocritical addresses made to the images and altars, which abound in this deluded place. For this brings the like scandal upon Christianity, as was so offensive under the rankest heathenism, and too truly exposes the subjects of it to that derision of *Lucretius*:

*Nec pietas ulla est velatum saepe videri  
Vertit ad lapidem, et quascunque accedere ad aras †.*

They are here furnished with nunneries and monasteries to the number of sixty odd, most of which are loftily built, and add the greatest grace to the structure of the city. In the college of *St. Nicholas* I observed the pictures of our five *Jesuits*, who were executed for the popish plot, with a specious account when, and how, they were crowned with martyrdom for the profession of the faith in *England*. In the nunnery of *Sta. Maria della Scala* they shew a stone sculpture of the *Virgin* and our *Savior*, which they verily believe to have been taken from the life. In the cathedral church there are twelve noble figures of the *Apostles*, exquisitely carved in clear and

† *Lib. v. §. 1197.*

costly marble. The isle, which composes the body of the church, is ranged on each side with thirteen stately pillars, twelve of which are antient of the Corinthian order, brought formerly from a temple of *Neptune*, that stood near the promontory *Pelorus*. There are here three gaudy altars, that want nothing, which art or expence could contribute to adorn them; for below they are set with work of *lapis lazuli*, and above are covered with cupolas of true mosaic. But over the high altar, at the east end of the cathedral, is preserved in golden characters, and embellished with a rich variety of other ornaments, one of the greatest delusions in all popery. It is a letter, which according to the tradition of this church was sent to the *Messianians* by the *B. Virgin*, upon their conversion by *St. Paul*, soon after he touched at *Rhegium*. It is reasonably concise, and therefore I shall venture to trouble you with the words, as faithfully transcribed.

*Maria Virgo, Joachim filia, Dei humillima, Christi Iesu crucifixi mater, ex tribu Juda, stirpe David, Messianensibus omnibus salutem, et Dei Patris Omnipotentis benedictionem.*

*VOS omnes fide magna legatos ac nuncios per publicum documentum ad nos misisse constat. Filium nostrum, Dei genitum, Deum et hominem esse fatemini, et in caelum post suam resurrectionem ascendisse, Pauli Apostoli electi praedicatione mediante, viam veritatis agnoscentes. Ob quod vos et ipsam civitatem benedicimus, cujus perpetuam protectricem nos esse volumus. Anno Filii nostri XLII. Ind. 1. 3 nonas Junii. Luna XXVII. v. Ex Hierosolymis.*

MARIA VIRGO.

*Quae supra hoc chirographum approbavit.*

You see, that he, who had the impudence to forge this imposture, had likewise the stupidity to date it by two *epochs*, the latter of which did not commence before the reign of *Constantine the Great*, and the former not till that of *Justinian*. The Hebrew original they confess not to be now extant. And as to this, which they call the authentic translation, it would be impossible to believe them serious in venting so foul a cheat; but that they pompously expose it to all the world in their metropolitan church, and celebrate it by a yearly feast, and public rejoicings of a whole month's continuance; that it has been confirmed by repeated indulgences from the court of *Rome*; and that at the west end of the church there are divers solemn inscriptions, importing, that in some general calamities

calamities of *Sicily*, there particularly specified, the *Virgin* still protected her *Messina*, according to her most faithful promise in the *Holy Letter*. This naturally brings to one's mind the antient devotion of the same place towards *Ceres* and *Proserpina*, as mentioned by *Cicero*, when he says: *Vetus est haec opinio, quae constat ex antiquissimis Graecorum literis et monumentis, insulam Siciliam totam esse Cereri et Proserpinae consecratam. Hoc cum ceterae gentes sic arbitrantur; tum ipsis Siculis tam persuasum est, ut animis eorum insitum et innatum esse videatur*<sup>1</sup>. It is to be wondered at, that these people have not yet registered an accident, of which as to the fact our English merchants were eye witnesses, namely; that in the late repeated earthquakes of *Sicily* in 1693 the tower of this cathedral, which stands at the west end distinct from the body of the church, was so distorted by one shock, that it stood very dangerously in an oblique declining posture; but that about a week afterwards another shock restored it to its former true perpendicular situation.

AFTER five days spent in viewing these and other curiosities of *Messina*, we set sail the thirtieth of October, and by the ninth of the next month were obliged by contrary winds to stand into the port of *Milo*. This isle, known to the antients by the name of *Melos*, and esteemed the largest of all the *Cyclades*, is deservedly famous for its fair and commodious harbour; which entering at a narrow chanel afterwards enlarges itself circularly into a lake, rather than a bay; being always calm, and spacious enough to receive a fleet of an hundred and fifty sail. I went ashore at this place with the greater satisfaction, considering that among other antiquities it lays claim to *Socrates* and *Aristophanes*. It has a city of the same name, inhabited at present, like the other islands of the *Archipelago*, chiefly by Greek Christians, who have been burthened in the late war by a cruel tax of sixteen thousand dollars to the Venetians, as well as to the Turks; but by the benefit of the present peace, as its tribute to the former wholly ceases, so that to the latter is much mitigated. It is observable, that in every cultivated field about the town, there stands a small Greek chapel, constantly adorned with the painted images of the *Virgin* and *St. George*; and thither the zealous women of the place often retire with a priest, to say some supererogatory masses for the benefit of their

<sup>1</sup> In *Verr.* iv. cap. 48.



private relations, whether dead or living. In a cave on the island there is a natural hot bath, which has proved very successful in many malignant maladies. Walking on the strand I observed another of the same nature, like that of *Licinius Crassus*, mentioned by Pliny, *Lib. xxxi. cap. 2.* The heat of this was so great, that I could not bear to keep my hand in it. The same shore affords a vein of black sand, of which we there gathered a quantity very clear and beautiful for the use of writing.

AFTER a stop of four or five days at *Milo*, we had a very entertaining passage thro the isles of the *Archipelago*, and on the nineteenth of the same month arrived, by God's providence, in good health at *Smyrna*; where I often remember, how many ways I stand indebted to you, which will be always gratefully acknowledged by,

*Reverend Sir,*

*Smyrna,*  
*June 13, 1700.*

*Your etc.*

E. CHISHULÉ.

FINIS.



*E R R A T A.*

Page 15. line 5.	read	<i>Achmetléer.</i>
24.	4.	not.
44.	29.	<i>Aur átbafar.</i>
76.	13.	<i>alai chiaush</i>
77.	28.	<i>lilia.</i>
88.	33.	<i>tbither.</i>
92.	29.	<i>Judex.</i>
93.	32.	<i>Banti.</i>
108.	9.	<i>Glychenberg.</i>
133.	20.	<i>Ferdinand.</i>
142.	20.	by.
168.	10.	<i>ALIAM.</i>
49.	30.	<i>twelve leagues.</i>



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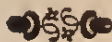
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